



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

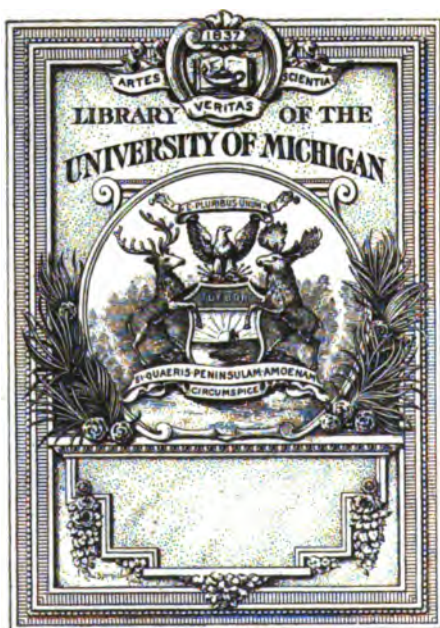
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

B 50801 1

DUPL



LD
211

L-1

... 2.

Original
From Ho

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE
1870-71.



CAMBRIDGE:
UNIVERSITY PRESS.
1872.

FORTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

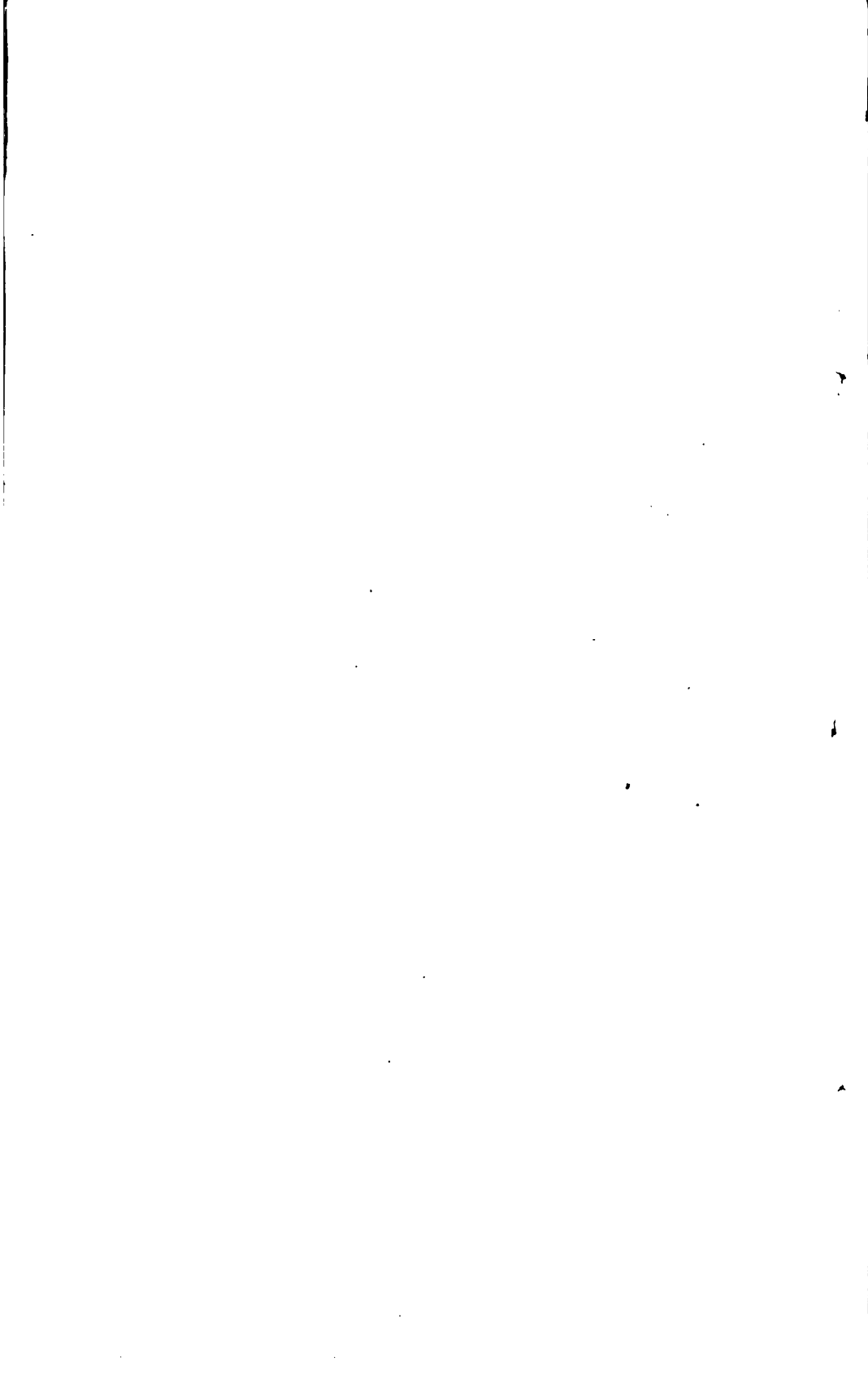
OF THE

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1870-71.



CAMBRIDGE:
UNIVERSITY PRESS.
1872.



PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1870-71.

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS:—

THE President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report for the academic year 1870-71, namely, from September 29, 1870, to September 28, 1871.

On December 27, 1870, Elbridge Jefferson Cutler, who two months before had been elected Professor of Modern Languages, after five years of service as assistant Professor, died at his rooms in Holworthy Hall. By his early death the University lost an accomplished, devoted, and sympathetic teacher and an efficient officer, whose influence with his pupils and his colleagues was strong for good.

RESIGNATIONS.

JOHN BACON, University Professor of Chemistry, resigned May 13, 1871, to take effect September 1, 1871.

LOUIS THIES, Curator of the Gray Engravings, resigned September 30, 1870.

FRANCIS MINOT, Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Medicine, resigned January 27, 1871.

THOMAS MESSENGER DROWN, Instructor in Metallurgy, resigned April 28, 1871.

STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES, Assistant in Chemistry, resigned July 5, 1871.

EDWARD PAYSON AUSTIN, Assistant at the Observatory, resigned March 10, 1871.

ROBERT ALDER McLEOD, Proctor, resigned July 5, 1871.

FRANCIS RAWLE, Proctor, resigned July 5, 1871.

Professor Bacon resigned, greatly to the regret of the Corporation, on account of continued ill-health, after fifteen years of very assiduous and generous service at the Medical School.

APPOINTMENTS*

(UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR).

FREDERICK H. HEDGE, to be Non-Resident Professor of Ecclesiastical History for six years from July 1, 1869.

ELBRIDGE J. CUTLER, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, to be Professor of Modern Languages, October 14, 1870.

FRANCIS H. STORER, to be Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, November 25, 1870.

FERDINAND BÔCHER, to be Professor of Modern Languages, November 25, 1870.

CHARLES F. DUNBAR, to be Professor of Political Economy, from September 1, 1871, February 10, 1871.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, to be Professor of Horticulture, March 8, 1871.

DANIEL D. SLADE, to be Professor of Applied Zoölogy, March 8, 1871.

CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, to be Professor of Topographical Engineering, from September 1, 1871, May 13, 1871.

GEORGE DEXTER, to be Steward, October 28, 1870.

HENRY ADAMS, to be Assistant Professor of History, September 30, 1870.

CHARLES L. JACKSON, to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry, from September 1, 1871, May 3, 1871.

HENRY P. BOWDITCH, to be Assistant Professor of Physiology, from September 1, 1871, May 13, 1871.

EDWARD S. WOOD, to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry, from September 1, 1871, May 17, 1871.

WILLIAM H. PETTEE, to be Assistant Professor of Mining, May 26, 1871.

GEORGE A. HILL, to be Assistant Professor of Physics, from September 1, 1871, August 9, 1871.

* In these lists appointments which needed, but did not receive, the consent of the Board of Overseers, are not mentioned. The dates are the dates of appointment by the President and Fellows.

WILLIAM A. EVERETT, to be Librarian of the Law School, September 30, 1871.

JAMES BARR AMES, to be Tutor in French and History, March 31, 1871.

THOMAS MOTLEY, to be Instructor in Farming, October 12, 1871.

FRANCIS G. SANBORN, to be Instructor in Entomology, March 31, 1871.

PIERRE J. BORIS, to be Instructor in French, from September 1, 1871, May 3, 1871.

JOSIAH C. BARTLETT, to be Instructor in Mathematics, from September 1, 1871, May 13, 1871.

REGINALD H. FITZ, to be Instructor in Pathological Anatomy, May 17, 1871.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, to be Instructor in Obstetrics, May 17, 1871.

GEORGE T. DIPPOLD, to be Instructor in German, from September 1, 1871, June 9, 1871.

JOSEPH D. BRANNAN, to be Instructor in German, from September 1, 1871, July 5, 1871.

EDWARD B. DALTON, to be Instructor in Theory and Practice of Medicine, August 9, 1871.

CHARLES E. MUNROE, to be Assistant in Chemistry, from September 1, 1871, May 26, 1871.

WILLIAM C. SIMMONS, FRANCIS RAWLE, ROBERT A. MCLEOD, WILLIAM G. HALE,	}	to be Proctors, September 30, 1870.
--	---	-------------------------------------

ROBERT S. MORISON, to be Proctor, February 24, 1871.

JOSEPH D. BRANNAN, WILLIAM H. ORCUTT, GEORGE H. ADAMS, JOSEPH B. WARNER,	}	to be Proctors, June 28, 1871.
---	---	--------------------------------

(FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS).

For 1870 - 71.

J. ELLIOT CABOT, to be University Lecturer on Kant, November 25, 1870.

ROGER WOLCOTT, to be Tutor in French and History, November 11, 1871.

FRANCIS MINOT, to be Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Medicine, October 4, 1870.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, to be Instructor in Obstetrics, October 4, 1870.

JOHN N. BORLAND, to be Instructor in Clinical Medicine, October 4, 1870.

REGINALD H. FITZ, to be Instructor in Pathological Anatomy, December 9, 1870.

EDWARD B. DALTON, to be Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Medicine, January 27, 1871.

OLIVER W. HOLMES, JR., to be Instructor in the Constitution of the United States, February 10, 1871.

JOHN E. TYLER, to be Lecturer on Mental Diseases, October 12, 1870.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, to be Lecturer on Ophthalmology, October 12, 1870.

HASKET DERBY, to be Lecturer on Ophthalmology, October 12, 1870.

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, to be Lecturer on Otology, October 12, 1870.

FREDERICK I. KNIGHT, to be Lecturer on Laryngoscopy, October 12, 1870.

GEORGE DERBY, to be Lecturer on Hygiene, October 12, 1870.

ROBERT AMORY, to be Lecturer on Physiological Action of Drugs, October 12, 1870.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, JR., to be Lecturer on Syphilis, April 28, 1871.

For 1871-72.

SAMUEL ELIOT, to be University Lecturer on the History of the Nineteenth Century, April 28, 1871.

CHARLES C. PERKINS, to be University Lecturer on the History of Italian Art, April 28, 1871.

OLIVER W. HOLMES, JR., to be University Lecturer on Jurisprudence, April 28, 1871.

JOHN LAFARGE, to be University Lecturer on Composition in Art, May 26, 1871.

JOHN B. PERRY, to be University Lecturer on the Life of the Primordial Era, June 28, 1871.

JOEL A. ALLEN, to be University Lecturer on Ornithology, June 28, 1871.

WILLIAM H. BREWER, to be University Lecturer on the Botany of the Pacific States, July 5, 1871.

GEORGE T. BIGELOW, to be Lecturer on Domestic Relations, April 28, 1871.

NICHOLAS ST. J. GREEN, to be Lecturer on Criminal Law and Torts, April 28, 1871.

JOHN LATHROP, to be Lecturer on Shipping and Admiralty, April 28, 1871.

JOHN C. GRAY, JR., to be Lecturer on Conflict of Laws, April 28, 1871.

CHARLES S. BRADLEY, to be Lecturer on Corporations, May 3, 1871.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH, to be Lecturer on Syphilis, April 28, 1871.

EDWARD A. BOGUE, to be Lecturer on Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, August 9, 1871.

IRA A. SALMON, to be Lecturer on Operative Dentistry, August 9, 1871.

JOHN C. WARREN, to be Instructor in Surgery, April 28, 1871.

ALBERT H. TUTTLE, to be Instructor in the Use of the Microscope, June 9, 1871.

WILLIAM GRAY,	} to be Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts
HENRY J. BIGELOW,	
EDWARD N. PERKINS,	

for one year from March 1, 1871.

NEW PROFESSORSHIPS.

The following new professorships have been established:—

A Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry, October 14, 1870.

A Professorship of Modern Languages, November 25, 1870.

A Professorship of Political Economy, January 6, 1871.

A Professorship of Horticulture, March 8, 1871.

A Professorship of Applied Zoölogy, March 8, 1871.

A Professorship of Topographical Engineering, May 3, 1871.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following new scholarships have been established:—

In the Law School, — four University Scholarships and four Bussey Scholarships of the yearly value of \$ 100 each.

In the College, — one Browne Scholarship of the yearly value of \$ 150 ; two Hollis Scholarships of the yearly value of \$ 125 each ; and two Sewall Scholarships of the yearly value of \$ 250 each.

In the University, — the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship.

The Browne, Hollis, and Sewall scholarships have been established by withdrawing the legacies of the Browne and Hollis families and of Judge Sewall in favor of poor students from the conglomerated fund, called " Exhibitions," in which they had been merged, and establishing separate funds, bearing the names of the givers. Better justice will thus be done to the memory of these benefactors.

The John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship has been founded by the Hon. George Bancroft ; it is what is called in England a travelling fellowship. This important gift is the first of its kind made to the University, and the terms and conditions of the foundation are so liberal and wise that the letter in which Mr. Bancroft informed the Corporation of his purposes and wishes is herewith printed in full. (See Appendix I.) The Corporation have long been of opinion that travelling fellowships would be very stimulating prizes, and they are as much obliged to Mr. Bancroft for his suggestive and tempting example as for his actual gift. He has chosen this way of commemorating President Kirkland and serving the University, with a full knowledge from his own experience of the benefits resulting from such opportunities as this fund will provide for a long succession of young scholars.

CHANGES IN THE STATUTES.

The only change in the Statutes during the year was the repeal of the Statutes for the Medical School which were adopted by the President and Fellows,

March 28, 1868, at the instance of members of the Medical Faculty, and were consented to in due course by the Board of Overseers. These statutes were peculiar to the Medical School; they created a small "Executive Faculty," consisting of the President and the incumbents of the eight principal professorships, and a large "Faculty of Instruction," consisting of all the teachers employed in the School; they also prescribed the qualifications for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and fixed the details of the examination for the degree in such a manner as to take from the two Faculties of the School all control over these matters. The main object of the statutes was to give the control of the School to the Professors of the leading branches of instruction; they, and they only, under these statutes, had a voice in determining the policy of the School, in regulating the expenses, dividing its net receipts, and advising the Corporation concerning appointments. Adjunct and assistant professors and instructors had theoretically, under these statutes, no influence whatever upon the conduct of the School.

Neither of the two Faculties contemplated by these statutes had ever met. The "Faculty of Instruction" never had been called together; the "Executive Faculty" had never become reduced to the simplicity contemplated by the statutes. The requisitions for the degree, as defined by the statutes, had ceased to be satisfactory to a majority of the actual Faculty, if they had ever been. In this state of things the Corporation voted, February 24, 1871, to repeal the following clause in the statutes for the Medical School, — "To secure a recommendation to a degree, the candidate must pass a satisfactory examination in at least five of the nine departments, and have presented a satisfactory dissertation," — and the Overseers concurred in this repeal, April 12, 1871. The repeal of this clause left the Faculty free to require of every candidate a satis-

factory examination in all the nine departments, which they immediately did. A little later in the year the Governing Boards united in repealing the whole body of Statutes for the Medical School, thus putting that department of the University on the same footing as all the rest.

There had been one good reason for constituting the Medical Faculty in a peculiar manner. The money matters of the School had practically been managed by the Faculty for many years. For such work a small and homogeneous board is better than a large and heterogeneous one. It was natural to distrust the success and harmony in business matters of a numerous and miscellaneous board, constituted like the other Faculties of the University, particularly in adjusting the salaries and prescribing the duties of the several teachers. It was therefore understood by the Faculty in advising, and by the Corporation and Overseers in voting the repeal of the special Statutes of the Medical School, that the Corporation would take charge of the financial concerns of the School at the beginning of the year 1871-72, and thereafter stand to it in precisely the same relations in which they stand to the other professional schools connected with the University. This understanding has been duly carried into effect.

In May, 1871, the Corporation and Overseers changed the title of the Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical School. Physiology having been made a separate branch of instruction, and an assistant professor having been appointed to teach it, the Parkman Professor will hereafter teach anatomy only, and will be called the Parkman Professor of Anatomy. This change was made with the assent of Dr. O. W. Holmes, for twenty-four years the incumbent of this chair.

INSTRUCTION AND DEGREES.

The new appointments of the last two years have somewhat changed the proportions and relations of the several departments of instruction in the College proper. The following table exhibits the subdivision, under certain natural heads, of the whole corps of college teachers at the close of the year 1870 - 71.

	Languages and Literature.	Mental, Moral and Political Sciences.	Mathematics.	Physics and Chemistry.	Natural History.	Whole Number.
Professors	7*	5	2	3	3	20
Assistant Professors	2	2	2†	3	1	10
Tutors	9	—	—	—	—	9
Instructors	—	—	—	—	1	1
Assistants	—	—	—	2	1	3
Whole number of teachers	18	7	4	8	6	43

The additions to the teaching force of the College in the year 1870 - 71, besides promotions, and besides the appointments made in 1869 - 70 to date from September 1, 1870, as mentioned in last year's Report, were a professor of modern languages (the second established since July 1, 1870), and an assistant professor of history. Several appointments were made which took effect only in the year 1871 - 72, as may be seen in the list of appointments.

The year 1870 - 71 saw great changes made, or planned for execution in 1871 - 72, in several of the professional schools. In undertaking to train young men for the clerical, legal, medical, and scientific professions the University assumed grave responsibilities, which have not always been kept sufficiently in view by the Corporation and Overseers, and by the body of graduates of Harvard College. The work which

* One professorship of modern languages was, and is temporarily vacant, but the work was, and is done by teacher provisionally employed.

† One assistant professor of mathematics is absent on leave, but his work is done by teachers provisionally employed.

the University has undertaken ought to be conspicuously well done. In this country, where preparation for the learned professions, except the clerical, has been notoriously scanty, hasty, and unsystematic, it is especially important that the leading University should set an example of thoroughness. The Faculties of the several Schools and the Corporation are quite of this mind, as their action during the past few years clearly shows; they ask the earnest co-operation of the Overseers, the graduates of the College, and the educated community in their efforts to raise the standard and increase the efficiency of the professional schools.

The Divinity School has not maintained of late years the standard of its early days. Sixty years ago theological students at this University were, with the rarest exceptions, Bachelors or Masters of Arts, and there were actually more of them than there are to-day. Twenty years ago two thirds of the theological students in Cambridge were Bachelors of Arts. The following table shows a lamentable decline in this respect:—

1865—66, 10 out of 14 Divinity students were Bachelors of Art.								
1866—67,	6	"	15	"	"	"	"	"
1867—68,	8	"	23	"	"	"	"	"
1868—69,	5	"	19	"	"	"	"	"
1869—70,	5	"	36	"	"	"	"	"
1870—71,	9	"	37	"	"	"	"	"

Our forefathers thought that the minister should be the best educated man in the community. The announcement in the catalogues of fifty years ago is, that graduates of colleges will be received as students of theology. Gradually other persons were admitted on passing examinations of a comprehensive character. Then these examinations grew weaker and weaker, until in 1869 it was distinctly announced that a knowl-

edge of the Latin and Greek languages would not at present be insisted on as a requisite for admission to the Divinity School.

There is reason to hope that in that year the School touched bottom, and that thenceforth it will steadily rise as regards the preliminary education of its students. The year 1870-71 was an improvement upon 1869-70, and in the current year, of thirty theological students, eleven are Bachelor of Arts. In the spring of 1870 the Faculty of the Divinity School returned to the requisition of Latin and Greek for admission, and established periodical examinations in writing to test the fidelity and proficiency of the students. They also recommended one person for the newly established degree of Bachelor of Divinity, after thoroughly examining him. These measures all tended one way and had an excellent effect. In 1870-71 the periodical examinations were continued with good results, the instruction of the School was somewhat enlarged, particularly in German and Elocution, and the Faculty advised the Corporation to make the attainment of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity by examination the only mode of graduation. Heretofore persons who remained in the School three years, and pursued the prescribed course of study with regularity, were held to have graduated, and their names were placed in the Triennial Catalogue as Alumni of the Divinity School, although they had taken no degree. The Corporation have not yet acted on this important recommendation made by the Faculty; but it is obvious that the proposed measure, rigidly executed, would do a good deal towards invigorating the tone of the School. The sooner, however, the School gets back to the ways of the fathers, in regard to insisting on such a preliminary training as the Bachelor's degree implies, the better for the University and the profession. It is much more difficult to dispense with a previous aca-

demical training for theological students than for medical or law students. The student of theology needs at the threshold of his subject a good knowledge of Latin, Greek, German, philosophy and history. It is utterly impossible so to conduct theological instruction that it shall be fairly serviceable at once to students who have enjoyed a good preliminary training and to students who have had little or no previous education. The pulpits of the country are not going to be filled by geniuses; if they were, there would be small need of theological schools. They are to be filled by common men of good natural parts, who have been carefully trained for their special work. These men should be scholars by temperament, education, and inveterate habit, else their congregations will drain them dry in a year or two. Moreover, ministers, having none of the material or adventitious means of gaining influence and commanding respect in the community, need, both as individuals and as a class, all the support and moral strength which the possession of ample learning can give. To breed such men of solid learning is the main function of a theological school connected with a University. If the Divinity School has ever seemed to accept a lower function, it was quite as much the fault of the community and of the clerical profession as of the authorities of the University. The community has sometimes seemed to think that they could dispense with learning in ministers. The Theological Faculty were vehemently urged by successful clergymen to lower the standard of their School. Fortunately, however, it does not take long to exhibit the consequences of such a policy. The School took a fresh start in 1869, and will speedily resume its proper position at the head of the professional Schools of the University as regards ampleness and thoroughness of work.

The Treasurer's Statement shows a favorable balance

of \$ 4,000 in the account of the Divinity School for 1870 - 71, a fact which suggests the possibility of appointing another resident professor within a few years. When this can be done, the exegetical instruction should be divided between two professors, — one for the Old Testament and one for the New.

The regular period of residence in the Law School has been lengthened from eighteen months to two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will hereafter be conferred upon students who, having been in the School during the whole course of two years, shall have passed satisfactory examinations at the end of each year in the prescribed studies of that year. Admission to advanced standing will be granted after the year 1871 - 72 only to those who shall pass a thorough examination upon the subjects of the first year's course in the School. Instruction is now given every year in all the prescribed studies of the two years' course, just as in the College the course of each of the four years is taught every year. This is a change greatly for the better. It is now possible for a student entering at the beginning of any year to pursue his studies in a natural order, adopted with a single view to the student's best progress. The increase of the teaching force, by the employment of lecturers who are engaged in the actual practice of the profession, has made this improvement possible. The former system was only justified by poverty and the convenient though unsound theory that there is neither beginning nor end to the Law, neither fundamental principle nor natural development.

A Law School which tries to do thorough work in this country has to contend with two traditions which still have an extraordinary force. The notion prevails that the way to learn Law is to go into a lawyer's office, see the outside of his business, copy papers for him,

and read his books in the intervals of other employments. This notion comes to us from the attorney's office in England. It never ought to have had much force in this country, where there is no distinct class of attorneys, particularly when it is question of how to train advocates or counsel, not attorneys. The business of an English attorney may doubtless be learned by much practice under supervision, just as any sort of trade or empirical business may be. English barristers have never been trained in attorneys' offices. The English barrister who makes a specialty of conveying or of drawing pleadings for attorneys not unfrequently keeps a small Law School, and makes a considerable part of his income by teaching students to draw pleadings for a fee of one hundred pounds a year from each student. In England itself this private method of training young men to the Law is obsolescent. In this country the more successful a lawyer is the less he is inclined to spend time and thought in training inexperienced students; to teach is not considered a part of his professional business. The mere beginner can get little help from the lawyer into whose office he goes, unless the lawyer is a young man or an unsuccessful man who has abundant leisure, and even then the chances are that the amateur teacher will be inferior to the professional teachers in a Law School. A busy lawyer cannot be of much service to a student unless the student is capable of serving him. When a young man has thoroughly mastered at a good School the principles and methods of the Law,—when he has become familiar with Law books and has learned how to investigate and prepare a case, how to find precedents and how to use them,—he is ready to be of some service in a lawyer's office; he can do work of a higher grade than that of a copyist, and the more he can be trusted to go alone the more serviceable he will be, the more he will profit by his experience as a

subordinate, and the shorter that experience will be. A young man should go into a lawyer's office after, and not before, he has been through a Law School, and even then not in the attitude of a student, but as an assistant or junior partner.

The second tradition with which Law Schools have to contend finds expression in the phrase "reading Law." The idea conveyed by this phrase is that Law is to be learned by reading treatises and reports, the implication being that guidance and systematic instruction are superfluous. Now it would be hard to mention any subject in which the precept and example of a good teacher and thorough scholar can be of so much service to the student as in Law. Law is emphatically a science, with a method and a history; it has a language of its own, and a voluminous literature. The student needs direction as to the order of his studies; he needs, from day to day, guidance in selecting the raw material on which to expend his labor; he needs to be supplied with general criteria for discriminating between truth and error, between things essential and things adventitious; he needs to be shown how to disentangle principles from masses of encumbering detail; he needs to have the legal mode of thinking and reasoning exemplified for him, and to be exercised in it himself; he needs to be trained to seize and insist upon the material points of a case, and to use brevity, pertinency, and consecutiveness in speech. The positive instruction to be received from a superior mind well versed in the whole matter is of as much value to the student of Law as of any other science or liberal art. Moreover, the student requires to be personally drilled by reciting, writing opinions, drawing pleadings, and arguing cases. "Reading Law" is therefore an absurdly inadequate description of legal study wisely conducted.

The Law School of the University, besides its formal

courses of instruction, offers great incidental advantages. Its rich Library is an indispensable aid to the student. The Corporation, feeling the importance of still further enlarging this Library and improving its administration, have, during the year 1870-71, employed a permanent Librarian, spent about \$ 1,200 on the shelves and other fittings of the room, and about \$ 3,400 on books and binding.

The common life or sympathetic association of the body of students, all in eager pursuit of the same end, is a very valuable part of the training which the School supplies. The incessant discussions and contests which go on among them, and in fact the whole tone and atmosphere of the place, are most stimulating and wholesome. The conditions of the students' residence in Cambridge are singularly favorable to the maintenance of this common spirit.

In order to appreciate the magnitude of the changes made in the Medical School at the close of the year 1870-71, one must know what the ordinary method of American medical schools has been. The main strength of the body of teachers in an American medical school is spent upon long courses of lectures on the chief medical subjects, which are given every year during from four to five months of the autumn and winter. At large medical schools these lectures are so numerous that the student who attends them all goes to five or six a day, and of course remembers very little about any of them. The same lectures are repeated every year. The student who spends two winters in the same school pays twice for the same lectures; if he remain a third year he can attend them gratuitously. A candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine has been required to prove that he has attended somewhere two such terms of lectures, and one of these two in the institution at which he is seeking

his degree. He has been furthermore required to produce a certificate that he has studied medicine for at least three years with some regular practitioner. As this practitioner is very often an entire stranger to the Faculty who are to grant the degree, and may be living in some remote or obscure place, this certificate of three years' study is a very uncertain piece of testimony. It has not been the practice to examine with care into the genuineness of such certificates, or into the character or amount of the instruction which the bearers of the certificates have received from the physicians who sign them. At the best schools a formal examination of candidates for the degree has been held; but this examination has been private, hasty, and notoriously lax. A majority vote of the body of examiners admits the candidate to the degree, so that the new doctor may be, and frequently is, utterly ignorant of nearly half the subjects of examination. The profession and the community have had no guaranty whatever of the quality of the examination. It has been the pecuniary interest of the teachers composing a medical Faculty to have as many pupils as possible, and to grant as many degrees as possible, their receipts being proportionate to the number of fees paid for attendance at lectures and for graduation. The money matters of a medical school, even when the school has been connected with a University, have generally been managed by its Faculty, which has therefore been a sort of trading corporation as well as a body of teachers. As a partial remedy for the glaring evils and deficiencies of the winter's surfeit of lectures, some of the best schools (and the Medical School of this University first of all) established what are called Summer Schools, — courses of instruction given as a rule by the younger and subordinate teachers, and extending through the spring, early summer, and early autumn. These supplementary courses, however, were not attended by more

than one third of the students who followed the winter courses, and they were never obligatory upon candidates for a degree. Finally the students, to whom this deplorable system of instruction has been applied, are, in the great majority of cases, persons of scanty preliminary training. Very few are graduates of colleges,* and very many are deficient in the elementary branches of what is called an English education. No medical school in the country would venture to publish, uncorrected, one quarter of the theses which candidates for a degree present as one evidence of their attainments.

It seems almost incredible that the grossly inadequate training above described should be the recognized preparation of aspirants to a profession which was once called learned, and which pre-eminently demands a mind well stored and a judgment well trained, — a profession in which ignorance is criminality, and skill a benefaction, — a profession which penetrates the most sacred retreats of human love, joy, and sorrow, and deals daily with the issues of life and death.

The Faculty of the Medical School, after long discussions, unanimously resolved to venture upon a complete revolution in the system of medical education. The new plan went into effect at the beginning of the year 1871-72, but it was elaborated and announced in 1870-71. Its principal features are as follows: — Instruction will be given by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching, and practical exercises uniformly distrib-

* The following statistics are taken from the catalogues of the several institutions for 1870-71. The institutions mentioned are, as a whole, much above the average of American Medical Schools: —

	No. of Students.	No. of Bachelors of Art.
Harvard University, Mass. (Medical School)	301	58
Dartmouth College, N. H. " "	44	4
Bowdoin College, Me. " "	88	13
Columbia College, N. Y. " "	327	63
Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y.	436	15
University of Pennsylvania (Medical Department)	310	none.
Northwestern University, Ill. (Chicago Med. Col.)	100	none.
University of Michigan (Medical Department)	315	4

uted throughout the academic year, and the student will be expected to attend throughout the year just as he does in the College or the Schools of theology, law, and science. Secondly, the course of instruction will fill three years, beginning with the fundamental subjects of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry in the first year, and carrying the student progressively and systematically from one subject to another until, at the end of his third year, he will have studied all the recognized subjects of a good medical education. Thirdly, in the important subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and pathological anatomy, laboratory work will be substituted for, or added to, the usual didactic lectures. Every student will have his place and time in the anatomical and chemical laboratories and in the microscope-room; and he will be made to feel that such work is quite as much required of him as attendance at recitations and lectures. Lastly, every candidate for a degree of Doctor of Medicine must hereafter pass a satisfactory examination in every one of the main subjects of medical instruction, and these examinations are to be, in part at least, by questions and answers upon paper, so that the governing boards of the University and the profession at large may hereafter know what the standard for the degree really is.

This system makes much greater demands than the old both upon the students and teachers; and it throws the School out of long-established connections with the other medical schools of the country. The Faculty and the Corporation have been encouraged to make these great changes by the belief that in the long run the best course of instruction will command the most public favor, and by their confidence in the support of the medical profession, which has been for a long time demanding some change for the better in the established system of medical education. The new scheme has been so arranged in its details as to present no

serious obstacle whatever to students who do not neglect their opportunities. The fees have not been raised, although the quantity of instruction has been greatly increased; and the new plan is not only better for students in easy circumstances, but also more advantageous and less costly than the old for those whose means are slender. To provide the additional instruction which the new scheme demands, some of the members of the Faculty have increased their work in the School, and some new appointments have been made, a part near the close of the year 1870-71, and a part since the year 1871-72 opened. The appointment of an assistant Professor of Physiology and the equipment of a physiological laboratory has put that department of instruction upon a much better footing than ever before.

What the Medical School now needs is liberal endowment. Under its new organization it emphatically deserves, as well as greatly needs, another building, an ampler equipment, and less scanty salaries.

Plans for the reorganization of the Lawrence Scientific School were actively discussed in the Faculty of the School, and in the Corporation, during the spring of 1871. The objects in view were to lengthen the term of residence in the department of engineering, and enlarge the course of instruction on that subject; to consolidate the two chemical laboratories then supported at Cambridge; to make the teaching of physics, both elementary and advanced, an important part of the instruction offered by the School; and to utilize in a systematic way the unrivalled facilities of the University for teaching Natural History. These objects have been effected by the plan which went into operation at the opening of the year 1871-72. A very thorough four years course of study is now provided for young men who

wish to be well trained for the profession of civil and topographical engineering. To increase the amount of instruction in field-work and drawing, a professorship of topographical engineering was established and filled. The course now comprehends not only the mathematics, mechanics, field-work, and drawing which an engineer requires, but also as much of chemistry, physics, natural history, French, and German as he needs to know. For practical astronomy and geodesy the Observatory supplies the instruments and the instructors.

The consolidation of the two chemical laboratories had two motives. The first motive was economy. The laboratory in the Lawrence Scientific School was maintained in 1870-71 at a cost of \$ 6,723.52, including the salary of the Rumford Professor in charge of the laboratory. The whole number of students in the laboratory during the year was thirteen; but six of these were students of the Mining School, who study only the elements of general chemistry and of chemical analysis, including assaying. Of the seven who remain, three were advanced students who graduated at the Commencement of 1871. The laboratory in Boylston Hall was maintained in 1870-71 at a cost of about \$ 8,250, including the salary of the Erving Professor in charge of the laboratory. Seventy-eight students worked in the laboratory during the year, and two expensive courses of illustrated lectures were given, the cost of which is included in the above total. The undergraduates who resorted to the laboratory in Boylston Hall did not work as many hours a week in the laboratory as the seven chemical students did in the Scientific School laboratory, but they studied in the main the same subjects, namely,—general chemistry, qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis. It had become necessary to enlarge considerably the laboratory in Boylston Hall, and to appoint an assist-

ant professor of chemistry, in the interest of the College students; and it was plain that after this enlargement, and this addition to the teaching force had been made, it would be possible to give in Boylston Hall all the chemical instruction which the Scientific School had provided without adding materially to the cost of maintaining the establishment in charge of the Erving Professor, thus saving to the Scientific School about \$ 3,000 a year in current expenses, and enabling the Rumford Professor to teach in the department of physics, instead of directing a laboratory of chemistry. The saving of money was thus very considerable, and was the first motive of the consolidation; but the accompanying change in the work of the Rumford Professor strongly recommended the consolidation to the Corporation, and was the second motive for the consolidation. The Rumford Professorship is a professorship of the "Application of Science to the Useful Arts." While it is often necessary, in institutions which live for centuries, to construe the expressed intentions and wishes of benefactors with a good deal of breadth and liberality, such latitude of construction should never be resorted to while it is not only possible but useful to comply strictly with the directions of a founder. The Corporation felt that it was much more legitimate to use Rumford's gift to teach Light and Heat and their applications than to teach pure Chemistry, particularly when it was very desirable in the interests alike of the Scientific School and of the University at large to have the great subject of Physics more fully taught. The subjects of Light and Heat have, therefore, been assigned to the Rumford Professor, who has been provided with a lecture-room, a cabinet of apparatus, and a physical laboratory of his own in the building which is attached to the northeast corner of the Lawrence Scientific School building. Without taking the Rumford Professor from the Scien-

tific School, the Corporation have restored him to his proper connection with the College, and Dr. Gibbs's course of instruction in Light and Heat is an elective for Seniors during the current year. There is great propriety in this, for the Rumford professorship originally belonged to the College, having been founded forty years before the Lawrence Scientific School was thought of. In order that Dr. Gibbs's researches in chemistry might not be interrupted, the Corporation further provided him with rooms for a private chemical laboratory.

The desired enlargement of the instruction in Physics offered by the Scientific School was obtained in part by the transfer of the Rumford Professor to that department, and in part by the creation of a physical laboratory in Harvard Hall, under the charge of Assistant Professors Trowbridge and Hill, and open alike to students of the College and of the Scientific School. The equipment of this laboratory cost about \$ 2,300, including the cost of working-tables, gas and water fixtures, and apparatus.

Physical geography, mineralogy, geology, and palæontology make part of the regular course of study in civil and topographical engineering. Special students in botany have all possible facilities at the Botanic Garden and Herbarium. The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is at the service of special students in zoölogy and geology. The mineral cabinet in Boylston Hall, already very rich, is constantly growing and improving. The student of mineralogy has free access to full suites of specimens, selected expressly to facilitate the acquisition of an intimate and practical knowledge of the subject. There is no institution in the world which offers richer and more varied opportunities for the study of natural history than the Lawrence Scientific School.

Under the new organization the School offers : 1. A

four years' course in Civil and Topographical Engineering. 2. A three years' course in Practical and Theoretical Chemistry. 3. A one year's course in the elements of Natural History, Chemistry and Physics, intended especially for teachers or persons who mean to become teachers. 4. Thorough instruction for advanced students in Physics, Chemistry, Zoölogy, Geology, Botany, and Mathematics.

By the concurrent action of the Corporation and Overseers the new degree of Civil Engineer was established in June, 1871, to be conferred upon candidates who complete the course of study in civil and topographical engineering, and sustain the prescribed examinations.

The School of Mining and Practical Geology will share in the benefits resulting from the improvements in the Lawrence Scientific School, for, under the new scheme, the course of study in the Mining School will be identical for the first three years with the engineering course in the Scientific School. In consideration of this fact, a portion of the salary of the Professor of Topographical Engineering is paid from the funds of the Mining School. The influence of this comparatively new department of the University has, from the start, been strong on the side of thoroughness. It has, from the beginning, demanded of its students four years of residence, and a wide range of study and practice. Its students have been few; but they have been well trained. It is right that the service which this school has thus rendered to the University should be recognized and acknowledged. During the year 1870 - 71 it was decided that the diploma of the degree of Mining Engineer should be expressed in English.

The organization of the Bussey Institution, begun in the year 1869 - 70, was brought to a provisional com-

pleteness in 1870-71. Three permanent professorships were established and filled, and an instructor in Entomology was appointed. The completion of the building has been unexpectedly and unreasonably delayed, but it is now almost ready for use. Glass-houses of considerable size were erected during the past summer at a cost of about \$ 5,000, and are already filled. The Professor of Agricultural Chemistry began in the spring of 1871 a series of experiments upon manures, which are to be conducted under the supervision of a committee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. Considerable appropriations were made during the year for apparatus for the chemical laboratory, for tools, pots, and manure for the glass-houses and hot-beds, and for labor spent upon grading and preparing the garden and the avenues. In all their expenditures on behalf of the Bussey Institution the Corporation have been careful to keep well within their means, and in undertaking permanent responsibilities, like salaries and inevitable current expenses, they have relied exclusively on the income of the funds applicable to the School, and not at all on students' fees.

The scheme of instruction in the Bussey Institution was discussed and matured in the spring of 1871. The regular course of study will fill three years. The instruction of the first year's course, which is in the main elementary and preliminary, will be given at the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge; that of the second and third years' courses at the Bussey Institution. During the year 1871-72 it was arranged that systematic courses of instruction should be given at the Bussey Institution in Farming, Horticulture, Agriculture, Chemistry, Applied Zoölogy, Quantitative Analysis, and Entomology. All these courses are in progress except the course of Quantitative Analysis, delayed because the laboratory is not quite ready, and the course

on Entomology, which was only intended to cover the last half of the year. Women may be admitted to the courses on Horticulture, Agricultural Chemistry, and Entomology. In accordance with the directions given by the Founder of the School, the Corporation propose to remit all tuition fees to poor and meritorious students. The single object of the School is to promote and diffuse a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture. Young men who propose to be farmers or gardeners, or who expect to have charge of large landed estates or ornamental grounds, whether private or public, will find at this School instruction suited to their needs, and amply illustrated by the rich scientific collections of the University, and by a botanic garden, a large and profitable farm, green-houses, propagating houses, and field experiments.

LANDS AND GROUNDS.

The Corporation feel it to be the duty of the present generation to provide room for the future University. The City of Cambridge is growing rapidly, the value of land in the vicinity of the College rises steadily, and much of the land, which a few years ago was unoccupied, has lately been built upon, partly because there is a real demand for houses, and partly because the heavy taxation of real estate and the incessant assessments for city improvements make it very difficult for private individuals to hold vacant land. Under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts,—decisions which in the end will prove quite as beneficial to the City as they are to the University,—the University does not pay taxes on unimproved land which is simply held for future use. When, therefore an opportunity offers to buy vacant land contiguous to their own, the Corporation have only to consider whether they can afford to forego the interest on the purchase-money. On September 1, 1870, the

Treasurer's Statement showed \$ 79,226.36 invested in unimproved lands in Cambridge. On August 31, 1871, this item had increased to \$ 106,887.49, including \$ 23,500 out of the sum of \$31,500, which appears in the Treasurer's Statement for 1870 - 71, as the investment in the "Holmes Estate." The principal purchase of land during the year 1870 - 71 was the purchase of this "Holmes Estate," a tract of $5\frac{3}{10}$ acres, which lay between three parcels of land already owned by the University. This estate, with the venerable house thereon, was bought for \$ 55,000. The Corporation, being quite unable to withdraw so large a sum from their productive capital, appealed to generous friends of the University for help, which was not denied. Up to the present time \$ 24,500 have been subscribed towards this purchase; the occupancy of the house has been given, in lieu of part of his salary, to an officer of the College who will tenderly care for this interesting relic of the times of the Revolution, and there is a corresponding saving to the College in the item of salaries; so that the actual amount which at present stands withdrawn from the productive funds of the University, because of this purchase, is \$ 23,500. In spite of the great importance to the University of the acquisition of this piece of land, the Corporation are well aware that the object is a particularly difficult one to raise money for, and they are proportionately grateful to the friends who have so liberally contributed towards the purchase. Such an object neither touches sympathy, nor awakens enthusiasm, nor provides a memorial. The Corporation hope that other friends, who are glad to do good and have it forgotten, will contribute towards the reduction of the very large investment of College funds in unproductive real estate acquired for the benefit of coming generations. Three small lots of land on Madison Street, adjoining the grounds of the Observatory,

have been bought during the year; on one of them is a small house which yields rent, but the other two lots are not improved. For the protection of the Observatory from dust, smoke, and fire, the University ought to have the control of the whole body of land lying between Garden, Madison, and Bond Streets, and Concord Avenue; but the area still to be bought is very considerable, and the Observatory has not a cent to spare for such a purpose. A small piece of marsh in Brighton, adjoining the large tract given to the University last year by Mr. Longfellow and other friends, has been bought during the year.

Within the past two years and a half important additions have been made to the territory of the University within the city of Cambridge. About sixteen acres of land, contiguous with former possessions, have been acquired, so that the present territory of the University within the city limits is about sixty acres. The buildings of the University, of course, cover but a very small portion of this area, and they never will. Large vacant spaces must always be reserved for the sake of light, air, and security against conflagrations. These open grounds of the University should be made ornamental by handsome trees and shrubs and well-kept grass. The city gets no taxes on these grounds, and a part of its recompense should be the beauty of the grounds themselves, maintained at no cost to the city. The city gains also in wholesomeness by these open spaces, and profits by all the security against spreading fires which the University seeks for its own sake. The denser the population of the city becomes, the more valuable will these open areas of vegetation be to it. There should be no need in the first ward of Cambridge of any other public park than the Common and the University grounds. The Corporation does its utmost to carry these views into effect. During the year 1870-71 more than four thousand dollars were spent upon the College Yard alone.

The Corporation are following a carefully considered plan in locating new buildings in the College Yard. The rectangle between Holworthy Hall and Grays' Hall is considered to be now completed; unless, at some future day, it should be thought best to put a building, with a wide archway, between the eastern ends of Harvard and Massachusetts Halls in the position of the old Stoughton Hall. For the rest of the Yard the Corporation are proceeding upon the plan of keeping the space between the Library, the Chapel, and University Hall forever open. A building may be placed on the eastern side of the avenue which leads to the southern door of the library, to match Boylston Hall on the western side, and a continuous, or nearly continuous structure, may stretch along Quincy Street, from Harvard Street to Broadway. The building along Quincy Street should be imposing, and a unit in design. Standing upon rising ground at its southern end, and upon a terrace at its northern end, it would overlook the rest of the Yard. A fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, given to the Corporation for the purpose of gradually building such a structure, on the condition that the principal of the fund should never be reduced below its original amount, would build the whole edifice, by successive portions, in thirty or forty years, and there would remain an ample fund for repairs. University Hall, the Chapel, Boylston Hall, and the Library being of stone, it is desirable that all future buildings to the eastward of them should also be of stone.

BUILDINGS.

Early in the year the Corporation bought the house No. 50 Allen Street, Boston, for the use of the Dental School, a growing department of the University which had previously had no proper and permanent habitation. The house contains the lecture-room and labo-

ratory of the School, and is conveniently near the Medical College and the Massachusetts General Hospital, where much of the work of the dental students is done. The School pays the interest on the investment made by the Corporation.

Near the end of November, 1870, the Corporation received almost simultaneously two great gifts. Mr. William F. Weld proposed to erect a Hall of chambers in the College Yard, the income of which should be used for general College purposes, at the discretion of the Corporation; and Mr. Nathan Matthews stated his wish to build a College Hall of the value of at least \$ 100,000, on condition that one half of the net income from the Hall should be used to provide scholarships for students who enter College with the intention of becoming ministers in the Protestant Episcopal Church, while the other half of the net income should be applied to the general uses of the College, or to some special object to be determined by the Corporation with the consent of Mr. Matthews. The Corporation gratefully accepted both these very liberal benefactions, and the two buildings are already roofed in. Mr. Weld's Hall contains excellent accommodations for about eighty students. The building was designed by Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt, and is built under their superintendence; in plan, it is quite unlike every other building in the Yard, whether old or new, and contains some very promising and attractive features; its exterior is interesting and handsome. Mr. Matthews's Hall contains very pleasant and convenient rooms for about one hundred students. The Hall was designed by Messrs. Peabody and Stearns, and is built under the superintendence of Mr. Henry P. Hall; its exterior is very pleasing, and its internal arrangement is ingenious and original, and gives assurance of comfort. These two buildings were placed opposite each other, one in the gap between University Hall and

Boylston Hall, and the other in the gap between Massachusetts Hall and Dane Hall, in conformity with the general plan of completing a brick quadrangle of detached buildings around the open space between Holworthy Hall on the north and Grays' Hall on the south. The interval between Massachusetts Hall and Dane Hall was not, however, long enough to receive so large a building as Mr. Matthews proposed to erect. To enlarge and improve this site, the Corporation caused Dane Hall to be moved seventy feet towards the south, and the brick office connected with the old President's House, and lately occupied by the Steward, to be turned one quarter round and thrust behind the house. Both the buildings moved were occupied as usual during the moving. The removal of the Steward's Office from its original position has opened a vista entirely across the Yard from Harvard Street to the Scientific School Building on the farther side of Kirkland Street.

It is Mr. Weld's expressed intention to dedicate the Hall which he is building to the memory of his brother, the late Stephen Minot Weld. The Corporation rejoice in this memorial design, recognizing the fitness of the memorial to the man, and heartily glad that the memory of such genial simplicity, wise public spirit, and ardent affection for the College and all good learning should be kept green upon the College grounds.

On the 31st of March, 1871, the Corporation were informed by Professor Asa Gray that a gentleman, who preferred that his name should not be known, proposed, with the consent of the Corporation, to erect at the Botanic Garden a lecture-room, laboratory, and conservatory in connection with the Herbarium building on one side and the existing conservatories on the other. The Corporation thankfully gave consent, and the buildings were finished and in use at the beginning of the current academic year. They consist in the

main of a conservatory sixty feet long, a lecture-room thirty-one feet by twenty-seven feet within, a laboratory twenty-seven feet by twenty-six feet within, and a large cellar fitted for the storage of live plants in winter. The generous giver has not been content with providing the bare buildings; he has supplied them with heating-apparatus, cases, tables, shelves, and all other fittings and furniture necessary to make them complete for use. This gift amounts to more than \$ 15,000. It puts the Botanical department upon a very good footing, so far as safe, ample, and convenient buildings go. The University is under deep obligations to Professor Gray for the great development of the establishment at the Botanic Garden in the thirty years during which he has administered it. Regarded as a place for teaching botany, it is admirably equipped, needing only larger funds for the support of the garden; regarded as a seat of science, it is the head-quarters of botany in America.

On the 19th of June, 1871, the Corporation were apprised by letter of Mr. Cyrus Wakefield's intention to erect a building in the College Yard, of which the main part should consist of lecture-rooms and recitation-rooms for College uses, but which should also provide rooms for the library of the Everett Athenæum (a Sophomore literary society), and for the Signet (a new Senior literary society). Mr. Wakefield had previously manifested his interest in the Everett Athenæum by giving the society a fund of \$ 5,000, for the support of the library. As this munificent proposition of Mr. Wakefield's will meet one of the most urgent needs of the College,—namely, the want of public rooms for the multiplied lectures, recitations, and examinations of the College course,—the Corporation have received it with hearty satisfaction and all the friends of the College will rejoice greatly in its fulfilment. Mr. Wakefield's letter to the Corporation is printed in the Appendix (No. II.).

During the summer vacation of 1871 the whole interior of the building occupied by the Lawrence Scientific School was taken out and rebuilt with large changes, at a cost of about \$ 17,000. The original plan of the interior of the building was neither economical, convenient, nor handsome, and twenty-two years of constant use without adequate repairs had brought the building into such a sorry plight that a very thorough renewal had become unavoidable. Under the direction of Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt the two stories of the original building were changed to three, the distribution of the rooms was entirely altered to great advantage, a handsome hall and stairway was introduced, and the heating apparatus was rearranged and improved. The building is now very convenient and serviceable, and gives ample accommodation to all the departments of the Lawrence Scientific School and the Mining School which are not elsewhere provided for. The Corporation were encouraged to make this heavy expenditure by a very liberal proposition on the part of a constant friend of the University, — Mr. James Lawrence, — who undertook, upon certain reasonable conditions which were acceptable to the Corporation, to pay \$ 15,000 towards the cost of reconstructing the interior of the building which his father gave to the University.

The growth of the College and the increased teaching of chemistry by laboratory work on the part of the student, instead of by lectures and recitations, made it necessary to enlarge the chemical laboratory in Boylston Hall. This has been satisfactorily done by adding a French roof to the building. A new laboratory with desks for one hundred students, a hall for the temporary exhibition of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, a large recitation-room, a photograph-room, and four small rooms for balances, supplies, and assistants' laboratories have thus been

gained at a cost of about \$ 13,500. When these alterations are finished, Boylston Hall will contain one of the largest and most complete establishments in the world for teaching chemistry. The large collections already made by the Trustees of the Peabody Museum have heretofore been piled up in two of the lower rooms in Boylston Hall. The Trustees have now hired of the College an upper room, sixty-five feet by thirty-five feet within, and lighted in the amplest manner, as a temporary exhibition-room, which they will use while the building-fund in their hands is accumulating in accordance with Mr. Peabody's directions. The public will be surprised at the size and value of the collections already gathered. The Corporation felt better able to make this enlargement of Boylston Hall because they will receive, for a few years at least, from the Trustees of the Peabody Museum a rent which is five and a half per cent on the cost of the whole improvement, and also because of the generous contribution of \$ 1,000 by Professor J. P. Cooke, Jr. and of \$ 500 by Mr. Josiah P. Cooke, towards the cost of the enlargement. These liberal gifts are not mentioned in the Treasurer's Statement, because though promised in June, there was no occasion for the actual transfer of the money until after the close of the College financial year on August 31st. Professor Cooke also devised all the improvements himself, and has zealously superintended their execution, to the great advantage of the College.

The Corporation took advantage of the moving of Dane Hall to substitute, on the west front, a brick porch for the painted wooden columns which, unfortunately, neither looked nor lasted like marble, and otherwise to improve the front of the building and its pediments and cornices. Messrs. Peabody and Stearns made the necessary drawings. In the summer vacation the large lecture-room of the Law School was refur-

nished and put in thorough order; and two rooms in the lower story were made ready for use as a student's reading and conversation room, a portion of the entry being thrown into the westerly room so as to gain useful space and a western window without hurting the entry. One object in providing this reading-room is to prevent the Library from being used as an exchange or conversation-room, as has been the habit of the School.

In the Christmas recess of 1870 the rooms in the south entry of University Hall, which for many years have been the offices of the President, the Dean or Regent, and the College Faculty, were remodelled, and, in part, refurnished; three offices were made, instead of two, and the Faculty-room was much enlarged. The Faculty very much needed a larger room for their meetings, having increased in number within twenty years from fourteen to thirty-five.

In June, 1871, a small wooden observatory, of the sort used at temporary stations for making latitude and longitude determinations or similar observations, was built near the Scientific School, and was connected with the Observatory by a suitable telegraph. The students in Engineering, who have to be drilled in making latitude and longitude determinations, and in the use of temporary observatories, are thus provided with just what they need to fit them for practical work. Formerly, in order to train students to determine difference of longitude by telegraph, it was necessary to procure telegraphic connection at night between the Cambridge Observatory and some other Observatory at a considerable distance,—an operation which was always troublesome and often impossible. Now, the student may at any time determine the difference of longitude between the two observatories on the University grounds, the permanent and the temporary one, and he has the advantage of using pre-

cisely the tools which he would be obliged to use in the field.

In the summer vacation of 1871 all the older brick buildings in the College Yard were carefully pointed, and oiled with two coats of oil into which a little Venetian red had been stirred. The buildings will thus be better preserved from the weather, and they will be drier and warmer, as well as better looking. The Corporation desire to prolong the life of Massachusetts, Harvard, Hollis, Holden, Stoughton, and Holworthy to the utmost; they ought all to stand for centuries; but to this end they must not only be kept in good repair, they must never be allowed to look sour and neglected, as they certainly did before they were oiled.

During the summer vacation of 1871 the roof and walls of Holworthy Hall were raised about two feet, and the roof was repaired, reslated, and provided with new gutters and conductors. The external aspect of the building was distinctly improved, and the rooms in the upper story, which were very low, were made materially higher. The original slating on Holworthy Hall was very bad, having been done during the war of 1812 with thick and uneven American slates.

It was a part of the plan for reorganizing the Medical School, that much greater facilities for studying chemistry, pathological anatomy, and physiology experimentally and by the use of the microscope, should be provided for the students than had previously been given them. The Medical Faculty were anxious to find means to enlarge the chemical laboratory in the basement of the building in North Grove Street, Boston, and to fit up a new microscope-room and physiological laboratory in the attic. Most opportunely, in June last, Mr. Samuel W. Swett authorized the Corporation to draw upon him for five thousand dollars from the estate of the late George Woodbury Swett, a graduate of the College and of the Medical School, to be

used for preparing and fitting up a laboratory of physiology at the Medical School.

In the summer, three large, well-lighted rooms were made in the attic of the building, by throwing out some large dormer windows on the north side of the roof. Two of these rooms are devoted to physiology, while the other is the microscope-room. It was necessary to build a stairway by which to gain access to these rooms, and to provide an additional furnace with which to warm them. Simultaneously the chemical laboratory was greatly enlarged, so that it now contains accommodations for nearly one hundred students. These improvements cost altogether about \$ 7,000, of which about half was chargeable to the bequest of Dr. Swett, and the other half was advanced by the Corporation, to be ultimately paid from the receipts of the school. Never was gift more timely than that of Dr. Swett. His friend, Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, had just been appointed Assistant Professor of Physiology, and yet, however much the Faculty desired to strengthen that department of instruction, and to give Dr. Bowditch the means of teaching the subject to advantage, there would have been great difficulty in providing and equipping a laboratory, had it not been for the opportune provision so liberally made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Treasurer's statement describes the action of the Corporation concerning Israel Munson's unrestricted legacy of \$ 15,000; Henry Flynt's bequest, valued at \$ 311.11; Thomas Cotton's gift, valued at \$ 140, and the unused balances of several years in the account of the Divinity School which were really derived from the income of the Bussey Trust Fund. The motives of the Corporation were to perpetuate the names of these benefactors upon the College books and in the annual Reports, and to prevent all

chance of their money, or any part of it, being used for purposes other than they designated.

The Corporation increased their investments in productive real estate at Cambridge during the year, mainly by reducing their investment in notes and mortgages. The building of Holyoke House was the principal item of this sort; but as the transactions growing out of the erection of this building were not completed at the close of the last financial year, the real changes in the investment of the College Funds will not be plain until the Treasurer's Statement for 1871 - 72 is made up. Holyoke House was finished in season to be occupied at the end of September, 1871, and the shops and rooms therein have been advantageously leased.

The funds of the Library for the purchase of books have increased considerably during the last few years; the income of Charles Minot's bequest alone, recently become available by the death of the annuitant, adds \$ 4,000 to the sum before applicable yearly to the purchase of books, and the total yearly income which must be used to increase the Library is now more than \$ 7,000. The want of space in Gore Hall is therefore, daily, a more and more pressing evil; working-rooms are urgently needed, and a large increase of storage-room for books is also indispensable. The Corporation have been obliged to resort to various temporary shifts in order to provide the shelf-room immediately requisite. Under these circumstances the Corporation, in December, 1870, requested Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt to prepare sketches for an enlargement of Gore Hall. These architects have accordingly made plans and estimates which are in the highest degree satisfactory. Their design provides ample working-rooms, and very convenient fire-proof storage for two hundred thousand books; it improves the general appearance of the building, devotes what

is now the main hall to the uses of a general reading-room, and places the catalogues and the delivery-desk in the centre of the enlarged structure. The altered building would still admit of indefinite extension. The cost of the enlargement would be about seventy thousand dollars. At sundry times it has been proposed to abandon Gore Hall as a Library building and erect another. This extravagant proposition has generally been justified by the allegation that Gore Hall is continually and incurably damp. The Corporation have repeatedly inquired, through competent experts, into this alleged dampness, and are entirely satisfied that there is now no ground whatever for such an allegation. There have been, in times past, local leaks, and dampness in certain confined closets, arising from lack of ventilation; the cellar also, being almost entirely underground on three sides, is, of course, an unsuitable place to keep paper. The mode of heating (by steam-pipes, which almost always leak a little) commends itself to the Librarian, because it does not dry the bindings of the books excessively. Of course a drier heat might be used if it were necessary; but it is not necessary. The building is very abundantly lighted, and yet the light might be improved by replacing the ground-glass with which the windows are glazed by clear glass. The only real defects of the building are that it has no working-rooms, and is overcrowded, and that its exterior is rather in the taste of the past generation than of the present. The plans of Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt absolutely cure the first two defects, and go far towards remedying the third. The position of the Library in the College Yard is so admirable, that its abandonment for another site never ought to have been dreamed of. It is in the centre of the University, where it belongs, with light, air, and space for future enlargement all about it, and it is remote from the streets and from dangerous neighbors.

The greatest treasure of the University ought never to be placed on the confines of the College Yard, or in any position less secure from conflagrations than the place it now occupies.

On March 10, 1871, the Corporation voted to abolish fees for advanced standing. It is no longer the interest of the University to throw obstacles in the way of students who are well prepared to enter any department of the University in advance of the lowest or usual stage of admission. It is the interest of the University to facilitate, not to hinder, the passage of the American student from one college or university to another.

In carrying out the purpose of the Corporation to establish a separate department of advanced instruction in Light and Heat and their applications under the charge of the Rumford Professor, a considerable quantity of apparatus was transferred from the cabinets of apparatus in charge of Professors Lovering and Cooke to the Rumford cabinets in the building newly fitted up for the use of the Rumford Professor. The cabinets in Boylston Hall got more than an equivalent in the chemical apparatus transferred thither from the laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School.

During the autumn and winter of 1870-71 a committee of conference, consisting of the President and Messrs. Putnam and Bigelow, on the part of the University, and of Professor Runkle, President pro tempore, and Messrs. Henry B. Rogers, Edward Atkinson, H. W. Fuller, J. D. Philbrick, and M. D. Ross on the part of the Institute of Technology, discussed at several meetings a series of propositions to bring about the Union at the Institute of Technology of all the schools of applied science in and near Boston. The committee for the University first made a proposition, which was rejected by the committee for the Institute.

The committee for the Institute then made a proposition, which was not acceptable to the committee for the University. The committee for the University then made another proposition, which was also rejected by the committee for the Institute. Finally, the committee for the Institute said that they were unable to devise any plan for a union of the several existing schools which would satisfy the just expectations of the University, and, at the same time, promote the interest of the Institute. The several memoranda which contained the propositions above mentioned, and the final communication from the committee for the Institute, are printed in the Appendix (No. III.). These memoranda were, of course, informal, and were not expressed with the precision or the limitations which would have been necessary in formal documents. Each memorandum was thoroughly discussed in the committee of conference, and was decisively rejected by one committee or the other. The Corporation invited the Institute to this discussion (June 18, 1870), and although it has had for the present no visible issue, they are glad that the discussion took place, and at their instigation.

NEEDS.

In spite of the number of buildings which have been erected on the grounds of the University during the past two years, three buildings are still imperatively needed at once, namely:—

A new building in Boston for the Medical School;

A small fire-proof Library building for the Divinity School;

The addition to Gore Hall which has been above described.

The College has dormitories enough for the present; Mr. Wakefield's proposed building, with the new buildings at the Botanic Garden, and the enlargements made

in Boylston and Harvard Halls, will supply the pressing need of lecture-rooms and laboratories at Cambridge which was dwelt upon in last year's report.

The main reason for urging the immediate construction of another building for the Medical School is, that the invaluable collection made by Professor J. B. S. Jackson is exposed to cruel risk in its present position. To the northwest and west of the Medical College are a large number of wooden buildings of the most inflammable sort, and there is little or no vacant land between these tinder-boxes and the College building. Moreover, there are numerous fires within the building for warming it, and in the basement is a chemical laboratory. A building of moderate size and cost would contain the Museum itself; but it is very desirable that a laboratory for pathological anatomy and at least one lecture-room should be connected with the Museum. The report of Dr. Ellis, Dean of the Medical Faculty, presents in their true light the great value of the collection, the risks to which it is now exposed, and the duty of preserving it. This is not a question of enlarging the University's means of instruction; it is simply a question of preserving or losing what has been acquired, with favorable opportunities, in many years by patient labor and rare self-sacrifice.

The case is very similar with regard to the Library of the Divinity School. A very valuable collection of books is kept in a building which contains thirty or forty fires, mostly in open grates. This seems a very wanton exposure of a very precious treasure. Twelve or fifteen thousand dollars would build and furnish a suitable fire-proof room.

The wants of the General Library have already been explained in this report, and the means of satisfying those wants have been described. The need of an enlargement of Gore Hall requires no enforcing. It is patent and pressing.

A comparatively small sum of money would build all three of the buildings just mentioned; they would not cost together more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; but for the endowment of professorships a really large amount of money is urgently needed.

The Medical School has only one endowed professorship. The School is making a determined effort to raise the standard of medical education, and ought to be made in a measure independent of the number of its students. All its professors are scantily paid, and some of them are not paid anything. It is sure to lose students for some years to come by maintaining a high standard for the degree of Doctor of Medicine; for medical education is at a very low ebb, and the degree can be got for very small attainments at schools of fair reputation with the public. The community is nearly concerned with every effort to improve the condition of medical education; the need of a skilful physician is one which sooner or later comes home to every man and woman. The University asks with confidence for prompt and liberal aid in establishing the Medical School upon a firm and independent basis.

The Dental School has no funds whatever, and its professors have never received any compensation. It is a very useful and deserving department of the University.

In the Lawrence Scientific School two new professorships are needed to fill out the scheme of instruction,—a professorship of mechanical engineering and a professorship of architecture.

In the School of Mining and Practical Geology two new professorships are requisite, one of mining and one of metallurgy.

In the College every new resource of the last three years has been used, and every prospective increase of income has been discounted. The unrestricted income

from the two new dormitories will do no more than bring the probable receipts of the College up to the level of its certain expenditures. In 1870-71 there was a deficit of \$ 8,363.25, and the new salaries of college teachers in 1871-72, over and above those of 1870-71, amount to about \$ 8,000. The two most pressing needs of the College are the appointment of a professor of German and the establishment of a professorship of English Literature; but these two things would cost \$ 8,000 a year. Tutors and instructors, and even assistant professors, can be appointed on the basis of an increase in the number of tuition fees; but the Corporation need firmer footing when they assume the responsibility of establishing permanent professorships. The supposed increase of resources resulting from an increase in the number of students is rather delusive, and the increase in the number of students is not to be counted on. It is much harder to stay in the College than it used to be.

The Library needs funds applicable to salaries. At present the College has to pay for all the administration and service of the General Library. This charge amounted in 1870-71 to \$ 11,000.

The assistants at the Observatory are inadequately paid, and there are not enough of them to make the most of the admirable mechanical equipment of the establishment. A fund of \$ 100,000 is needed to supply this deficiency.

The great need of the University in all departments is then plain enough,—it is permanent funds, the income of which is applicable to salaries. A million of dollars would no more than satisfy the legitimate demands of the young generation which is just coming into manhood. How is this money to be got? Not alone by large gifts from a few individuals, the Corporation hope. A large general subscription is much better evidence of self-denial, self-reliance, and well-directed

benevolence on the part of the educated community, than the munificent gifts of individuals are, though these too bear testimony to the quality and force of public sentiment. If the Corporation are painfully impressed by the importunate wants of the present, they nevertheless know how to take hope for the future from a grateful remembrance of the past.

The usual list and statistics concerning University degrees, honors, prizes, and committees will be found in the Appendix, IV. – VIII. The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following Reports of the Deans of the several Faculties of the University.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President*.

CAMBRIDGE, January 5, 1872.

REPORTS

OF THE

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY : —

SIR, — As the Dean of the College Faculty, I submit the following Report upon the conduct of the College during the Academic year 1870 — 71.

The number of Undergraduates at the beginning of that year was six hundred and eight, — an increase of forty-five over the number on the books of the College at the beginning of the preceding year. Of these, one hundred and fifty-eight were Seniors, one hundred and twenty-two Juniors, one hundred and thirty-nine Sophomores, and one hundred and eighty-nine Freshmen. Seven students withdrew from the College during the year, of their own accord.

INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction, the names of the instructors, the number of students attending each course, the number of sections into which they were divided, and the number of exercises in each course for student and for instructor, are given in the following tables.

In addition to the work demanded of all members of the several Classes, every Senior was required to pursue four elective studies, each having three exercises a week, every Junior, three electives, with three exercises a week each, and every Sophomore four electives, with two exercises a week each. As was mentioned in the Report of last year, students are now at liberty to choose their electives freely from all the courses of instruction given to Undergraduates which they are qualified by previous training to pursue.

FRESHMEN.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per Week for Students.		Exercises per Week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.						
Mr. Anderson	Greek	Homer's <i>Odyssey</i> , Books VI. and VII.	190	4	1	4 (for a half-year)	
Mr. Fiske	Greek	{ <i>Memorabilia</i> , Book I. — <i>Alcestis</i> of Euripides	96	4	2	8	
Mr. Palmer	Greek	{ Greek Composition	96	4	4	2	
Mr. Everett	Latin	{ Plato's <i>Apology</i> . — <i>Odyssey</i> , Book I. — Clouds of Aristophanes	96	4	8	12	
Mr. Smith	Latin	{ Cicero, <i>De Senectute</i> . — Horace, <i>Odes</i> — Exercises in Extemporaneous Translation and Composition. — <i>Livy</i> XXI.	96	4	8½	14	
Prof. Seaver	Mathematics	{ Cicero de <i>Senectute</i> . — Horace, <i>Odes</i> and <i>Epodes</i> . — <i>Livy</i> XXI. — XXII.		4	8	13	
Prof. White	Mathematics	{ Latin Composition	190	2	4	2	
Messrs. Wolcott & Ames	French	{ Chauvenet's <i>Solid Geometry</i> . — Trigonometry	190	6	2	12	
Mr. Jennison	Elocution	{ Todhunter's <i>Algebra</i> . — Practical Trigonometry, and Logarithms	190	6	2	12	
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics	{ Otto's <i>Grammar</i> . — <i>Les Prisonniers de Caen</i> . — <i>La Cagnotte</i> . — <i>Clos-Pommier</i> . — <i>Les Femmes</i> , Qui Pleurent. — <i>Un Mari Brûlé</i>	190	6	2	12	
Prof. Peabody	Ethics	{ Mechanics and Hydrostatics (Snowball and Lund's Cambridge Physics)	190	6	1	6	
		Champlin's <i>First Principles of Ethics</i> ; Bulfinch's <i>Evidences of Christianity</i>	190	2	2	12 (for a half-year)	
					2	4 (for a half-year)	

SOPHOMORES.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Mr. Perry	German	Whitney's Grammar and Reader Seven Themes Ganot's Physics, Books I.-IV. Schmitz's History of the Middle Ages, as far as A. D. 843. Ellot's and Storer's Inorganic Chemistry	138	4	2	8
Prof. Dennett	Themes		138	4	1	4
Mr. Jennison	Elocution		138	4	2	8 (for a half-year)
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics		138	8	2	6 (for a half-year)
Prof. Gurney	History		138	8	2	9
Prof. Jackson & Mr. H. B. Hill	Chemistry		138	2	8	6
ELECTIVE STUDIES.						
Mr. Anderson	Greek	{ Aeschylus (Prometheus). — Aristophanes (Birds). — Demosthenes (Philipides and Olynthides). — Grote's Greece — Herodotus, I. — Homer's Iliad, XVIII. Greek Composition and Translation Plato (Apology and Crito) — Euripides (Alcesteis). — Homer (Iliad) Horace (Satires). — Cicero (de Amicitia) — Terence (Andria and Heautontimoroumenes). — Latin Composition. — Quintus Curtius (Books V. and VI.). — Ovid, Ramsey's Selections Cicero, Tusculan Disputations, Book I. — Epistole (Selections). — De Oratore, Book I. Cicero's Grammar. — Prose Scale	98	8	2	6
Mr. Anderson	Greek		40	1	1	1
Mr. Fluke	Greek		10	1	2	2
Mr. Greenough	Latin		110	4	2	8
Mr. Greenough	Latin		39	2	2	4
Mr. Nash	Italian		69	2	2	4
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics		{ 1 Sen. Spherical Trigonometry (Chauvenet), Introduction to Analytic Geometry (lectures, with practical exercises) — Elements of the Differential Calculus (lectures, with Haddon's Examples)	1	2	2
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics		{ 2 Jun. Analytic Geometry Salmon's Conic Sections, Chapters I.-III., V.-VII., X.-XII., with parts of XIII. Mechanics (same as Junior course)	1	2	2
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics		{ 1 Sen. Eliot and Storer's Inorganic Chemistry (with laboratory work). — Cooke's Chemical Philosophy, Pt. I. Page's Advanced Text-Book of Physical Geography. — Dana's Manual of Geology. — Excursions	1	8	8
Mr. H. B. Hill	Chemistry		{ 1 Jun. 46	1	2	2
Prof. Shaler	Natural History		104	8	2	6

JUNIORS.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. Peterson	Philosophy	Whately's Logic (Selections). — Hamilton's Metaphysics (Selections) Lectures Ganot's Physics, Books VI. and VII. Rogers's Political Economy Alden, Constitution of the United States Four Themes Four Forensics { Aschines against Ctesiphon. — Demosthenes on the Crown. — Sophocles (Antigone). — Euripides (Medea). — Aristophanes (Clouds) Thucydides, Books VI. and VII. — Herodotus, Books I., VI., and VII. (Selections) Polybius, Books I. and III. Greek Composition and Translation Tacitus, Annals (Selections). — Quintilian, Book X. — Juvenal (Selections) Formal Logic. — Mansel, Metaphysics. — Bowen, Ethics and Metaphysics (Selections). — Bouillier, Notions d'Histoire de la Philosophie. Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy. — Porter on the Human Intellect (Selections). — Locke, Essay on Human Understanding The General History of Europe from A. D. 888 (in a French text-book) Medieval History. The same as for the Senior year Cornette, Cid. — Feuille, Le Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre. — De Vigny, Cinq-Mars. — Translations into French from an English Comedy Franceca da Rimini. — Gli Bias Goethe, Egmont, and Iphigenie. — Schiller, Kabale und Liebe. — Lessing, Emilia Galotti — Eichendorff, Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts. Integral Calculus (Peirce's Curves and Functions, Books III. and V., to Differential Equations). — Lectures on Determinants, the Theory of Numbers, and Anharmonic Geometry Mechanics (Kerr's Elementary Mechanics) Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, and Tyndall's Lectures on Heat Galloway's Qualitative Analysis. — Cooke's Chemical Philosophy, Part II. — Lectures. — Laboratory work Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany. — Field, Forest, and Garden Botany Lectures. — Laboratory work	119	8	2	6
Prof. Peterson	Physics		119	1	1	1
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics		119	8	2	6 (for a half-year)
Prof. Peterson	Political Economy		119	8	1	8 (for a half-year)
Mr. O. W. Holmes, Jr.	Constitutional Law		119	2	1	2 (for a half-year)
Prof. Dennett	Themes		119			
Prof. Peterson	Forensics		119			
ELECTIVE STUDIES.						
Prof. Goodwin	Greek		28	1	8	8
Prof. Goodwin	Greek		{ 2 Jun. 7 Soph.	1	8	8
Prof. Sophocles	Greek	2	1	8	8	
Mr. Anderson	Greek	20	1	1	1	
Prof. Lane	Latin	{ 6 Sen. 49 Jun.	2	8	6	
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy	12	1	8	8	
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy	{ 4 Sen. 1 Jun.	1	8	8	
Prof. Adams	History	18	1	8	8	
Prof. Adams	History	42	1	8	8	
Prof. Bicher	French	39	1	8	8	
Mr. Nash	Italian	11	1	8	8	
Mr. Nash	Spanish	12	1	8	8	
Mr. Perry	German	60	2	8	6	
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics	8	1	8	8	
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics	{ 1 Sen. 1 Jun. 1 Soph.	1	8	8	
Prof. Lovering	Physics	31	1	8	8	
Prof. Cooke	Chemistry	16	1	8	8	
Mr. Farlow	Natural History	6	1	8	8	
Prof. Shaler	Natural History	11	1	8	8	

SENIORS.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for students.	Exercises per week for instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. Lovering Prof. Dennett Prof. Peterson	Physics Trigonometry Forensics	Lectures Four Themes Four Forensics	157 157 157	1	1	1
ELECTIVE STUDIES.						
Prof. Goodwin	Greek	Aeschylus (Agamemnon and Septem). — Sophocles (Electra). — Euripides (Iphigenia in Tauris). — Aristophanes (Knights and Frogs)	16 Sen. 8 Jun.	1	8	8
Prof. Goodwin	Greek	Plato (Protagoras and Gorgias). — Aristotle (Ethics, I., II., III., X.)	9	1	8	8
Prof. Sophocles	Greek	Ecclesiastical Greek; Justin, Apologia, I., II., Dialogue with Trypho. — Hippolytus (Selections).	5	1	8	8
Prof. Lane	Latin	Plautus, Amphitruo, and Rudens. — Cicero, de Deorum Natura, (2 books). — Lucræti (Selections)	38	1	3	3
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy	Bouillier, Histoire de la Philosophie Cartésienne. — Bowen's Ethics and Metaphysics (Selections)	26	1	8	8
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy	— Schwegler's History of Philosophy, and Kant's Critique of Pure Reason (Selections). Lectures	4 Sen. 1 Jun.	1	8	8
Prof. Peabody	Philosophy	Locke's Essay on Human Understanding	18	1	8	8
Mr. N. S. Green	Political Economy	Whewell's Elements of Moral & Political Philosophy. — Cicero, de Officiis. — Oral Lectures on Ethics	99	2	3	6
Prof. Torrey	History	Adam Smith's Theory of Nations. — J. S. Mill's Political Economy	47	1	3	8
Prof. Adams	History	Laboulaye, Histoire des États-Unis, Vol. III. — Marchal, Histoire Contemporaine. — J. S. Mill, Representative Government	45	1	3	8
Prof. Torrey	History	Hallam's Middle Ages. — Menzel or Kohler, History of Germany. — Bryce's Holy Roman Empire — Milman's Latin Christianity. — Sismondi, Martin, or Michelet, History of France	75	2	3	6
Prof. Blicher	French	Woolsey, International Law. — Duruy, Histoire des Temps Modernes. — Marchal, Histoire Contemporaine	67	2	3	6
Prof. Lowell	Italian	Cornellie, Cid. — De Vigny, Cinq-Mars. — Molière, Le Misanthrope, Les Précieuses Ridicules, Les Femmes Savantes. — Translations into French from Sheridan's School for Scandal	11	1	3	8
Mr. Perry	German	Selections from Dante, Petrarca, Ariosto, and Tasso	60	2	3	6
Prof. Blicher	German & German.	Schiller's Wallenstein (Lager, Piccolomini, and Wallenstein's Tod). — Goethe's Iphigenie	3	1	3	8
Prof. Child	{ Anglo-Saxon & {	Demogott, Histoire de la Littérature Française. — Schenker, Aus dem Leben eines Faulemüchz. —	8	1	3	8
Prof. Child	{ Early English {	Goethe's Faust	8	1	3	8
Prof. B. Pearce & {	{ Mathematics {	Beaufort, in Morris Heyne's edition. — Münster's Allenglische Sprachproben (all the Prose). — The	8	1	2	2
Prof. J. M. Pearce	{ Early English {	Vision of Peter Plowman, 7 th Prologue, as edited by Skeat	5	1	3	8
Prof. J. M. Pearce	Mathematics	The whole of the Vision of Peter Plowman, with the Creed. — The Romance of Sir Gawain	4	1	3	8
Prof. Seaver	Mathematics	Mechanics (Petrie's Analytic Mechanics)	35	1	3	8
Prof. Lovering	Physics	Theory of Functions (Belot et Bouquet, Fonctions doublement périodiques, livres, II. — V. Chap. V.) — Lectures on Determinants, the Theory of Numbers, and Anharmonic Geometry	9	1	3	8
Prof. Cooke	Chemistry	Mathematical Astronomy (Gauss's Theoria Motus, with Bessel's Appendix to la Mécanique Céleste and Chauvenet's Method of Least Squares)	19	1	3	8
Prof. Shaler	Natural History	Undulatory theory of Light, Acoustics, Electricity, and Magnetism, in selections from the Treatises of Petree, Lardner, and Ganot. — Lectures	11	1	3	8
Prof. Gray	Natural History	Crystallography, with exercises in drawing and determining Crystals. — Descriptive Mineralogy, with practical exercises in determining Minerals with the use of the blowpipe	11	1	3	8
		The Principles of Organic Chemistry. — Exercises in Quantitative Analysis and in Chemical Physics				
		Zoology and Paleontology. — Lectures and Practical Laboratory Work				
		Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany. — Gray's Manual of Botany of Northern United States. — Field, Forest, and Garden Botany				

It should also be stated that it is not uncommon for students, in addition to their regular courses of study, to attend the instruction given in some other subject or subjects. This they are at liberty to do to any extent that they find profitable, but, as neither attendance at exercises nor examinations are required of them, the number of such students does not appear in the foregoing record.

In addition to the exercises given in the tables, examinations in writing, of three hours each, were required in every study at the end of the year, or at the end of the half-year in studies pursued only during the first half-year. Other written examinations, varying in number from two to five, were also required in the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore years, and in some studies of the Junior and Senior years.

The names of the members of the graduating class who obtained honors for distinguished excellence in the several departments will be found in the Appendix.

DISCIPLINE.

By the rules of the Faculty, students whose deficiencies in their studies are so serious that they cannot be expected to make them up in the summer vacation, are required to join the class below as a condition of receiving their degree. This rule was enforced at the end of the past academic year in the cases of four Juniors, three Sophomores, and eight Freshmen. Seven of these students continued their studies with a lower class. Earlier in the year four Freshmen had their probation closed for neglect of study. For less serious deficiencies in their studies, one hundred and six students were required to pass satisfactorily a second examination, at the end of the vacation, in the studies in which they had failed, as a condition of being permitted to continue with their several classes. Five students were suspended at the end of the year for neglect of study and irregularity of attendance.

For grave violations of good order, three students were dismissed from College in the course of the year, and seven were suspended for periods, with one exception, of six months or less. Unhappily, all efforts to detect and bring to justice the perpetrators of the gross outrages of the winter of 1871, at a private house and in Stoughton Hall, have thus far proved unsuccessful. It is hardly necessary to say that nowhere was the condemnation of these acts more unqualified than among the students of the College.

CHANGES IN THE COURSES OF STUDY.

1. *Preparatory Course.*— In many parts of the country it is impossible for young men, however able and studious, to obtain the thoroughness of instruction in the classics which is required for creditable admission into Harvard College. This fact, taken in connection with the recognition which the College now gives in its scheme of studies to the truly liberal character of a course of study predominantly scientific, led the Faculty last year to seek some means by which, without lowering the standard of its admission examinations, the College might be opened to young men whose superior training in mathematics compensated for their deficiencies in the classics. It was voted in December, 1870, substantially, that candidates for admission to the Freshman Class might offer themselves on the mathematical and physical studies of the Freshman year in place of Latin and Greek composition, and of about two fifths of the Greek and Latin authors on which other candidates are examined. The greater popularity of the study of languages makes it probable that this alternative course will be adopted only by those who lack facilities for the study of Greek or Latin, and those who have a strong scientific bent of mind. It should be remembered, also, that the preparation in the classics still demanded of the new class of candidates is substantially the same as that required at all other New England colleges.

2. *Required Course.*— The most important change of the year in the required course of study for undergraduates was a provision for the enlargement of the course in Rhetoric. Beginning with the academic year 1871–72, there will be a required course in that study, with two exercises a week, throughout the Sophomore year, to be conducted partly by the study of a text-book and partly by exercises in English composition. The class will be divided into small sections, with the aim of giving a more thorough and practical training in writing English than could be obtained by the old practice of requiring themes in that year. This course will be followed in the first half of the Junior year by a required course in Rhetoric based on a text-book, and the practical and theoretical instruction thus given will be completed by a required exercise in themes once in three weeks through the second half of the Junior year and the first half of the Senior year.

It is proposed to supplement the required course in Rhetoric, for those who wish a fuller training in it, by an elective study in that subject, in the Senior year, beginning with the year 1872-73. The elective course in the English language, of the Junior year, should also be reckoned among the aids which the College will furnish for thorough instruction in Rhetoric.

Another change in the required course of study was made during the past year by the substitution of German for French as a required study in the Freshman year, beginning with the year 1871-72. A large number of students now come to college with the ability to read at sight simple French prose, and it is hoped that soon this requisition may be made of all, and French as a required study be given up in college. In the mean time, provision is made that students who are not qualified by the beginning of their Sophomore year to read simple French, shall be required to study French in their Sophomore year. By beginning the study of German with the Freshman year, opportunity is given for a more thorough study than heretofore of a difficult language, and eventually the demand may reasonably be made upon the better class of students who devote themselves to special subjects in the Junior and Senior years, that they shall be able to use, to some extent, in their studies the invaluable aids to be found in the works of German scholars.

3. *Elective Course.* — The scheme of Elective Studies for the year 1871-72 received an important and greatly needed enlargement by the establishment of two new Elective Studies in Physics, — one in the Junior course and one in the Senior course, — to be pursued mainly in the laboratory. The establishment of these Electives made more prominent the need, long felt in the department of Physics, of a fuller training in the mathematical processes of most frequent application in physical problems, than could be given in the courses of theoretical mathematics. An Elective in Applied Mathematics was consequently established, to be pursued in the Sophomore year.

A more novel step was the establishment of Music as an Elective Study. One course only was provided for the year 1871-72, but it is anticipated that by the year 1873-74 three courses, pursued through the Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years, will be established, and that the fundamental principles of the theory of Music may thus be taught in college with the same thoroughness as those of mathematics.

CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE FACULTY.

Much time was spent by the Faculty in the revision of its Regulations ; but the changes made were chiefly in matters of administrative detail. The only modifications of more general interest were, first, a provision that hereafter, in place of scales of rank based on the year's work of students in all departments combined, — by which it might happen that students who had pursued totally different courses of study were compared with one another, — scales should be published in single studies, giving the percentage and relative rank of those who had pursued the same study ; and, secondly, that a student whose scholarship had been of distinguished excellence in the whole college course, or one who had obtained honors for great proficiency in a single department of study, should receive an appropriate recognition of his scholarship in his diploma.

The record of the College for the past year would be incomplete without a mention of the great loss which the College suffered by the death of Professor Cutler, one of its most efficient and devoted teachers.

E. W. GURNEY, *Dean of the College Faculty.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I respectfully submit the following report upon the Divinity School for the academic year 1870–71.

Instruction was given by the Professors, as follows:—

By Professor Hedge, in the History of the Christian Church from its foundation until the period of the Reformation, to each of the three classes separately once each week.

By Professor Stearns, in Natural Theology, in Christology, Anthropology, and Soteriology, in the Evidences of Christianity, in the History and Principles of Moral Science, in Christian Ethics, in Church Polity, and in the work of the Minister.

By Professor Clarke, in Comparative Theology and in the Life and Doctrine of St. Paul to all three classes together, once each week.

By Professor Young, in the Hebrew Language, in Textual Criticism, in the Principles of Interpretation, and in the Exegesis of the Old and the New Testaments.

By Professor Everett, in the Science of Thought, in the Philosophy of Religion, in Homiletics and the Pastoral Care, and in the Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

In addition to the instruction given by the Professors in the regular course, the students were permitted to attend the University Courses of Professor Sophocles, on "The Early Christian Sects," and on "The Early Christians as viewed by Pagan Writers," and the Senior Class were invited to attend the University Course of Professor Hedge, on "Theism, Atheism, and Pantheism."

Mr. Stacy Baxter gave instruction in Elocution to the Senior and Middle Classes, devoting from two to three hours twice a week to this purpose.

Instruction is given by lectures and recitations. Full examinations, both oral and in writing, are made at the end of each year; and no student can advance to the regular standing of the next year, or be graduated from the School, who does not give satisfactory evidence of fidelity and proficiency. The experience of another year has strengthened the conviction entertained by the Professors of the beneficial influence of these examinations.

The members of the Senior and Middle Classes preached in turn in the Chapel of Divinity Hall through the year. There was a devotional service every afternoon or evening (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), conducted by a Resident Professor or by a student. There was, also, a meeting on Wednesday afternoon of each week, alternately, for conference and for extemporaneous speeches on a subject previously selected. The Resident Professors presided in turn at the debate, one of them was always present at prayers, and all usually attended the preaching and conference.

One member of the graduating class offered himself as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and was approved. This degree is conferred on all, who having been members of the School at least one half-year, shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the full course of studies there pursued. The last Commencement was only the second at which, by provision made in the Statutes, this degree could be conferred in regular course. It implies more extensive attainments than are at present indispensable for being graduated from the Divinity School. The Professors have proposed, in amended statutes submitted to the Corporation, but

not yet finally acted on, that, at the close of the academic year 1873-74 and thereafter, the receiving of this degree shall be the only form and evidence of graduation; and that the names of those who receive it only shall go upon the Triennial Catalogue as Alumni of the Divinity School. The adoption of this provision, they think, would tend to increase the proportion of students who take the full course, and to raise the standard of theological learning.

To guard against the disadvantage to the student of too limited an amount of preparatory knowledge and the tendency of the same to lower the standard of theological education in this University, the Faculty thought it expedient to modify the conditions of admission to the full course, which had been made too easy, and to require, as formerly, besides a good English education, such classical knowledge as shall enable the student to avail himself fully of the privileges of the School. But any person destitute of this knowledge can still enter the institution and receive such benefit as his preparation will allow.

A careful comparison of the books of the Theological Library with the catalogue having revealed the fact of a considerable loss of valuable works in the course of years, the Faculty have advised that the office of librarian should no longer be intrusted to a member of the Divinity School, and a gentleman connected with the University, qualified by age, learning, and standing, has been placed in charge. They have, further, caused the seal of the Divinity School to be stamped on every book, and directed a shelf-catalogue to be prepared.

The Professors wish to call attention again to the exposure of this very valuable library to partial loss or total destruction by fire. Having been originally very carefully selected, it was, some years since, increased in number and value by the library of Lücke of Germany, the gift of the late Colonel Loring of Boston, and afterwards by about two thousand volumes, a select portion of the library of the late Professor Francis, bequeathed to the institution by him. It is annually enlarged by donations of books and by the annual appropriation to it of \$300 from the Divinity School funds. The loss of this collection could not for a long time, if ever, be made up to the Divinity School, to the University, or to the community. It is placed in a building which is occupied in chambers by theological and other students, and which contains also the

lecture-rooms of the School. The most urgent need of this institution at the present moment is a fire-proof edifice to receive this invaluable treasure. Another urgent need is that of an additional commodious lecture-room, which might be prepared in the rooms now occupied by the library, if those rooms were left free for this purpose by the erection of the library building contemplated.

The Divinity School Boarding-Club has been in successful operation during the last academic year, — the second year of its existence. By the excellent judgment and great executive ability of its steward, and the fidelity of the matron and her assistants, excellent board was afforded at an average charge of \$3.15 per week. The dwelling-house near Divinity Hall is appropriated to this club without any charge for rent; but the cost of repairs and improvements is now defrayed out of the common assessment, and will be likely in future slightly to increase the charge for board.

The number of students through the year was 32. The largest number present at any one time was 40. The number regularly graduated was 10. The number of graduates, however, does not indicate the whole service which the School renders in preparing men for the ministry, since many students, whose names never appear in the list of graduates, derive some advantage from a temporary enjoyment of its privileges.

OLIVER STEARNS, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report upon the Law School for the academic year 1870–71.

The instruction in the school during the year was given by the three Professors, Washburn, Holmes, and Langdell, and by three lecturers, viz., Charles S. Bradley, Edmund H. Bennett, and Nicholas St. John Green.

The exercises of the school began on Thursday, September 29, 1870, and ended on Thursday, June 22, 1871.

Professor Washburn's subjects of instruction during the year were Real Property and Wills and Administration. In Real Property he had two courses,—a required course for be-

ginners, and an elective course for more advanced students ; and he lectured twice a week during the year upon each course. Upon Wills and Administrations he lectured once a week during the last half of the year.

Professor Holmes's subjects of instruction were Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity, Bailments, Agency, Corporations, and Conflict of Laws. During the first half of the year he lectured twice a week on Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity, and twice a week on Agency and Corporations, beginning the year with Agency, and taking up Corporations after finishing Agency. During the second half of the year he lectured twice a week on Conflict of Laws, and twice a week on Bailments.

Professor Langdell's subjects of instruction were Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, and Civil Procedure at Common Law. In each of the two former subjects he used as a text-book a selection of cases which he had prepared for the purpose. Upon these cases he had three exercises a week during the year, consisting of lecture and recitation combined. It was an important incidental object of these exercises to teach Procedure, so far as it was involved in the cases which were the subject of the exercises. At the beginning of the year it had not been decided in what manner Procedure should be taught, except as stated above ; but immediately after the Christmas recess the practice was begun of giving out cases in Pleading, each case containing a statement of facts, and four counsel being assigned, two on a side, to plead against each other on those facts until they came to an issue of law or fact, when the case would be ready for a hearing and decision. For the purpose of hearing and deciding such cases as were ready, Professor Langdell held a court each Friday afternoon, at three o'clock. This practice was continued through the year. No account was kept of the number of cases given out, but the practice was to give out a case to any four students who applied for one, or if they chose they could get up a case for themselves. The number of cases heard at each sitting varied from one to three and four. A week seldom passed without something being ready.

Judge Bradley's subject was Evidence, in which he had two courses, — a required course for beginners, and an elective course for more advanced students. He delivered one lecture a week during the year in each course.

Judge Bennett's subject was Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, on which he lectured once a week during the year.

Mr. Green's subject was Torts, on which he lectured twice a week during the year.

Moot courts were held once a week during the year, each of the three professors sitting in turn, except that Judge Bradley sat on two occasions in place of Professor Langdell.

During the year five cases were given out for written opinions, two each by Professors Washburn and Holmes, and one by Professor Langdell.

Professor Holmes gave out two cases in Equity Pleading, the whole school, or as many as chose, drawing a bill, answer, or other pleading, as the case might be, upon the facts given out, and handing it in to the Professor.

At the beginning of the year, important changes went into effect in reference to the course of study, and the terms on which the degree of LL.B. would be conferred. Previously, and for many years, the course of study had extended through two years, but it was only taught once during that time, *i. e.* one half of the course was taught one year, and the other half the next year. Hence the school was not divided into classes for purposes of instruction, but the same instruction was given to all; and although a student entering the school at any time, and remaining two years, would go through the whole course, yet the order in which he would do it depended entirely upon the time of his entering. This, however, was subject to one modification, namely: It being considered necessary for the student to begin his studies by reading Blackstone's Commentaries and Kent's Commentaries, or one of them, lectures were delivered each term on one of those works, for the benefit of such students as had just entered the school without previous study.

With regard to the degree, it had been conferred without examination, and without reference to the student's having completed the prescribed course of study; that is to say, it was conferred upon all students who had been in the school a year and a half, and also upon those who, having been admitted to the bar after one year's study, or having studied half a year in some other institution having authority to confer the degree of LL.B., had been in this school one year.

By the circular for the year 1870-71 it was announced, 1. That the course of study would thereafter comprise the subjects

therein enumerated, being twenty-three in all. 2. That seven of those subjects, being such as were deemed fundamental and elementary, would be required, and that the remainder would be elective. 3. That all the required studies, and as many as practicable of the elective studies, would be taught every year. 4. That the degree of LL.B. would be conferred upon students who had passed satisfactory examinations in all the required subjects, and in some seven of the elective subjects, after having been in the school not less than one year. 5. That the seven required subjects were intended to occupy the student one full year, and to constitute the beginning of the course; and that the seven elective subjects, which were further necessary for a degree, were intended to fill a second year.

Before the end of the year the Faculty arrived at the conclusion that the foregoing regulations were defective in the following particulars: 1. That they tempted students to try the experiment of doing two year's work in one. 2. That the course of study which should be required of every student as being fundamental was too extensive to be gone through with in one year, and ought to occupy not less than two years; and hence that a course of study extending through only two years was not compatible with an elective system. 3. That an elective system required a larger force of instructors than the school could at present command.

With a view to remedying the foregoing evils, the circular for the now current year announced, first, that the prescribed course of study would extend through two years; second, that it would comprise only such branches of law as were deemed fundamental, and also of sufficient importance to require separate and systematic study and instruction, namely: 1. Real Property. 2. Contracts. 3. Torts. 4. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure. 5. Civil Procedure at Common Law. 6. Evidence. 7. Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity; third, that the entire course would be taught every year, so that students entering the school at the beginning of any year could begin the course, and complete it in two years; fourth, that the degree of LL.B. would be conferred upon students who, having been in the school two years, had passed satisfactory examinations at the end of each year in the prescribed studies of that year; and also upon those who, having been admitted one year in advance, had been in the school

one year, and passed satisfactory examinations at the end of the year in the prescribed studies of the second year; fifth, that, after the year 1871-72, admission to advanced standing would only be allowed upon an examination in the studies of the school for the first year; sixth, that during the year 1871-72 seven specified subjects would be taught in addition to the prescribed course.

The whole number of different students connected with the school during the year 1870-71 was one hundred and sixty-five. Of these one hundred and seven were in the school the whole year, ten for three quarters of the year, thirty-nine for half the year, and nine for one quarter of the year; making an average of one hundred and thirty-six students for the entire year.

The number of students recommended for the degree of LL.B. at the end of the year was seventy-seven, of whom fifty-three had complied with the requisitions of the old system, and twenty-four with those of the new.

The examinations for the degree began on Wednesday, June 14, and continued until Thursday, June 22, occupying eight days in all. The examinations were conducted by printed questions, to which the candidates prepared written answers in the presence of the examiners. The number of candidates examined was thirty-five, of whom eleven were rejected.

At the beginning of the year important changes went into effect in regard to the Law Library. Prior to that time it had all been kept together, the books being arranged in alphabetical order, and there being no systematic attempt to provide duplicates of such books as were in constant use. From the opening of Dane Hall in the morning to the closing of it in the evening the entire Library was accessible, without restriction and without supervision, not merely to the members of the school, but to all persons. The Librarian had generally been a member of the school, who occupied a room in Dane Hall, and received a trifling compensation in addition to his room-rent and tuition. It was not any part of his duty to spend any of his time in the Library; still less to exercise any authority or supervision over those who used it. The Janitor had certain duties to perform in reference to the Library; but it was not his business to exercise any authority or supervision over those who used it, nor was he expected to remain in it, except when certain specific duties required his presence. In

fact, as the Librarian and Janitor were situated, it was out of the question for them to exercise a constant supervision over the Library, and any partial supervision would have been useless.

The result of this system being found very unsatisfactory, it was decided to make three radical changes, namely : First, to require the constant attendance of the Librarian or his assistant in the Library during all the hours that it was open ; second, to render the general library inaccessible except with the Librarian's permission ; third, to procure duplicates of all such books as are in constant use, and with these to form a working library, to which every student should have free access.

During the summer vacation of 1870 these changes were carried into effect. A permanent Librarian was employed, whose duty it was made to devote his whole time and attention to the interests of the Library. The working library was formed in the main by taking such books from the general library as seemed desirable for that purpose, and supplying their places with new copies. In this way the Library has been supplied with duplicates of all the most important English reports, of the Massachusetts reports, of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, of all the most important New York reports, of the most important Digests and Abridgments, and of a good number of standard treatises. The working library has also been furnished with a good collection of standard works of reference. Whenever there is but one copy of a book, it is kept in the general library, except in case of mere books of reference ; but as often as any book is found to be in sufficient demand to make a copy of it desirable in the working library, an additional copy is obtained for that purpose. The duplicates which have been purchased for the general library, to supply the places of those taken out for the working library, have been invariably the best editions that could be procured, well bound and in good condition.

The working library is separated from the general library by a railing, and when books from the latter are wanted, they are given out by the Librarian and his assistant, the names of the books being entered on a slip of paper, which is retained until the books are returned. When a student asks permission to go behind the railing to examine books, such permission is never refused when the Librarian is present.

Besides the additions to the general library before referred to, several others of a special character were made during the year, the most important of which were the two series of English reports known as the "Law Journal" and "Jurist."

In connection with the Library, it is proper to notice another important change. It had always been the practice to furnish every student, as a gratuitous loan, with a copy of every text-book used in the school. This made it necessary to purchase from one hundred to one hundred and fifty copies of every new text-book introduced; and as the works used as text-books sometimes consisted of as many as three or four volumes, and as the books thus purchased were generally superseded in a few years by other books, or by new editions, it was found to be a great and constant source of expense to the school; so great, indeed, that the general library had suffered severely in consequence, it being impossible, for want of funds, to supply its most pressing needs. This practice has been entirely discontinued since the beginning of the year 1870-71, so far as the purchase of new books is concerned; and students have been left to supply themselves with such books as have been introduced since that time. No reason has been seen for doubting the wisdom of this change. There are obvious advantages to the student from owning the books which he uses as text-books; he can always supply himself with the best editions; and, as the course of study is now arranged, it is believed that the necessary expense for text-books in the Law School is not materially greater than in the College proper.

C. C. LANGDELL, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Faculty of the Lawrence Scientific School, I submit the following Report on the instruction given and the work done in the departments of Engineering and Chemistry during the academic year 1870-71.

The number of students in attendance in the department of Engineering was twenty-eight. Of these, five were students of the School of Mining and Practical Geology. The students were divided into the following classes, each of which had a

daily exercise at the blackboard, occupying from an hour to an hour and a half: —

A class in	
Analytical Geometry	} First term.
Descriptive “	
Theoretical Mechanics	
Applied “	
Drawing	} Second term.
Differential and Integral Calculus	
Applied Mechanics	
Engineering	
Drawing	

The class in Analytical Geometry, in the absence of Mr. Marvine, on the Santa Domingo Expedition, was taught by Professor Trowbridge and Mr. Kettell. All the rest of the instruction to the above classes was given by the Professor of Engineering. After his return, Mr. Marvine gave instruction daily in Surveying, accompanied by field-work.

Mr. Boris had two classes in French, one hour for each on every Monday and Thursday during the academic year.

Two students were examined for degrees, but have not yet presented their theses.

In the department of Chemistry the whole number of students receiving instruction was thirteen. Of these six were students in the School of Mining and Practical Geology, two of whom remained but a short time in the Laboratory.

Instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis was given by the Professor in charge, and by his assistant, Mr. S. P. Sharples. Special instruction in General Chemistry was also given by Mr. Sharples to students in the School of Mining.

Prof. Cooke gave a course of lectures on Crystallography and Mineralogy, which was attended by some of the students in the Chemical department of the School.

Investigations on various subjects of scientific interest were made by the Professor in charge, and have been published.

An elaborate investigation of the quantitative separation of phosphoric acid from various metallic bases was made by Mr. Charles E. Munroe, and published in the American Journal of Science for May, 1871. This paper has also been translated and published in one of the German scientific journals. A not less extended and valuable research on the atomic

weights of cobalt and nickel was conducted by Mr. R. H. Lee, and has been published in the American Journal of Science for July, 1871. An excellent investigation of some new analytical methods was undertaken by Mr. T. M. Chatard, whose results are published in the American Journal of Science for June, 1871. These three papers were theses for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Mr. S. P. Sharples has studied during the past year the chemical constitution of rocks and other dredgings from the Gulf Stream. This paper will be found in the American Journal for March, 1871.

The same chemist has also published, under the title of "Contributions to Physics, from the Lawrence Scientific School," a valuable paper on some forms of the galvanic battery. This memoir will be found in the American Journal for April, 1871.

Instruction was given in the French language during the year by Mr. Boris.

Two students graduated from the Chemical department in June last, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, *summa cum laude*, and one with the degree *magna cum laude*. Their published theses are mentioned above.

WOLCOTT GIBBS, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report upon the School of Mining and Practical Geology, for the academic year 1870–71.

At the commencement of the year there were seven students in all,—six in the second and one in the first year of the course. Early in the year, however, two of these left the School and continued their studies in the Engineering Department of the Lawrence Scientific School. As in previous years, the larger part of the instruction was given in connection with the students of the Scientific School by Professors Eustis, Gibbs, and Cooke, and Mr. Boris. In addition, the students of the second year recited to Mr. Sharples in Ganot's Physics and Cooke's Chemical Philosophy, and were instructed by Mr. Moore in Free-Hand Drawing. The University Lectures of

Professor Whitney on Physical Geography and Meteorology, as well as those of Professor Pumpelly on Geology, were also attended by the students of mining as a part of their regular instruction.

There being no students in the third and fourth years of the course, the services of Mr. Drown and Mr. Pettee were not needed. The former received leave of absence for the academic year, and subsequently tendered his resignation as Instructor in Metallurgy. The latter was also absent during the whole year, being occupied for the most part in the mining districts of California as an assistant upon the California State Geological Survey.

J. D. WHITNEY, *Dean,*

By WM. H. PETTEE, *Asst. Professor of Mining.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY: —

SIR, — As Dean of the Medical Faculty, I submit the following Report upon the Medical School for the academic year 1870 — 71.

In the Winter Session, which extended from November 2d, 1870, to March 1st, 1871, systematic courses of lectures were given in all the departments of instruction, which were eleven in number. The following programme gives the subjects of instruction, and the number of exercises a week in each subject: —

Anatomy and Physiology. — Five lectures and two recitations.

Pathological Anatomy. — Two lectures.

Physiology. — Two lectures.

Chemistry. — Two lectures.

Materia Medica. — Three lectures.

Surgery. — Three lectures.

Clinical Surgery. — Two lectures.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence. — Three lectures.

Theory and Practice of Physic. — Four lectures.

Clinical Medicine. — Five practical exercises.

Ophthalmology. — One lecture.

Psychology. — One lecture.

This didactic instruction was accompanied and supplemented by practical training both in medicine and surgery by

regular attendance at hospitals, as follows: — *Massachusetts General Hospital*. — One surgical and two medical visits in a week; operations every Saturday. *City Hospital*. — Medical visits and clinical lecture once a week; surgical visit, clinical lecture, and operations, every Friday. — *Marine Hospital, Chelsea*. — Clinical instruction once a week. — *Boston Dispensary*. — Clinical instruction twice a week. — *Eye and Ear Infirmary*. — Clinical instruction once a week.

The demonstrator of anatomy was present in the dissecting-room every afternoon.

The number of students attending the School during the Winter Session was two hundred and eighty-five.

The Summer Session of the School extended from March 13th to July 10th, the so-called Autumn term having been omitted on account of the change in the plan of instruction, to be described hereafter. Instruction was given by recitations and practical exercises. The subjects and amount of the instruction furnished were as follows: —

Anatomy. — Recitations with dissections daily during March and April.

Physiology. — Two recitations a week, and one lecture a week in May.

Pathological Anatomy. — Twice a week.

Obstetrics. — Twice a week.

Surgery. — Twice a week.

Theory and Practice. — Twice a week.

Ophthalmology. — Twice a week.

Clinical instruction at hospitals and dispensary daily. Instruction was likewise given by University lectures in Otolology and Laryngoscopy. Practical instruction in Microscopy, Auscultation, and Percussion was furnished throughout the term.

The number of students in attendance during the spring term was sixty-nine.

Seventy-five candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine offered themselves for examination during the past year, sixty-one of whom succeeded in obtaining it.

Since the last report the course of instruction has been greatly enlarged, so as to extend over three years, and has been so arranged as to carry the student progressively and systematically from one subject to another in a just and natural order. The students have been divided into classes, and a

series of examinations in writing, distributed through three years, have been substituted for the former single hasty oral examination at the close of the course. This plan has been in operation only since the beginning of the current academic year, but, so far as the Faculty were concerned, it was the work of the year 1870-71, having been publicly announced in May, 1871. To provide for the laboratory work, which is one of the most important features of the new method of instruction, such alterations have been made in the building as its character and capacity would allow.

The expenditure involved, though imperative, is much to be regretted, as the number of combustible buildings in the neighborhood has increased within the past year, and the danger from fire is greater than ever before. Against this danger it is impossible to devise any adequate protection.

The invaluable anatomical and pathological collection continues to be exposed to utter destruction, and this constant risk checks its growth. Not only the entire cabinet of the Boston Society of Medical Improvement, but other valuable specimens in the hands of individuals, are withheld until a fire-proof building shall secure the collections from destruction.

C. ELLIS, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,— I beg to submit the following report upon the Dental School for the year 1870-71.

The session began on the first Wednesday in November and continued four months. The course of instruction included lectures in Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Operative Dentistry, Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, and Mechanical Dentistry.

In the departments of Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery and Chemistry, the dental student received the same instruction and from the same professors as the medical students, and he had the same privileges at the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the city.

The instruction in Operative Dentistry, under the charge of Professor Moffatt, with Doctor Shepard as adjunct, Doctor Hawes as assistant, Doctor Salmon as University Lecturer,

and Doctor Loveland as Demonstrator, included, besides two lectures each week, three afternoon hours five times a week devoted to operations upon the mouth and teeth by the students, under the direction of the instructors, some of whom were always present.

The Dental Infirmary in connection with the Massachusetts General Hospital, which was established by the Professors of the School, offered ample facilities for practice, the number of patients presenting themselves for treatment being greater than in any previous year. The pecuniary resources of the School are, however, so limited that it is impossible to make this charity as general as could be wished.

In the department of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics under Professor Hitchcock, assisted by Dr. E. A. Bogue of New York, as University Lecturer, lectures were given each week, besides instruction in the evening in the study of Dental Histology with the microscope. Ample facilities were given the students for practical work in this department.

In Mechanical Dentistry, instruction was given by Adjunct Professor Chandler, assisted by Doctors Ham and Loveland as Demonstrators. Lectures were given each week, besides practical instruction in the laboratory five days of the week. The student was instructed in all the processes and manipulations necessary in the construction and adaptation of artificial dentures.

The efficiency of the School was greatly increased by the appointment of a "Demonstrator in Charge," whose entire time was devoted to the duties of the laboratory and infirmary. Thus relieved of a large amount of minor details, the Professors were enabled to give their attention to more important matters, and to instruct by clinical operations and demonstrations to a much greater extent than they were formerly able to do.

The number of students during the year was thirty-two, — an increase of five over the previous year. The number of graduates who received the degree of "Doctor of Dental Medicine" was six.

THOS. B. HITCHCOCK, *Acting Dean.*

APPENDIX.

I.

Letter of HON. GEORGE BANCROFT Founding the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship.

AMERICAN LEGATION, BERLIN, July 4th, 1871.

SIR, — It has long been my wish to raise a memorial to one of your predecessors, JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND, and to requite benefits received through him. During a long life, in which I have had the opportunity of seeing many men, in divers lands, famed for mind and accomplishments, I have seen few who were his equals, and no one who knew better than he how to deal with his fellow-men. His manners were marked by dignity and benignity; they invited confidence and repelled familiarity. A scholar and a man of the world, he was honored and beloved in every circle in Boston and by all classes in the College. With severe reproofs of misconduct, he mingled so much humaneness and so easy and natural appeals to the better elements of character in those whom he was obliged to censure, that his reproof acted like a benediction, and they who received it left his presence abashed, penitent, grateful, and attached. To those who showed aptness for literary pursuits he was an unfailing friend, treating them with paternal regard while under his care, and watching their career in life with never-ceasing interest. There was not in his nature a trace of anything that was mean or narrow. He was always and everywhere devoid of envy or discontent or repining, and was throughout large and liberal and generous and genial in thought and life. All who knew him well regretted that he did not write more for the public, for it seemed to them that no one in America, of his day, understood English so well, and that no one had, like him, the intuitive knowledge of human passions and character. He was suited to any high public office; was ever the honored companion of statesmen, and fit to be the peer of the best of them; but he was satisfied with bringing the University over which he presided into a condition more worthy of the arts and sciences which it undertook to teach, and of the affection and benevolence of the community with which it had grown up and prospered. He opened the ways through which it has passed onward to its present eminent condition, and his noble influence still survives to assist you, sir, in bringing time-honored Harvard still nearer to the excellence which the present age hopes for and expects.

A little more than fifty-three years ago, Edward Everett, then Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, in one of his letters to President Kirkland developed the idea, that it would be well to send some young graduate of Harvard to study for a while at a German university, with a view to his being

called to a place on the College Board. The President approved the suggestion, and his choice for this travelling scholarship fell upon me. Accordingly, in the early summer of 1818, being then in my eighteenth year, I proceeded to Göttingen. After remaining more than three years in Europe, I returned to Cambridge, where I held the office of tutor for one year. There being no opening for a permanent connection with the University, I devoted a few years to an attempt to introduce among us some parts of the German system of education, so as to divide more exactly preliminary studies from the higher scientific courses, and thus facilitate the transformation of our colleges into universities, after the plan everywhere adopted in Germany. But it is not easy to change an organization that has its roots in the habits of the country. And the experiment could not succeed, for it was impossible to introduce the German usage which permits students to pass freely from a private place of instruction to a public one, without the exaction of payments for instruction elsewhere received.

I then applied through the late Judge Charles Jackson, a member of the Corporation and a friend of mine, for leave to read lectures on history in the University. At Göttingen or at Berlin I had the right, after a few preliminary formalities, to deliver such a course. It was the only time in my life that I applied for an office for myself, and this time it was not so much an office as a permission that I desired. My request was declined by my own Alma Mater; so that I had not the opportunity of manifesting my affection for her by personal services; and my life has had, in consequence, unexpected variety and independence. But wherever my lot has been thrown, I have always preserved in freshness and strength the love which I bore to Harvard College in my youth; and now, in my old age, I still gladly seek an opportunity of proving that attachment.

I wish, therefore, to found a scholarship on the idea of President Kirkland, that the incumbent should have leave to repair to a foreign country for instruction. Merit must be the condition of the election to the scholarship; no one is to be elected who has not shown uncommon ability, and uncommon disposition to learn. Of course the choice should fall on some one who needs the subsidy.

You, sir, as the successor of Dr. Kirkland, may know the funds out of which came the modest but sufficient stipend which I received; and if so, I leave it to you and the Corporation to impose any limitations that you think right. Otherwise, residence at the University, but not for more than three years, may be required. But the residence should have reference to any of the schools of Divinity, Law, or Medicine, or of Mines, or of Science, or of any other school that is or may be founded, not less than to the classes of the undergraduates. I think, in an exceptional case, there should be authority to name the scholar from any place, without any previous residence at Cambridge; and if you and the Corporation approve, I wish it to be so established.

The scholarship should be held by no one for more than three years, and during that time should be renewed from year to year; but only on evidence that the scholar is fulfilling the purpose of the endowment. I leave to you and to the Corporation to circumscribe, if, from the considerations already referred to, you think best, the objects of study to which the incumbent should devote himself. But, for my own part, I am willing the scholarship

should be given to any young person likely to distinguish himself in either of the learned professions, or in any branch of Science, or in Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Music, or Letters.

To constitute the necessary fund, I propose to devote the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be safely invested, the income to be given to the scholar. Having never accepted any inheritance, and having never engaged in any lucrative pursuit, I cannot at once pay into the treasury of the University the whole sum, of which I yet hope to make and complete the payment during my life. But as life is always uncertain, and the life of an old man so surely near its close, I wish you without delay, to have drawn a paper for me to sign, that shall bind myself to pay annually at least two thousand dollars a year, until the whole sum of ten thousand dollars shall be discharged; and in case of my death before the payments are completed, to bind my executors to pay the balance that may remain due, within one year after my decease. The interest that will accrue on instalments that may be paid from time to time is not to be reckoned in discharge of any part of the principal, but is to be added to the principal, and will in so far enlarge the fund. I wish the scholarship to bear the name of JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND.

Pray consult the Corporation; and if you will then send for my signature the paper that will bind me and my executors to what I have set forth, it will be promptly executed and returned to you.

One word more. The incumbents of the scholarship may perhaps be afterwards drawn into the corps of professors at the University; should they render no such service, and should they be prospered in life, I wish each of them so prospered to be reminded, and, excepting always those permanently connected with the University as instructors and those whose moderate wants press upon their means, I thus in advance charge them to imitate my example in rendering aid, through Harvard College, to the cause of arts and letters, of science and learning.

I remain, sir, yours sincerely,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, *President of Harvard College.*

II.

Letter of gift of CYRUS WAKEFIELD, Esq.

Boston, June 17, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND CORPORATION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY:—

GENTLEMEN,—Desirous of promoting the cause of education, and of assisting young men in their endeavors for self-improvement, I propose to erect, if agreeable to your wish, a building to be used for the following purposes:—

One portion of it for the "Wakefield Library of the Everett Athenæum," another portion for the "Signet," a Senior Society, the remainder for regu-

lar college purposes, as may hereafter be agreed upon in consultation with the President of the University.

The building will be constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, and be of such architecture and size as not to do discredit to the general plan of the yard. The plan will be submitted for your approval as soon as finished. I would therefore respectfully beg that a lot of land in the College Yard be assigned for this purpose, and would ask that it may be on the right of the avenue leading to Gore Hall, on a line with Boylston Hall, on Main Street. I would further say that I have made provision for the erection of the building, in case of death or accidents.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

CYRUS WAKEFIELD.

III.

PAPERS concerning the proposed union at the Institute of Technology of all the Schools of Applied Science in and near Boston, being the memoranda which were presented to the Committee of Conference between the University and the Institute, and the final communication from the committee on the part of the Institute.

I. — *First proposition made by the College to the Institute.*

Memorandum of an agreement between Harvard College and the Institute of Technology to effect a union of their several schools of applied science.

1. Each Corporation shall continue to hold all the property which it now applies to the purposes of its own school or schools. This property is

A. — *On the part of the College.*

Scientific School Building.

Professorship of Engineering Fund.

James Lawrence Fund.

Sturgis-Hooper Professorship Fund.

The reversion of the Bussey Farm (367 acres, besides outlying portions.)

The Bussey Building Fund.

The Bussey Fund for Agricultural Department.

B. — *On the part of the Institute.*

The Building of the Institute.

The unencumbered capital of the Institute.

The fund held by the State for the Institute.

2. Both Corporations agree to devote the whole proceeds of all the above property to the consolidated school until this agreement is abrogated by common consent, the Bussey Institution being regarded for the purposes of this agreement as part of said school.

3. Each Corporation engages to devote any funds which it may hereafter acquire for teaching applied science to the use of the consolidated school, unless such application be incompatible with the terms of gift.

4. The consolidated school shall be called the "Technological School."
5. The officers and servants of the school shall be appointed and paid by Harvard College, and the College shall therefore be authorized to receive from the Institute and disburse the income of the funds mentioned in 1 B, and also to collect and use for the purposes of the school the fees for tuition.
6. The Committee on Instruction of the Government of the Institute shall have the right to nominate the incumbents of the Professorships in the consolidated school which correspond with those now known in the School of the Institute as the Walker, Hayward and Thayer Professorships, the Professorship of Mechanical Engineering, and the Professorship of Astronomy and Navigation. The same committee shall also have the right to inspect at any time the working and general condition of the school, and shall be required to make an annual report thereon to the Government of the Institute.
7. The school shall be maintained in the Institute building, and this building shall be appropriated exclusively to the school, except that the Government of the Institute, and the committees thereof, and the Society of Arts, shall have a right to hold their meetings there.
8. The building shall be cared for and kept in repair by the College from the income of the school.
9. This agreement relates exclusively to the School of Industrial Science maintained by the Institute, and has no bearing whatever upon the other objects for which the Institute is incorporated.

II. — *Proposition made by the Institute to the College.*

Memorandum of an Agreement between Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to effect a union of their schools of applied Science.

1. The Institute of Technology shall maintain, conduct, and control its "School of Industrial Science" substantially as now organized, subject only to the provisions hereinafter contained.
2. The Corporation of the College shall have the right to inspect at any time the working and condition of the School, to make such examinations as they may see fit, and to give all degrees to such candidates as may be recommended therefor by the Institute, the diploma being in such form as by mutual agreement shall recognize such recommendation.
3. Changes in the courses and departments of instruction, and in the conditions of admission and graduation shall be made by the Institute, due regard being had to the judgment and suggestions of the Corporation of the College.
4. The President of the College shall have the right of attending any stated meeting of the Corporation of the Institute for the purpose of making any communications or suggestions deemed important by him or the Corporation which he represents.
5. So long as this agreement shall be in force, the Corporation of the College shall not maintain any school of applied science, or industrial school other than the school of the Institute, except so far as is necessary to comply with the conditions of the Bussey bequest for instruction in Practical Agriculture.

6. The Corporation of the College shall pay over to the Corporation of the Institute, as often as once in six months, the income of all the property which it now holds for the purpose of instruction in applied science, and of all the funds for the same purpose which it may hereafter acquire, excepting such as must by law be differently appropriated.

7. The Corporation of the Institute shall faithfully apply all the funds received from the Corporation of the College to the purposes of instruction in applied science, in its school, annually rendering to the College an account of the expenditure thereof.

8. The Corporation of the Institute engages to maintain in its School, so long as this agreement remains in force, a Lawrence Professorship of Engineering, a Lawrence Professorship of Chemistry, and a Sturgis-Hooper Professorship of Practical Geology, and the persons to fill these offices shall be appointed by the Corporation of Harvard College, subject to the approval of the Corporation of the Institute.

9. It is mutually agreed that the School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shall be regarded as the school of applied science in connection with Harvard College.

10. The agreement may be abrogated by the vote of either corporation, but its termination shall not take effect, except by common consent, until at least two years from the date of the communication of such vote by either Corporation to the other.

III. — *Second proposition made by the College to the Institute.*

1. The Lawrence Scientific School and the School of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard College shall be united with the School of Industrial Science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

2. During the continuance of the proposed union the University shall not maintain any school of applied science, other than the one herein provided for, except so far as may be necessary to comply with the conditions of the trust created by the will of Benjamin Bussey for instruction in agriculture.

3. The duties appertaining to the three professorships, namely, the Lawrence Professorship of Engineering, a Lawrence Professorship of Chemistry, and the Sturgis-Hooper Professorship of Geology, shall be performed at the Institute of Technology in Boston. The Professors now holding these Professorships shall continue in office, and their salaries shall be determined and paid by the Corporation of the College. When vacancies in said Professorships shall occur, they shall be filled by said Corporation with the consent of the Overseers of the College; but nothing in this article shall prevent the incumbents of these Professorships from receiving additional pay from the Corporation of the Institute.

4. The several Professors and Assistant Professors of the Institute now appointed shall continue to perform their duties as heretofore; and when vacancies shall occur they shall be filled by the Corporation of the Institute. Their salaries shall be paid by said Corporation.

5. Subordinate teachers and servants shall be appointed by the Institute. All tuition fees shall be paid to the Institute. The current expenses of the school shall be borne by the Institute.

6. The Professors and Assistant Professors referred to, that is, those ap-

pointed by the President and Fellows, and those appointed by the Corporation of the Institute, shall constitute the "Faculty of the School of Industrial Science" to be carried on at the Institute; and shall have the same power and authority to superintend and manage said school as has been heretofore exercised and is now possessed by the Faculty of the Institute, subject, however, to the supervision and control of the Corporation of the Institute and of the President and Fellows.

7. At all meetings of this Faculty, the President of the College, when present, shall preside; in his absence the President of the Institute shall preside.

8. The President of the College shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Corporation of the Institute for the purpose of making communications or suggestions concerning the School of Industrial Science; but he shall not be entitled to vote on any question.

9. The Corporation and Overseers of the College shall by themselves, or by persons appointed by them, have the right to inspect, at any time, the operations and conditions of said school, and to make such examinations of the pupils therein as they may think proper.

10. All degrees to pupils found upon examination to be entitled thereto shall be conferred by said President and Fellows only; the diplomas to be in such form as may be mutually agreed upon.

11. All new Professors and Assistant Professors who may be appointed by the President and Fellows, or by the Corporation of the Institute for the purpose of giving instruction in applied science in addition to those already holding Professorships, shall, during the continuance of this agreement, become members of the Faculty of said school, and shall give instruction therein in the branches which they are appointed to teach.

12. This agreement may be abrogated by either party by giving one year's notice of an intention so to do.

13. The combined school shall be considered and catalogued in the College Catalogue as the University's School of Applied Science. The Institute may also publish a Catalogue of the whole school as the School of Industrial Science of the Institute.

14. These articles of agreement to be binding only in the event that they are assented to by the Overseers of the College and by the heirs of Mr. Abbott Lawrence and by Mr. Samuel Hooper.

IV. — Final Communication from the Committee on the part of the Institute.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Institute of Technology to confer with a committee appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon a proposal for the union of the two institutions made by the latter corporation, the following votes were unanimously passed, all the members of the committee being present.

Voted, That this committee, after long and mature deliberation, find themselves unable to accept the last proposal for a union of the two institutions made to them by the Committee of the College.

Voted, That, under the conditions and limitations imposed upon the two corporations by their several trusts, this committee, though they have made divers attempts, are unable to present any counter proposal which, in their

judgment, will satisfy the just expectations of the College and at the same time secure and promote the interest of the Institute.

Voted, That should the College Committee deem it expedient or desirable, this Committee will be most happy to meet them again in conference at their pleasure.

Voted, That the Chairman be directed to send a copy of these votes to the Chairman of the College Committee.

A true copy,

Attest :

EDWARD ATKINSON,
Secretary.

February 22, 1871.

IV.

SUMMARY OF UNDERGRADUATES, PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS, AND RESIDENT GRADUATES, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1870-71.

Undergraduates.

Seniors	158
Juniors	122
Sophomores	139
Freshmen	189
	<hr/>
	608

Professional Students and Resident Graduates.

Theological Students	37
Law Students	154
Students attending the Medical Lectures	274
Students in the Dental School	27
Students in the Scientific and the Mining Schools	41
Resident Graduates	6
Graduate Scholars	2
Persons attending the University Lectures	155
Episcopal Theological Students	12
	<hr/>
	708

V.

ACADEMIC HONORS FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

Commencement, June 28, 1871.

William Elwood Byerly,	An Oration (<i>summa cum laude</i>)
Charles Leavitt Beals Whitney,	Do.
Michael Henry Simpson,	Do.
John Henry Wheeler,	Do.

Eugene Bigelow Hazar,	An Oration.
Theodore Moody Osborne,	Do.
George Leverett Stowell,	Do.
Harry Peirce Nichols,	Do.
Harvey Newton Shepard,	Do.
Charles Carroll Stein,	A Dissertation.
Francis Barrett Daniels,	Do.
John Reynolds,	Do.
Walter Cranston Larned,	Do.
Henry Pease Starbuck,	Do.
Theodore Sutro,	Do.
Jabez Fox,	Do.
William Edward Story,	A Disquisition.
Simon Obermeyer,	Do.
Edward Douglas Pearce,	Do.
Hamilton McKown Twombly,	Do.
George Prescott Montague,	Do.
William Robert Hooper,	Do.
Edward Osgood Otis,	Do.
Israel Putnam Dana,	Do.
Theophilus Gilman Smith,	Do.
Charles Frederick Seybold,	Do.
James McManus,	Do.
Sylvester Warren Rice,	An Essay.
William Rotch Ware,	Do.
William Barker Hills,	Do.
Samuel Brearley,	Do.
Robert Franklin Pennell,	Do.
William Fiske Whitney,	Do.
Henry Clark Townsend,	Do.
Horace Edward Deming,	Do.
Arthur Rotch,	Do.
William Willard Boyd,	Do.
Albert Mallard Barnes,	Do.
William Percy Austin,	Do.
Norman Wilder Eayrs,	Do.
Charles Stuart Bowen,	Do.
William Neil King,	Do.
Richard Ela,	Do.
Charles Joseph Bonaparte,	Do.
Augustus Jay,	Do.
Charles Warren Kimball,	Do.
Phillips Adams Lovering,	Do.
Byron Winfield Buell,	Do.
Clarence Hereford Berry,	Do.
Samuel Howe,	Do.
William Sturgis Bigelow,	Do.
Byron Crane Williams,	Do.

On Senior
scale alone.

HONORS.

1871.

In the Classics.

John Henry Wheeler.
John Reynolds.
James McManus.
Robert Franklin Pennell.

In Philosophy.

William Willard Boyd.
Benjamin Beecher Townsend.
Byron Crane Williams.

In History.

Samuel Brearley.
Francis Barrett Daniels.
Eugene Bigelow Hagar.
Augustus Jay.
Walter Cranston Larned.
Simon Obermeyer.
Michael Henry Simpson.

In Mathematics.

William Edward Story.

In Physics (including Chemistry).

William Barker Hills.
Edward Osgood Otis.

In Natural History.

William Sturgis Bigelow.
Edward Burgess.
George Minott Garland.
Samuel Howe.
William Fiske Whitney.
Charles Herbert Williams.

VI.

PRIZES.

DETURS.

The following students received books, called "Deturs," from the donation of Edward Hopkins, at the beginning of the present Academic year:—

Senior of 1871—72.

Ernest Parker Miller.

Junior of 1871—72.

Harry Spencer Cram.

Sophomores of 1871—72.

James Lloyd Abbot,	William Staples Marston,
William Fitzhale Abbot,	Henry Ferdinand Merrill,
Eugene Nelson Aston,	James Jackson Minot,
Francis Eaton Babcock,	Eugene Usher Mitchell,
Giorgio Anacleto Corrado Bendelari,	Hosea Ballou Morse,
John Winters Brannan,	William Ichabod Nichols,
George Russell Briggs,	John Parsons,
Alexander Porter Browne,	John Sidney Patton,
Edward Warren Cate,	William Taggard Piper,
George Herbert Cate,	William Richmond,
Charles Cecil Clarke,	Theodore Lovett Sewall,
Samuel Belcher Clarke,	George Clarence Shepard,
Richard Henry Dana,	William Franklin Spinney,
William Samuel Eliot,	Frederick Joseph Stone,
John Woodford Farlow,	William Royall Tyler,
Ernest Francisco Fenollosa,	George Willett Van Nest,
Arthur William Foote,	George Wigglesworth,
Charles Montraville Green,	Charles Francis Withington,
George Irwin Haven,	David Little Withington,
Charles Franklin Knowles,	Samuel Edwin Wyman.

BOWDOIN PRIZE DISSERTATIONS.

Class of 1871.

Kenneth McIntosh, a First Prize.

Harry Peirce Nichols, a Second Prize.

Present Senior Class.

William Prescott Frost, a First Prize.
 Arthur Holland, a Second Prize.

BOWDOIN PRIZES FOR GREEK AND LATIN COMPOSITION.

William Percy Austin, of the Class of 1871, }
 Frank Hasbrouck, of the Present Senior Class, } for Greek.
 Henry Pease Starbuck, of the Class of 1871, for Latin.

BOYLSTON PRIZES FOR ELOCUTION.*First Prizes.*

Eliot Lord, of the Present Junior Class.
 Charles Albert Prince, of the Present Junior Class.

Second Prizes.

Edwin Newell Hill, of the Present Senior Class.
 Arthur Holland, of the Present Junior Class
 Joseph Maurice Sheahan, of the Present Junior Class.

LEE PRIZES FOR READING.*First Prizes.*

Frederic Cunningham.
 William Duff Haynie.
 Frank Eldridge Randall.
 William Richmond.
 George Riddle.

Second Prizes.

Amory Glazier Hodges.
 Emil Washington Krackowizer.
 Edmund Quincy Sewall Osgood.
 William Taggard Piper.
 George Clarence Shepard.

VII.

DEGREES.

Ordinary Degrees

Bachelors of Arts of the Class of 1871	155
Bachelors of Arts of former Classes	3
Masters of Arts of the Class of 1868	29
Masters of Arts of former Classes	47
Graduates of the Divinity School	9
Bachelor of Divinity	1
Doctors of Medicine	61
Doctors of Dental Medicine	6
Bachelors of Laws	69
Bachelors of Science	3

*Honorary Degrees.**Masters of Arts.*

John Bartlett, of Cambridge.
 Edwin Lawrence Godkin, of New York.
 William Adolphus Wheeler, of Boston.

Doctors of Law.

John Lowell, Judge of the U. S. District Court, Boston.
 Horace Gray, Jnnr., Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Mass.,
 Boston.
 Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States.
 George Frederic Samuel, Marquis of Ripon, England.

VIII.

COMMITTEES OF THE OVERSEERS FOR THE YEAR 1871.

1. *Committee to visit the University.*

<p>The President and Secretary of the Board of Overseers, His Excellency, the Governor, His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, The President of the Senate,</p>	<p>The Speaker of the House of Representatives, The Secretary of the Board of Education, The Chairman of each of the other Visiting Committees.</p>
--	---

2. *Committee to visit the Academical Department.*

<p>Samuel Eliot, LL. D., Charles Francis Adams, LL. D., James Walker, D. D., James Freeman Clarke, D. D., Ralph Waldo Emerson, LL. D., Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL. D., Epes S. Dixwell, Esq., Henry Wheatland, M. D., Prof. Alpheus Crosby, George B. Chase, Esq.,</p>	<p>Charles P. Greenough, Esq., Robert H. Bancroft, Esq., Theodore Lyman, Esq., Charles F. Bradford, Esq., T. Jefferson Coolidge, Esq., Arthur T. Lyman, Esq., Arthur G. Sedgwick, Esq., John C. Palfrey, Esq., Augustus Lowell, Esq., William C. Endicott, Esq.</p>
--	---

3. *Committee to visit the Divinity School.*

<p>Seth Sweetser, D. D., Waldo Higginson, Esq., Thomas B. Thayer, D. D., Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Edward E. Hale, Ezra S. Gannett, D. D.,</p>	<p>Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, George W. Briggs, D. D., Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Rev. Charles E. Grinnell, Rev. Adams Ayer.</p>
---	--

4. *Committee to visit the Law School.*

<p>E. Rockwood Hoar, LL. D., Hon. Francis E. Parker, Hon. William A. Richardson, Hon. Darwin E. Ware, William G. Russell, Esq., Henry W. Paine, LL. D.,</p>	<p>Benjamin R. Curtis, LL. D., Sidney Bartlett, LL. D., William C. Endicott, Esq., George O. Shattuck, Esq., Henry W. Muzzey, Esq., Edwin H. Abbot, Esq.</p>
---	--

5 *Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School and the School of Mining and Practical Geology.*

James Lawrence, Esq.,
Hon. John W. Bacon,
Theodore Lyman, Esq.,
Waldo Higginson, Esq.,
John C. Palfrey, Esq.,
Benjamin S. Rotch, Esq.,

Robert W. Hooper, M. D.,
James B. Francis, Esq.,
Samuel S. Shaw, Esq.,
Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,
Prof. Alfred P. Rockwell,
Prof. William R. Ware.

6. *Committee to visit the Medical and Dental Schools.*

Samuel A. Green, M. D.,
Martin Brimmer, Esq.,
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D.,
Winslow Lewis, M. D.,
D. Humphreys Storer, M. D.,
Henry I. Bowditch, M. D.,
Morrill Wyman, M. D.,

William Read, M. D.,
Charles G. Putnam, M. D.,
George Hayward, M. D.,
Daniel Harwood, M. D.,
Hall Curtis, M. D.,
Frederic Winsor, M. D.

7. *Committee to visit the Observatory.*

J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,
John C. Ropes, Esq.,
Joseph Coolidge, Esq.,
Robert Treat Paine, Esq.,
Henry C. Perkins, M. D.,

Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D.,
David Sears, Jr., Esq.,
Henry A. Whitney, Esq.,
James M. Barnard, Esq.,
John J. Dixwell, Esq.

8. *Committee to visit the Library.*

Francis Parkman, Esq.,
Samuel A. Green, M. D.,
George W. C. Noble, Esq.,
Rev. Phillips Brooks,
Samuel Eliot, LL. D.,
Charles Folsom, Esq.,
Rev. Richard M. Hodges,
Samuel F. Haven, LL. D.,
Edward Jarvis, M. D.,
Edward S. Rand, Esq.,
James W. Thompson, D. D.,

Edwin P. Whipple, Esq.,
Henry G. Denny, Esq.,
Charles Deane, Esq.,
Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Esq.,
James T. Fields, Esq.,
William Hague, D. D.,
Rev. Henry F. Jenks,
Justin Winsor, Esq.,
Charles A. Cutter, Esq.,
William F. Poole, Esq.,
Gen. Francis A. Osborn.

9. *Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.*

J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,
Hon. John W. Bacon,
Stephen Salisbury, Esq.,

Charles E. Guild, Esq.,
Edward Bangs, Esq.,
Increase S. Wheeler, Esq.

10. *Committee on Elections.*

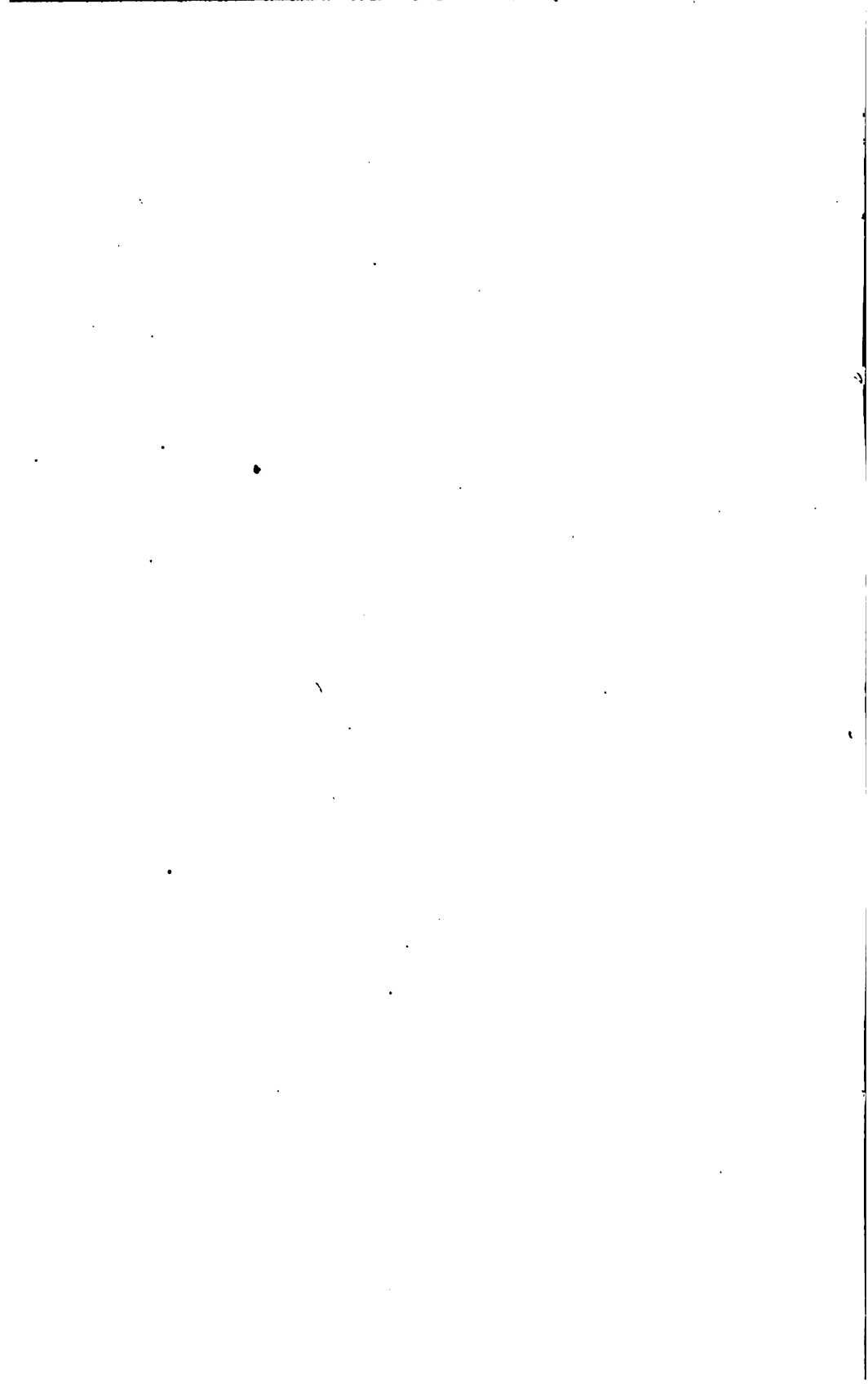
Henry Lee, Esq.,
Hon. George M. Brooks,
Henry W. Paine, LL. D.,

John C. Ropes, Esq.,
Martin Brimmer, Esq.,

11. *Committee on Reports and Resolutions.*

William Gray, Esq.,
Charles Francis Adams, LL. D.,
James Lawrence, Esq.,
Hon. Francis E. Parker,

Hon. Darwin E. Ware,
George W. C. Noble, Esq.,
Martin Brimmer, Esq.



TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

1871.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

TO THE HONORABLE AND REVEREND,

THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:—

THE Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Financial Affairs of the College is respectfully presented.

By direction of the Corporation the following changes have been made in the Treasurer's books:—

Israel Munson's unrestricted legacy, heretofore merged in the Stock Account, has been taken out, and specified as a separate fund without change of application.

The unused balances in the Divinity School, from the year of the first reception of its portion of the Bussey income, with interest thereon, have been transferred from its general fund to a fund for the Bussey Professorship of Theology.

The sum of \$ 2,389.42, — being the united donations of William, Benjamin, and Samuel Browne, of Salem, between the years 1688 and 1731,—has been withdrawn from the Exhibitions Account, to form the fund of the Browne Scholarship. The sum of \$ 311.11, being the present value of Henry Flynt's bequest in 1760, and the sum of \$ 140, being that of Thomas Cotton's gift

in 1726, have been withdrawn from the Stock Account, the income of the first for each year to be divided between the four senior tutors, and of the last to be paid to the President, in addition to their salaries, in accordance with the directions of the donors. The donations of Thomas Hollis in 1719 and 1720, now valued at \$ 3,677, and of Nathaniel Hollis in 1732, now valued at \$ 535, have been taken from the Exhibitions Account to establish two Hollis Scholarships; and Samuel Sewall's legacy, valued at \$ 8,358, has also been taken from the same account to establish two Sewall Scholarships.

The Stock Account has been credited \$ 5,082.72 to the debit of the Gore Annuity Fund, this sum being the difference between the charges heretofore made to the Stock Account for building Gore Hall, and the several items credited to it from Christopher Gore's bequest.

A charge has been made to the Stock account in conformity with the following vote: "That the amount of University and College expenses and repairs properly belonging to the year 1869-70, which did not come into the Treasurer's books until after the beginning of the year 1870-71, be separately entered in the accounts of the current year, and charged off to the Stock Account."

This vote was passed in consequence of a change in the office at Cambridge from semiannual to monthly payments in certain cases. Without this action eighteen months' charges in those items would have been brought into this one year.

Holyoke House has been built during the year from the College funds; it is to be used for students' rooms, with the exception of the lower story and basement, which are to be occupied by stores and a restaurant and laundry.

The funds separately invested are as follows: —

Funds.	Investments.	Principal.	Income.
Bowditch Scholarships (part of),	United States 6% Bonds,	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 4,660.51
James Lawrence Fund,	" " "	50,000.00	3,363.75
Gray Fund for Engravings (part of),	" " "	15,000.00	1,034.19
Charles Minot Fund, (part of),	Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburg R. R. Bonds,	60,000.00	4,210.00
Graduates' Scholarship (part of),	Hann. & St. Joseph R. Bonds,	20,000.00	1,013.33
Botanic Garden Fund (part of),	New York Central R. Bonds,	17,000.00	1,011.51
Herbarium Fund (part of),	Ionia & Lansing R. R. Bonds,	11,520.00	1,957.74
Anonymous Gift for Observatory, now used to pay annuities,	Selma, Marion, & Memphis R. R. Bonds.	5,000.00	None this year.
	Burlington, Cedar Rapids, & M. R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	
Adams Ayer Fund,	European & N. American R. R. Bond,	1,000.00	67 76
Thomas Lee Fund,	Atlantic Mills Mf'g Co,	7,980 00	880.00
	Great Falls " "	2,050.00	99.00
Shattuck Scholarships (part of),	Cocheco " "	7,000.00	1,800.00
Geo. C. Shattuck Fund,	Stark Mills " "	7,000.00	700.00
	Atlantic Mills " "	4,000.00	320.00
Bussey Trust (part of),	Real Estate,	329,702.23	34,490.47
Charles Sanders Fund (part of),	" "	20,000.00	499.41
Samuel Ward's Gift,	Ward's Island, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00	50.00
Pennoyer Scholarships (part of),	Pennoyer Annuity in England,	4,444.44	176.24
Exhibitions Fund (part of),	John Glover's Annuity,	350.00	16.67
Rumford Fund (part of),	French Rentes,	10,000 00	652.24
Gray Fund for Museum,	Mortgage,	50,000.00	3,500.00
Jonathan Phillips Fund,	"	10,000.00	600.00
Fund of Class of 1802 (part of),	"	5,000.00	389.66
		\$ 713,246.67	\$ 61,492.48

The funds invested as a whole comprise all the funds of the College except those above enumerated as specially invested. The investments and income of these funds are as follows: —

Investments.	Principal.	Income.
Notes and Mortgages,	\$ 350,195.53	\$ 29,784.75
Thayer Club Indebtedness,	2,287.81	160.15
Railroad Bonds,	314,050.00	19,101.49
“ Stock,	5,000.00	292.50
United States Bonds,	76,943.80	5,047.86
City of Boston Bonds (sold during the year),		2,340.75
Bank Stock,	32,136.00	3,788.00
Manufacturing Stock,	145,980.00	14,710.00
Real Estate,	526,050.17	48,144.83
Unoccupied Lands,	83,387.49	
Holmes Estate (at present unoccupied),	31,500.00	
Sanders Estate (advances for annuity and repairs),	2,212.60	
Brattle Street Reversion,	1,000.00	
Steward's Balance,	45,018.85	
Paid on outstanding contracts		
For Holyoke House,	76,001.26	
“ moving Dane Hall,	6,443.75	
“ altering Boylston Hall,	5,000.00	
“ “ Lawrence Scientific School,	8,135.75	
Due from Law School,	698.19	
“ “ Observatory,	423.44	
Total of general investments,	\$ 1,712,464.64	\$ 123,320.33
“ special “	713,246.67	
Amount of Funds, Aug. 31, 1871,	\$ 2,425,711.31	

The net income as above (\$ 123,320.33) has been divided among the funds not specially invested, at the rate of $7\frac{39}{100}$ per cent, with the exception of a small balance of \$ 123.65, which has been carried to the credit of the University account.

Mrs. Eliza Farrar, in remembrance of her husband's long connection with the College, has bequeathed \$ 5,000 to establish a Farrar Scholarship, and \$ 5,000

for the purchase of books for the Library, in the departments of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy. A valuable and beautiful bust, in marble, of the late Professor Farrar accompanied these gifts.

Mr. Nathan Matthews has most liberally given to the College a "Hall for Students" capable of accommodating about one hundred students; this Hall is in process of building, and is of highly finished architecture. Half of the income therefrom is to be used for the support of Scholarships, and half for the general purposes of the College.

Mr. William F. Weld, in an equally liberal spirit, has given a "Hall of Chambers" to accommodate more than eighty students, "a free gift in memory of that devoted son and friend of the College, his brother, the late Stephen M. Weld."

Mr. Cyrus Wakefield informed the Corporation, by letter dated June 17, 1871, that he proposed, if agreeable to them, to erect a building in the College yard, of which one portion should be for the accommodation of the "Wakefield Library of the Everett Athenæum," another portion for the use of the "Signet Society," and the remainder for regular College purposes.

Mr. Edward Bangs has presented a bust, by Horatio Greenough, of the late Samuel Appleton.

The editors of the Harvard Advocate, of the class of 1871, have presented \$100 to the College Library.

One thousand dollars have been given to the Botanic Garden by the anonymous friend to whom it is indebted for a similar annual gift for several years past.

Photographs, books, and casts have been presented to the College by the Palestine Exploration Fund Committee.

Photographs of Athens have been presented by Martin Brimmer to the Greek department.

A bequest of \$ 2,000, by the late Sidney Homer, for the purchase of books, for the Library, on Political Economy, has been received.

An anonymous gift has been made, through Professor Asa Gray, "to erect and give to the College a lecture-room, laboratory, and conservatory, in the Botanic Garden," and these structures have been completed at a cost of about \$ 15,000.

Subscriptions, amounting to \$ 24,500, have been received from the following persons, towards the purchase of the Holmes Estate, near the College; this purchase has been made at the cost of \$ 55,000.

Subscriptions to Holmes Estate.

Nathaniel Thayer	\$ 10,000
John A. Lowell	1,000
James H. Beal	1,000
Henry B. Rogers	1,000
George W. Lyman	500
H. P. Kidder	500
Misses Wigglesworth	1,000
Edward Wigglesworth	500
W. D. Pickman	1,000
Amos A. Lawrence	1,000
P. C. Brooks	500
John L. Gardner	500
E. R. Mudge	500
Martin Brimmer	1,000
C. W. Freeland	1,000
Amount carried forward . . .	\$ 21,000

Amount brought forward	\$ 21,000
Wm. T. Andrews	500
Sidney Bartlett	1,000
M. Louisa Shaw	500
Theo. Lyman	500
	<u>\$ 23,500</u>
Cora L. Shaw (since Sept. 1, 1871)	1,000
	<u>\$ 24,500</u>

Five thousand dollars have been given to construct a laboratory of Physiology, in the Medical School, through Mr. Samuel W. Swett, from the estate of the late George Woodbury Swett, a graduate of the College and the Medical School.

An anonymous friend has given \$ 10,000, ultimately, for the use of the Observatory, but for the present subject to annuities.

Mr. George Bancroft has given \$ 10,000, to be paid in five equal annual instalments, to establish the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship; when received in full, the income thereof to be appropriated annually to the uses of some person whose duty it shall be "to seek instruction in such institutions of learning in Europe or elsewhere, without the limits of the United States, as shall be most useful and advantageous to prepare him for the studies and pursuits to which it is his intention to devote his life."

The excess of this year's general expenses over the receipts, being \$ 8,363.25, has been met by the liberal donation from a friend of the College, through the President, of that sum for that purpose.

NATH. SILSBEE, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, October 31, 1871.

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Interest on Notes, Mortgages, &c.	\$ 33,502.32
" " Old debt, and advances to the Thayer Club,	882.24
	<u>\$ 34,384.56</u>
" " United States Bonds,	14,106.31
" " City of Boston "	2,340.75
" " Railroad Bonds, —	
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore,	6,000.00
Ionia and Lansing,	6,757.74
Eastern,	3,000.00
Burlington and Missouri River,	2,652.00
New York Central,	1,666.00
Old Colony and Newport,	1,195.00
Hannibal and St. Joseph,	1,013.33
Peoria and Hannibal,	800.00
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg,	4,210.00
European and North American,	67.76
	<u>27,361.83</u>

Dividends on Stocks.

Charles River National Bank,	720.00
First (Cambridge) " "	600.00
Fitchburg " "	288.00
Massachusetts " "	300.00
Merchants' " "	380.00
New England " "	300.00
Old Boston " "	1,200.00
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company,	1,560.00
Appleton " "	600.00
Atlantic Mills " "	1,200.00
Boston " "	1,000.00
Coheco " "	1,800.00
Great Falls " "	99.00
Hamilton " "	300.00
Lawrence " "	750.00
Massachusetts " "	700.00
Merrimack " "	2,040.00
Pacific Mills " "	6,560.00
Stark " "	1,900.00
Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad,	292.50
	<u>22,589.50</u>

Annuities.

John Glover's,	16.67
William Pennoyer's,	176.24
	<u>192.91</u>

Real Estate.

From Rents, &c.,	101,647.35
------------------	------------

Amount carried forward, . . . \$ 202,623.21

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1871.*

EXPENSES.

Paid to account of Expenses in the

University, as per Table I. \$ 23,847.38

College, " " " II.

Salaries,	\$ 88,099.82
Repairs and Improvements,	28,918.56
Scholarships,	16,971.91
Beneficiaries,	1,777.94
Prizes for Reading, Dissertations, &c.,	1,350.60
Botanic Garden,	3,494.77
Herbarium,	900.00
Gymnasium,	1,739.23
Sundries,	31,043.45
	<hr/> 174,296.28

Library, as per Table III.

Books,	4,154.40
Salaries and other expenses,	12,854.74
	<hr/> 17,009.14

Divinity School, as per Table IV., 18,886.68

Law School, as per Table V., 25,660.54

Medical School, as per Table VI., 3,116.34

Lawrence Scientific School, as per Table VII.

Professorship of Engineering,	4,926.15
" " Chemistry,	3,223.52
Professor of Zoölogy and Geology,	3,500.00
Income of Gray Fund paid to the Trustees of the Zoölogical Museum,	3,500.00
	<hr/> 15,149.67

Observatory, as per Table VIII., 10,624.56

Bussey Institution, as per Table IX., 40,566.12

Houses and Lands, for Repairs, Insurance, &c., 18,833.04

Alterations to College House, 20,397.76

On account of contract for building Holyoke House, 76,001.26

" " " alterations to Lawrence Scientific School, 8,135.75

" " " moving Dane Hall, 6,443.75

Repairs on Webb Estate, caused by fire, 5,567.01

Annuities.

Bussey,	6,725.00
Sanders,	1,200.00
Gore,	1,200.00
Osgood,	360.00
Class of 1802,	270.00
	<hr/> 9,755 00

Amount carried forward, \$ 474,290.28

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

	Amount brought forward,	\$ 202,623.21	
Term Bills, College.			
	For Instruction,	\$ 89,812.50	
	“ Rents (in part),	19,590.03	
	“ Special Repairs,	557.23	
	“ Advanced Standing,	112.50	
	“ Diplomas,	387.50	
		<u>110,459.76</u>	
Divinity School.			
	For Instruction,	1,680.80	
	“ Rents,	1,915.94	
		<u>3,596.74</u>	
Law School.			
	For Instruction,	13,524.96	
Lawrence Scientific School.			
	Professorship of Chemistry.		
	For Instruction,	\$ 1,249.98	
	“ “ Mining School, 391.75		
	“ Apparatus,	146.97	
		<u>1,788.70</u>	
	Professorship of Engineering.		
	For Instruction,	2,775.00	
	“ “ Mining School, 500.02		
		<u>3,275.02</u>	
		5,063.72	
		<u>132,645.18</u>	
Sundries.			
	From Trustees of Thayer Scholarships,	3,600.00	
	“ “ Count Rumford’s Legacy,	652.24	
	“ “ Edward Hopkins,	269.94	
	“ City of Cambridge, for damage done in laying sewer,	450.00	
	“ Holyoke Fire Insurance Co., for damage to Cottage on Bussey Farm, by fire,	32.50	
	“ Steward, balance of Old University Lec- ture account,	44.25	
	“ Steward, balance of income of John Foster Fund, in 1862,	98.93	
	“ Thomas W. Ward, to pay for binding books given by him,	81.45	
	“ Sale of Catalogues of the Gray collection of Engravings,	471.05	
	“ Pew rents in Appleton Chapel,	546.00	
	“ Gymnasium from Professional Students,	302.00	
	For Books sold (Law School),	138.00	
	“ Loans repaid “ “	51.50	
	“ the Degree of Master of Arts,	395.00	
	“ Catalogues sold,	208.00	
	“ Grass sold,	50.00	
	“ Use of Library by Resident Graduates,	55.00	
		<u>7,445.86</u>	
	Amount carried forward,	\$ 342,714.25	

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1871.*

EXPENSES.

	Amount brought forward,	\$ 474,290.28
Sundries.		
Paid Baring Bros. & Co. in account, £ 800,	\$ 4,346.67	
“ counsel fees in the suit in which the assessment for betterments by the City, on Webb Estate, was adjudged to be void,	800.00	
“ interest on Mortgage on Marsh land in Brighton (18 mos.),	300.00	
	<hr/>	5,446.67
“ to the Treasurers of the Herring Pond and Marshpee Indians the income of the Daniel Williams Fund,	1,004.97	
“ to the Minister and Teacher at Tyngsborough, Mass., the income of the Sarah Winslow Fund,	307.10	
	<hr/>	1,312.07
		<hr/>
		\$ 481,049.02

INVESTMENTS.

In Notes and Mortgages,	\$ 165,000.00
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Bonds,	50,000.00
Ionia and Lansing Railroad Bonds (reinvestment of the Herbarium Fund),	11,520.00
Selma, Marion, and Memphis Railroad Bonds (part of Anonymous Gift for Observatory),	5,000.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad Bonds (part of Anonymous Gift for Observatory),	5,000.00
Holmes Estate, Cambridge,	55,000.00
Other Land in Cambridge,	6,561.13
Estate on Allen St., Boston, for use of the Dental School,	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	303,081.13

Balance, August 31, 1871 : —

In hands of George Dexter, Steward, including Term Bills not collected at that date,	45,018.85
--	-----------

Amount carried forward,

 \$ 829,149.80

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

Amount brought forward, . . . \$ 342,714.25

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

For Notes and Mortgages paid off,	\$ 271,300.00
Subscription for the purchase of the Holmes Estate,	23,500.00
Anonymous Gift in Railroad Bonds for the future use of the Observatory,	10,000.00
Eliza Farrar's Gift for Library,	5,000.00
Sidney Homer's " "	2,000.00
Anonymous gift for immediate use at the Botanic Garden,	1,000.00
Anonymous Gift to be applied toward the extraor- dinary expenses of the year,	8,363.25
Gift from Mass. Society for the Promotion of Agriculture,	1,500.00
Sale of Title to land in Rockland, Maine,	517.50
" " \$ 10,550 U. S. 6% Bonds (the investment of the Herbarium Fund),	11,520.00
" " 50 City of Boston Bonds,	50,000.00
From George W. Wales, for the purchase of Books,	200.00
"The Harvard Advocate," for the purchase of Books,	100.00
Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., difference between the amount paid for their bonds, and the amount received,	319.00
Insurance Companies, for damage by fire to Webb Estate,	5,567.01
Stock Account, for the amount of University and College expenses and repairs, charged in this year but pertaining to the year previous,	4,614.33
	995,501.09
Balances, September 1, 1870 :—	
In Suffolk National Bank,	3,974.78
In hands of W. G. Stearns, Steward, including Term Bills not collected at that date,	68,486.67
Advances from Suffolk National Bank, Aug. 31, 1871,	18,472.21
	90,933.66
	\$ 829,149.00

by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1871.

Amount brought forward, \$ 829,149.00

\$ 829,149.00

The following Account exhibits the State of the Property, as embraced in the Treasurer's Books, August 31, 1871.

Notes and Mortgages,	\$ 415,195.53
United States Bonds, \$ 210,950 valued at	211,943.80

Railroad Bonds.

Phil., Wil., and Balt.,	\$ 100,000 valued at	\$ 95,000.00
Ionia and Lansing,	72,000 " "	59,520.00
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg,	60,000 " "	60,000.00
Eastern Railroad,	50,000 " "	48,000.00
Burlington and Missouri River,	34,000 " "	34,000.00
New York Central,	28,000 " "	27,000.00
Old Colony and Newport,	20,000 " "	19,050.00
Hannibal and St. Joseph,	70,000 " "	70,000.00
Peoria and Hannibal,	10,000 " "	10,000.00
European and North American,	1,000 " "	1,000.00
Selma, Marion, and Memphis,	5,000 " "	5,000.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota,	5,000 " "	5,000.00
		<hr/> 433,570.00

Bank Stock.

Charles River National Bank,	60 shares,	6,000.00
First (Cambridge) National Bank,	50 "	5,000.00
Fitchburg " "	24 "	2,403.00
Massachusetts " "	12 "	3,000.00
Merchants' " "	38 "	3,800.00
New England " "	30 "	3,000.00
Old Boston " "	200 "	8,938.00
		<hr/> 32,136.00

Railroad Stock.

Pittsfield and North Adams,	50 shares,	5,000.00
---------------------------------------	------------	----------

Manufacturing Stock.

Amoskeag,	12 shares,	12,000.00
Appleton,	5 "	5,000.00
Atlantic Mills,	15 "	11,980.00
Boston,	10 "	7,000.00
Cochecho,	20 "	7,000.00
Great Falls,	11 "	2,050.00
Hamilton,	5 "	5,000.00
Lawrence,	25 "	18,750.00
Manchester Print Works,	3 "	3,000.00
Massachusetts Mills,	7 "	6,600.00
Merrimack,	17 "	17,000.00
Pacific Mills,	41 "	35,810.00
Stark "	19 "	18,900.00
Suffolk "	24 "	17,120.00
Tremont "	10 "	6,800.00
		<hr/> 174,010.00

Amount carried forward, \$ 1,271,855.33

Amount brought forward.		\$ 1,271,855.33
Annuities.		
William Pennoyer's,		\$ 4,444.44
John Glover's,		350.00
		<u>4,794.44</u>
Real Estate.		
Houses and Lands in Cambridge yielding income,	207,084.80	
Sanders Estate, Cambridge,	22,212.60	
Unimproved Lands in Cambridge,	83,387.49	
Holmes Estate, Cambridge,	31,500.00	
Estate on Allen Street, Boston,	5,000.00	
Bussey Real Estate in Boston and Dedham,	329,702.23	
Amory Estate, Franklin Street, Boston,	167,066.68	
Webb " Washington Street, Boston,	57,273.07	
Estate on Hawley Street, Boston,	48,650.28	
" " Hawkins Street, "	29,175.34	
Jarvis Estate, Baltimore,	11,800.00	
Ward's Island, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00	
Reversion of Buildings on Brattle Street, Boston,	1,000.00	
		<u>995,052.49</u>
Sundries.		
In hands of Count Rumford's Trustees in Paris,	10,000.00	
Amount due from the Thayer Club,	2,287.81	
Paid on contract for moving Dane Hall,	6,443.75	
" " " " altering Boylston Hall,	5,000.00	
" " " " Lawrence Sci. School,	8,135.75	
" " " " Holyoke House, Cambridge,	76,001.26	
		<u>107,868.57</u>
Balances.		
In hands of George Dexter, Steward, including		
Term Bills not collected,	45,018.85	
Observatory account (balance),	423.44	
Law School " ("),	698.19	
		<u>46,140.48</u>
		<u>\$ 2,425,711.31</u>

And the foregoing Property represents the following Funds and Balances, and is answerable for the same.

UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

Principal Sept. 1st, 1870.		Principal Aug. 31st, 1871.
\$ 186,608.23	Stock Account (so called),	\$ 171,944.51
74,730.61	Insurance and Guaranty Fund (so called),	74,730.61
5,000.00	Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	5,000.00
	Israel Munson Fund,	15,000.00
4,385.79	Peter C. Brooks Fund for building a President's House,	4,644.06
582.96	University account balance.	
<u>271.307.59</u>	Amounts carried forward,	<u>\$ 271,319.18</u>

Principal
Sept. 1st, 1870.

Principal Aug. 31st, 1871.

\$ 271,307.59

Amounts brought forward, . . . \$ 271,319.18

COLLEGE FUNDS.

26,427.28	Alford Professorship,	26,427.28
26,988.00	Boylston "	26,988.00
20,590.00	Eliot "	20,590.00
10,000.00	" (Jon. Phillips's gift),	10,000.00
3,333.34	Erving "	3,333.34
34,277.13	Fisher "	34,277.13
16,677.13	Hersey "	16,677.13
3,568.89	Hollis " (Mathematics),	3,568.89
41,012.31	McLean "	41,012.31
20,000.00	Perkins "	20,000.00
23,828.75	Plummer "	23,828.75
50,000.00	Pope "	50,000.00
52,848.05	Rumford "	52,848.05
22,037.93	Smith "	22,037.93
15,467.03	Fund for Permanent Tutors, .	15,467.03
10,030.00	Thomas Lee Fund for the Hersey Professor,	10,030.00
50,000.00	Class Subscription Fund, .	50,000.00
15,233.95	Hollis Professorship of Divinity, .	16,359.75
898.68	Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures, .	965.09
30,000.00	Jonathan Phillips Fund (unrestricted), .	30,000.00
13,710.52	Leonard Jarvis " "	13,710.52
	Henry Flynt's Bequest,	334.11
	Thomas Cotton's Gift,	150.35
2,288.72	Abbot Scholarship,	2,307.86
637.05	Alford "	644.13
11,159.78	Bigelow "	11,234.51
90,296.54	Bowditch "	90,957.05
	Browne "	2,389.42
6,202.75	Class of 1802 Scholarship,	6,380.41
2,751.33	Class of 1814 "	2,804.65
4,492.70	" 1815 " (Kirkland),	4,317.77
3,391.72	" 1817 "	3,442.37
2,372.25	" 1835 "	2,347.56
21,653.60	Graduates' "	22,389.13
10,460.71	Harris Fellowship,	10,531.38
	Hollis "	4,212.00
7,652.62	Morey "	7,678.40
5,860.02	Pennoyer "	5,820.87
4,364.78	Saltonstall "	4,387.34
2,657.92	Sever "	2,704.34
	Sewall "	8,358.00
20,544.08	Shattuck "	22,144.99
2,380.94	Story "	2,406.89
3,564.10	Gorham Thomas "	3,677.50
5,224.16	Toppan "	5,310.22
22,977.26	Townsend "	23,175.28
3,273.55	Walcott "	3,315.47
1,542.42	B. D. Greene's Bequest for Scholarship, .	1,656.42
24,846.54	Exhibitions,	10,072.01

\$ 1,018,832.12

Amounts carried forward, . . .

\$ 753,885.94 271,319.18

Principal Sept. 1st, 1870.		Principal Aug. 31st, 1871.
\$ 1,018,832.12	Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$ 753,885.94 271,319.18
1,269.80	Senior Exhibition,	1,303.64
1,002.98	Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,	1,077.10
13,749.47	Lee Prizes for Reading,	13,865.57
3,843.44	Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	3,762.47
7,409.94	Bowdoin " " Dissertations,	7,417.54
365.14	Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"	416.48
19,412.96	Botanic Garden Fund,	19,225.83
15,126.01	Mass. Fund for Botanic Garden,	15,126.01
11,358.15	Herbarium Fund,	12,415.89
1,201.60	Gymnasium Fund (balance).	
		828,496.47

LIBRARY FUNDS.

10,325.77	Subscription for Library,	10,772.63
2,007.03	Bowditch Fund,	2,022.84
65.83	Boyden "	70.68
	Farrar "	5,184.75
33.76	Hall "	14.12
2,750.48	Haven "	2,659.62
4,728.49	Hayward "	4,900.88
2,221.28	Hollis "	2,222.15
	Homer "	2,067.62
4,881.81	Lane "	5,081.83
60,000.00	Minot "	63,128.13
5,609.91	Salisbury "	5,365.42
4,015.45	Shapleigh "	3,698.44
5,029.08	Ward "	5,106.59
299.32	Wales "	359.80
		112,655.50

LAW SCHOOL FUNDS.

15,000.00	Dane Professorship,	15,000.00
13,837.92	Bussey "	13,837.92
7,943.63	Royall "	7,943.63
		36,781.55

MEDICAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

19,503.38	Jackson Medical Fund,	\$ 19,629.51
14,000.00	Geo. C. Shattuck Fund,	14,000.00
6,776.51	Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,	7,079.29
3,645.62	Boylston Fund for Medical Prizes,	3,644.73
1,008.66	" " " " Books,	1,083.20
202.37	Last year's Income of the Foster Fund.	
		45,436.73

DIVINITY SCHOOL FUNDS.

54,916.86	General Fund,	27,487.58
	Bussey Professorship,	31,429.58
15,253.15	Parkman "	15,253.15
\$ 1,347,627.92	Amounts carried forward,	\$ 74,170.31 1,294,689.43

Principal Sept. 1st, 1870.		Principal Aug. 31st, 1871.
\$ 1,347,627.92	Amounts brought forward,	\$ 74,170.31 1,294,689.43
5,722.31	Hancock Professorship,	5,722.31
19,314.65	Dexter Lectureship,	19,314.65
8,747.32	Henry Lienow Fund,	8,747.32
5,000.00	Mary P. Townsend Fund,	5,000.00
2,000.00	Winthrop Ward "	2,000.00
1,000.00	Samuel Hoar "	1,000.00
1,000.00	Abraham W. Fuller "	1,000.00
1,000.00	Caroline Merriam "	1,000.00
18,700.39	Jackson Foundation,	18,700.39
5,487.33	Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Funds,	5,487.33
2,000.00	J. Henry Kendall Fund,	2,000.00
2,000.00	Nancy Kendall "	2,000.00
867.94	Lewis Gould "	867.94
1,000.00	Adams Ayer "	1,000.00
		148,010.25

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

34,387.24	Professorship of Engineering,	36,959.21
2,306.77	Professorship of Chemistry,	2,724.29
50,000.00	James Lawrence Fund,	50,000.00
57,832.31	Abbott Lawrence "	58,606.12
51,750.00	Gray Fund for Zoological Museum,	51,750.00
		200,039.62

OBSERVATORY FUNDS.

104,292.13	Edward B. Phillips Fund,	104,292.13
20,000.00	James Hayward "	20,000.00
14,473.80	Sears "	15,008.60
11,993.84	Quincy "	12,880.18
	Anonymous Observatory Fund (at present charged with an annuity),	10,000.00
		162,180.91

FUNDS FOR THE ERECTION OF AN
ALUMNI HALL.

20,000.00	Charles Sanders Gift,	20,000.00
28,860.67	" " Bequest,	30,993.47
6,751.15	Gift of Class of 1807,	7,250.06
		58,243.53

OTHER FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

410,191.68	Bussey Trust (income thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ to Bussey Institution, $\frac{1}{4}$ to Law School, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to Divinity School),	410,709.18
75,076.94	Bussey Institution, accumulated income,	58,453.10
17,844.76	Gray Fund for Engravings,	19,560.23
24,408.00	Gore Annuity Fund,	19,553.42
\$ 2,351,637.15	Amounts carried forward,	\$ 508,275.93 1,863,163.74

Principal Sept. 1st, 1870		Principal Aug. 31st, 1871.
\$2,351,637.15	Amounts brought forward, .	\$ 508,275.98 1,863,163.74
6,042.00	Mary Osgood Fund (at present charged with an Annuity), . . .	6,128.50
1,118.57	Gospel Church Fund, . . .	1,201.23
3,020.48	John Foster Fund (income to Law School, Divinity School, and Medical School, in turn), . . .	3,020.48
2,629.03	For payment of Mortgage on Marsh Land, .	2,523.33
2,091.32	Baring Bros. & Co. (bal. due), . . .	2,082.76
630.60	Exchange Account, . . .	614.58
	Suffolk National Bank (bal. due), .	18,472.21
		542,319.02

**FUNDS IN TRUST FOR PURPOSES NOT
CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE.**

15,418.18	Daniel Williams Fund, for the con- version of the Indians, . . .	15,552.61
4,645.44	Sarah Winslow Fund, for the Minister and Teacher at Tyngsborough, Masa., .	4,675.94
		20,228.55
<u>\$ 2,387,232.77</u>		<u>\$ 2,425,711.31</u>

Total amount of Funds, August 31st, 1871, as above, .	\$ 2,425,711.31
" " " " September 1st, 1870, "	2,387,232.77
Showing a total increase during the year of . . .	\$ 38,478.54
Which is made up as follows: —	
Increase more than decrease of Funds which appear both at the beginning and end of the year, . . .	\$ 707.24
Gifts forming new Funds, . . .	17,000.00
Increase of Funds established during the year, . . .	4,286.02
Advances from Suffolk National Bank, . . .	18,472.21
	\$ 40,465.47
Deduct balances of sundry accounts which have been used this year, . . .	1,986.93
	\$ 38,478.54

Net increase of old Funds as above stated, . . .	\$ 707.24
" " " newly established Funds, . . .	4,286.02
Total, . . .	4,993.26
Deduct balances which have been used as above stated, .	1,986.93
Showing net accumulation of the Funds, besides gifts and advances, as is also shown in the following table, . . .	\$ 3,006.33

Statement showing the Changes in the

Increase of Funds which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of income over payments towards the special objects of those Funds.

Abbot Scholarship,	\$ 19.14
Alford "	7.08
Bigelow "	74.73
Bowditch "	660.51
Class of 1802 Scholarship,	177.66
" " 1814 "	53.32
" " 1817 "	50.65
Morey "	25.78
Saltonstall "	22.56
Sever "	46.42
Shattuck "	1,600.91
Story "	25.95
Thomas "	113.40
Toppan "	86.06
Townsend "	198.02
Walcott "	41.92
Graduates "	735.53
Benj. D. Greene's Bequest for Scholarship,	114.00
Harris Fellowship,	70.67
Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,	74.12
Bowdoin Prizes for Dissertations,	7.60
Lee Prizes for Reading,	116.10
Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"	51.34
Exhibitions,	184.89
Senior Exhibition,	33.84
Hollis Professorship of Divinity,	1,125.80
Paul Dudley Fund,	66.41
Herbarium Fund,	1,057.74
Subscription for Library,	446.86
Bowditch Library Fund,	15.81
Boyden " "	4.85
Hayward " "	172.39
Hollis " "	.87
Lane " "	200.02
Minot " "	3,128.13
Wales " "	60.48
Ward " "	77.51
Quincy Observatory Fund,	886.34
Sears " "	534.80
Professorship of Engineering,	2,571.97
" " Chemistry,	417.52
Abbott Lawrence Fund,	773.81
Rumford Fund,	614.31
Jackson Medical Fund,	126.13
Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,	302.78
Boylston Fund for Medical Books,	74.54
Bussey Trust,	517.50

Amount carried forward, \$ 17,768.77

Funds during the year 1870-71.

Decrease of Funds which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of payments for the special objects of those Funds over income received.

Pennoyer Scholarship,	\$ 39.15	
Class of 1815 Scholarship,	174.93	
" " 1835 "	24.69	
Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	80.97	
Botanic Garden Fund,	187.13	
Haven Library Fund,	90.86	
Hall " "	19.64	
Salisbury " "	244.49	
Shapleigh " "	317.01	
Boylston Fund for Medical Prizes,	.89	
Bussey Institution Fund,	16,623.84	
Fund to pay Mortgage on Marsh,	105.70	
Baring Bros. & Co.,	8.56	
Exchange Account,	16.02	
		<hr/> 17,933.88
Decrease of the Gore Annuity Fund, being the amount used to pay the balance due on account of building Gore Hall,		
		5,082.72
Reductions of consolidated Funds, caused by the establishment of new separate Funds.		
Stock Account,	15,451.11	
Exhibitions Fund,	14,959.42	
Divinity School Fund,	27,429.28	
		<hr/> 57,839.81
Balances of sundry accounts which have been used this year.		
University Account,	582.96	
Gymnasium,	1,201.60	
Income of Foster Fund for Medical Students,	202.37	
		<hr/> 1,986.93
Charged off to Stock Account.		
The amount of University and College Expenses and Repairs paid in this year but pertaining to the year previous,		4,614.33

Amount carried forward, . . . \$ 87,457.67

Statement showing the Changes in the

Amount brought forward,	\$ 17,768.77	
Charles Sanders Bequest,	2,132.80	
Gift of Class of 1807 ,	498.91	
Gray Fund for Engravings,	1,715.47	
Gospel Church Fund,	82.66	
Peter C. Brooks Fund,	258.27	
Gore Annuity "	228.14	
Mary Osgood "	86.50	
Daniel Williams "	134.43	
Sarah Winslow "	30.50	
	<hr/>	22,936.45
Increase of Funds established during the year.		
Henry Flynt's Bequest,	23.00	
Thomas Cotton's Gift,	10.35	
Eliza Farrar Fund,	184.75	
Sidney Homer Fund,	67.62	
Bussey Professorship of Divinity,	4,000.30	
	<hr/>	4,286.02
Increase of Stock Account by amount taken from the		
Gore Annuity Fund to pay the balance due on account		
of building Gore Hall,	5,082.72	
And by amount received from Bonds of the Philadelphia		
and Reading Railroad Co., — more than cost of same,	319.00	
	<hr/>	5,401.72
New separate Funds created by withdrawing the several		
amounts from consolidated Funds in which they had		
been merged.		
Israel Munson Fund, }	15,000.00	
Henry Flynt's Bequest, }	311.11	
Thomas Cotton's Gift, }	140.00	
	<hr/>	15,451.11
Browne Scholarship, }	2,389.42	
Hollis " }	4,212.00	
Sewall " }	8,358.00	
	<hr/>	14,959.42
Bussey Professorship of Divinity.		
From the General Fund of the Divinity School,	27,429.28	
	<hr/>	\$ 90,464.00

Funds during the year 1870-71.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 87,457.67
-------------------------	--------------

Balance,	-
----------	---

Which is the net accumulation of the University property apart from gifts and advances from Suffolk National Bank,	3,006.33
---	----------

<hr/>	\$ 90,464.00
<hr/>	

The following tables are not balanced accounts, and are not found, in their present form, in the Treasurer's books. They are intended to exhibit with some detail the resources and the expenditures of each department of the University. The income of every fund held by the University is given in these tables, and also the sum paid out for the specific object of each and every fund, in case that sum be either less or more than the actual income of the fund. If the object to which the income of a fund is to be applied be a general one, — like salaries, for example, — and the exact income of the fund has been so appropriated, no separate mention is made in these tables of that appropriation. That particular payment is merged with others of the same kind under the general heading.

TABLE No. I.
THE UNIVERSITY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the unappropriated fund heretofore called the	
Stock Account,	\$ 12,693.00
" " " Israel Munson Fund,	1,108.50
" " " Insurance and Guaranty Fund,	5,522.60
" " " Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	369.50
" " " Peter C. Brooks Fund,	324.12
	<hr/> \$ 20,017.72
Fractional balance remaining after dividing the net income	
among the Funds,	123.65
From Resident Graduates and others for use of the Library,	55.00
For care of Sarah Winslow's Fund,	5.70
From City of Cambridge for damage done in laying sewer,	450.00
From Steward, a balance in his hands to the credit of the	
old University Lecture account,	44.25
From Stock account for six months' salary of Supt. of	
Buildings, in 1869-70,	750.00
	<hr/> \$ 21,446.32

PAYMENTS.

Overseers' Expenses.	
Advertising meetings and elections,	\$ 130.47
Printing President's Annual Report,	218.41
" Treasurer's " " "	163.65
" other reports,	50.29
Paid expert for examining the Treasurer's books,	
by order of the Committee of the Overseers,	10.00
	<hr/> \$ 572.82
Office Expenses.	
President's,	471.85
Treasurer's (caused in part by fire),	363.91
Steward's,	163.16
	<hr/> 998.92
Amount carried forward,	\$ 1,571.74

TABLE I., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

	Amount brought forward,	\$ 1,571.74	
Salaries.			
	President,	\$ 5,000.00	
	Treasurer,	3,000.00	
	Secretary of Board of Overseers,	60.00	
	Stewards,	2,833.33	
	Assistant Steward, part of year,	416.67	
	Steward's Assistant, " "	400.00	
	Secretary at Cambridge,	1,500.00	
	Assistant Secretary at Cambridge,	1,000.00	
	For keeping Treasurer's books, and copying records and other papers,	1,800.00	
	Superintendent of Buildings, { six months, 1869-70,	750.00	
	{ the year 1870-71,	1,500.00	
			18,260.00
Sundries.			
	Advertising,	2,476.53	
	Printing,	161.75	
	Incidentals,	56.50	
	Use of room, No. 50 State St., for College meetings,	70.00	
	Watering Streets in Cambridge,	100.00	
	New plan of College Lands,	357.00	
	City of Cambridge, assessment for sidewalk,	278 01	
	Watchman in vacation,	200.00	
	Rent, estimated value of use of house by Asst. Sec- retary at Cambridge, for which no rent is re- ceived,	250.00	
	Repairs on the President's House,	65.85	
			4,015.64
			\$ 23,847.38

TABLE No. II.
THE COLLEGE.

RECEIPTS.

From Term Bills.		
Instruction,	\$ 89,812.50	
Rents (in part),	19,590.03	
Special repairs,	557.23	
Advanced standing,	112.50	
Diplomas,	387.50	
	<hr/>	\$ 110,459.76
Income of Scholarship Funds.		
Abbot,	169.14	
Alford,	47.08	
Bigelow,	824.71	
Bowditch. Interest,	\$ 1,500.00	
From special investment, 4,660.51		
	<hr/>	6,160.51
Class of 1802. Interest,	58.00	
From special investment, 389.66		
	<hr/>	447.66
Class of 1814,	203.32	
" 1815 (Kirkland),	332.00	
" 1817,	250.65	
" 1835,	175.31	
Graduates'. Interest,	122.20	
From special investment, 1,013.33		
	<hr/>	1,135.53
Harris Fellowship,	773.05	
Morey,	528.40	
Pennoyer. Interest,	104.61	
Annuity,	176.24	
	<hr/>	280.85
Saltonstall,	322.56	
Sever,	196.42	
Shattuck. Interest,	1,000.91	
From special investment, 1,800.00		
	<hr/>	2,800.91
Story,	175.95	
Gorham Thomas,	263.40	
Toppan,	386.06	
Townsend,	1,698.02	
Walcott,	241.92	
Benjamin D. Greene,	114.00	
	<hr/>	17,527.45
Received from the Trustees of the Thayer Scholarships,	0	3,600.00
Other Beneficiary Funds, interest on.		
"Exhibitions,"	1,836.16	
Senior "Exhibition,"	93.84	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$ 1,930.00	\$ 131,587.21

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$ 1,930.00 \$ 131,587.21
Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,		74.12
John Glover's Annuity,		16.67
Rent of Ward's Island,		50.00
		2,070.79
Prize Funds, interest on.		
Thomas Lee Prizes for Reading,		1,016.10
Ward Nicholas Boylston Prizes for Elocution,		284.03
James Bowdoin Prizes for Dissertations,		547.60
Edward Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"		296.94
		2,144.67
Funds for Instruction.		
Interest on the Alford Professorship Fund,		1,953.00
Boylston " "		1,994.42
Eliot " "		1,521.60
Jonathan Phillips's addition to the		
Eliot Fund,		600.00
Erving Professorship Fund,		246.34
Fisher " "		2,533.08
Hersey " "		1,232.44
Hollis " (Mathematics),		263.74
McLean "		3,030.81
Perkins "		1,478.00
Plummer "		1,760.95
Pope "		3,695.00
Rumford "		4,114.31
Smith "		1,628.60
Fund for Permanent Tutors,		1,143.00
Thomas Lee Fund for the Hersey Prof.,		979.00
Class Subscription Fund,		3,695.00
Henry Flynt "		28.00
Thomas Cotton "		10.35
Hollis Prof. of Divinity (accumulating),		1,125.80
Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures, "		66.41
		33,094.85
Botanic Garden.		
Interest on accumulated income,		178.32
" " investment of the Garden Fund,		1,011.51
" " the Massachusetts Fund,		1,117.81
Gift for immediate use,		1,000.00
		3,307.64
Herbarium. Interest on investment of Fund,		1,957.74
Gymnasium.		
Interest on accumulated income,		88.80
Receipts from Professional Students,		302.00
		390.80
Interest on Jonathan Phillips's Unrestricted Fund,		2,217.00
Leonard Jarvis's Unrestricted Bequest,		1,148.03
		\$ 177,918.73
	Amount carried forward,	

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Amount brought forward,	\$ 177,918.73
Sundries.		
	Pew rents, Appleton Chapel ,	\$ 546.00
	For the Degree of Master of Arts,	395.00
	Catalogues sold,	208.00
	Grass sold,	50.00
	Anonymous Gift, to be applied toward the extraor- dinary expenses of the year,	8,363.25
	From Stock Account, for labor, &c., in 1869 - 70,	3,740.83
		<hr/> 13,303.08
		\$ 191,221.81

PAYMENTS.

Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.		
	Abbot ,	\$ 150.00
	Alford ,	40.00
	Bigelow ,	749.98
	Bowditch ,	5,500.00
	Class of 1814 ,	150.00
	" 1815 (Kirkland),	506.93
	" 1817,	200.00
	" 1835,	200.00
	Graduates ,	400.00
	Harris Fellowship ,	702.38
	Morey ,	502.62
	Pennoyer ,	320.00
	Saltonstall ,	300.00
	Sever ,	150.00
	Shattuck ,	1,200.00
	Story ,	150.00
	Thayer ,	3,600.00
	Gorham Thomas ,	150.00
	Toppan ,	300.00
	Townsend ,	1,500.00
	Walcott ,	200.00
		<hr/> \$ 16,971.91
Paid other Beneficiaries.		
	From the "Exhibitions" Fund,	1,717.94
	Senior "Exhibition,"	60.00
		<hr/> 1,777.94
Prizes.		
	Lee Prizes for Reading ,	200.00
	Boylston Prizes for Elocution ,	365.00
	Bowdoin " " Dissertations ,	540.00
	Hopkins "Deturs" ,	245.60
		<hr/> 1,350.60
	Salaries for Instruction ,	88,099.82
	Repairs and Improvements ,	23,918.56
	On account of Contract for altering Boylston Hall ,	5,000.00
		<hr/> \$ 137,118.83
	Amount carried forward,	\$ 137,118.83

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 137,118.83
Botanic Garden, for Labor, Repairs, and Materials,	3,494.77
Herbarium, " " "	900 00
Gymnasium, Salary of Superintendent and Assistants,	\$ 1,020.00
Repairs and Sundries,	275.97
Gas and Water rates,	111.96
Fuel,	121.05
Apparatus,	210.25
	<hr/>
	1,739.23
Sundries.	
Advertising,	121.02
Blowing Organ,	60.00
Books, for Examinations,	159.65
Binding,	20.25
Cleaning and care of College Buildings (18 mos.),	4,651.61
Commencement expenses.	
Dinner,	\$ 1,700.00
Music, 1870,	156.00
" 1871,	150.00
Police,	12.00
	<hr/>
	2,018.00
Class Day, Music,	90.00
College Yard expenses.	
Labor (18 mos.),	4,053.46
Shrubs and Manure,	1,160.17
Grass seed,	63.65
Tools,	47.90
	<hr/>
	5,325.18
Diplomas,	205.96
Fuel,	2,259.84
Furniture,	452.75
Freight,	52.44
Gas,	1,344.63
Incidentals,	120.24
Janitors,	2,021.00
Maps and Globe,	132.75
Pews hired in Cambridge Churches,	1,174.50
Printing,	1,751.17
Professor Cooke (Expenses in his Department),	1,200.00
" Lovering, " " "	800.00
Rent, estimated value of use of houses by Instructors, for which no rent is received,	4,604.17
Services of Proctors at Examinations,	960.57
" " Undergraduates,	880.00
Stationery and Postage (Dean's office),	397.72
Water rates,	240.00
	<hr/>
	31,043.45
Total,	\$ 174,296.28

TABLE No. III.
THE LIBRARY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.	
Subscription for Library,	\$ 763.07
Nathaniel I. Bowditch Fund,	148.32
Uriah A. Boyden	4.85
Eliza Farrar	184.75
Jonathan P. Hall	2.50
Horace A. Haven	203.26
George Hayward	349.44
Thomas Hollis	164.15
Sidney Homer	67.62
Frederick A. Lane	360.77
Charles Minot	4,210.00
Stephen Salisbury	414.57
Samuel Shapleigh	296.74
Thomas W. Ward	371.65
	<hr/>
Gift from George W. Wales,	200.00
" " "Harvard Advocate,"	100.00
	<hr/>
	300.00
Received of Thomas W. Ward to pay for binding	
Books given by him. Said bill having been paid	
by the Steward and charged in last year's account,	81 45
From Stock Account for cleaning, &c. in 1869 - 70,	123.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,046.64

PAYMENTS.

For Books from Subscription Fund,	\$ 316.21
Bowditch	132.51
Hall	22.14
Haven	294.12
Hayward	177.05
Hollis	163.28
Lane	160.75
Minot	1,081.87
Salisbury	659.06
Shapleigh	613.75
Ward	294.14
Gift of George W. Wales,	139.52
" " "Harvard Advocate,"	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,154 40
Salaries and Wages,	11,055.32
Binding,	574.76
Stationery and Postage,	198.42
Fuel,	468.20
Repairs, &c,	28.50
Freight,	122.38
Cleaning,	364.41
Printing,	42.75
	<hr/>
	12,854.74
	<hr/>
	\$ 17,009.14

TABLE No. IV.
DIVINITY SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds applicable to Salaries.

General Fund,	\$ 2,031.33
Benjamin Bussey Professorship Fund,	2,027.02
Parkman Professorship Fund,	1,127.20
John Hancock Professorship Fund,	422.88
Samuel Dexter Fund,	1,427.35
Henry Lienow "	646.43
Mary P. Townsend Fund,	369.50
Winthrop Ward "	147.80
Samuel Hoar "	73.90
Abraham W. Fuller "	73.90
Caroline Merriam "	73.90
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,421.21

Beneficiary Funds, interest on.

Jackson Foundation,	1,382.00
Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Fund,	405.51
J. Henry Kendall Fund,	147.80
Nancy Kendall "	147.80
Lewis Gould "	64.14
Adams Ayer "	67.76
John Foster Fund, income for Divinity students every third year,	223.21
	<hr/>
	2,438.22

Term Bills.

For Instruction,	1,680.80
" Rents,	1,915.94
	<hr/>
	3,596.74

Benjamin Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School),

8,430.81

\$ 22,886.98

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	\$ 13,950.00
University Lectures,	95.00
Beneficiaries and Services of Students,	2,195.00
Repairs and Improvements,	1,222.65
Furniture,	73.95
Care of Rooms and Cleaning,	389.00
Books,	300.00
Maps,	6.72
Advertising and Printing,	282.56
Fuel,	189.85
Gas,	114.31
Stationery and Postage,	41.97
Incidentals,	2.75
Water rates,	22.92
	<hr/>
	\$ 18,886.68

TABLE No. V.

LAW SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Nathan Dane Fund,	\$ 1,108.50	
Benjamin Bussey Professorship Fund,	1,022.62	
Isaac Royall Fund,	587.03	
		\$ 2,718.15
Benjamin Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School),	8,430.81	
Term Bills for Instruction,	13,524.96	
An unused balance of income of the John Foster fund in 1862,	98.93	
For Books sold,	138 00	
" Loans repaid,	51.50	
		\$ 24,962.35

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	\$ 14,800.00	
Librarian,	1,000.00	
Janitors,	424.05	
Advertising,	886.92	
Books,	2,719.62	
Binding,	719.69	
Cleaning,	405.92	
Diplomas,	48.69	
Fuel,	319.75	
Furniture,	163.10	
Gas,	273.80	
Furnace,	207.00	
Step Ladders for Library,	42.00	
Printing,	571.88	
Prizes,	270.00	
Repairs and Improvements,	2,269.03	
Stationery and Postage,	172.45	
Tuition remitted,	341.64	
Water rates,	25.00	
		\$ 25,660.54

TABLE No. VI.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Jackson Medical Fund,	\$ 1,350.80
Fund for Warren Anatomical Museum,	500.78
Ward Nicholas Boylston Fund for Medical Prizes,	269.41
" " " " " " Books,	74.54
George C. Shattuck Fund. Interest,	\$ 201.00
From special investment,	1,020.00
	<hr/>
	1,221.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,416.53

PAYMENTS.

Last year's income of the **Jackson Medical Fund** paid to

 C. F. Swan, \$1,224.67

On account of **Warren Anatomical Museum.**

 Current expenses of, 198.00

On account of **Boylston Medical Prizes.**

 Advertising, \$ 120.30

 Prize, 150.00

270.30

Income of the **George C. Shattuck Fund.**

 Paid to Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, 1,221.00

Income of the **John Foster Fund.**

 Paid Medical Students, 202.37

\$ 3,116.34

TABLE No. VII.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Professorship of Engineering.			
Interest on the Fund of this Professorship,	.	.	\$ 2,541.22
Half the income of the James Lawrence Fund,			1,681.88
Term Bills, for Instruction,	.	.	2,775.00
" " " " Mining School,	.	.	500.02
			<u>\$7,498.12</u>
Professorship of Chemistry.			
Interest on the Fund of this Professorship,	.	.	170.47
Half the income of the James Lawrence Fund,			1,681.87
Term Bills, for Instruction,	.	.	\$ 1,249.98
" " " " Mining School,	.	.	391.75
" Apparatus,	.	.	146.97
			<u>1,788.70</u>
			3,641.04
Abbott Lawrence Fund, interest on,	.	.	4,273.81
Gray Fund for Zoölogical Museum, interest on,	.	.	3,500.00
			<u>\$ 18,912.97</u>

PAYMENTS.

Professorship of Engineering.			
Salaries for Instruction,	.	.	\$ 4,253.84
Advertising,	.	.	38.89
Apparatus,	.	.	23.40
Books,	.	.	37.05
Fuel,	.	.	112 00
Stationery and Printing,	.	.	16.33
Cleaning,	.	.	12.65
Janitor,	.	.	163.45
Repairs,	.	.	18.54
Temporary Observatory,	.	.	250.00
			<u>\$ 4,926.15</u>
Professorship of Chemistry.			
Salaries for Instruction,	.	.	1,094.86
Advertising,	.	.	38.89
Apparatus,	.	.	239.27
Books,	.	.	108.62
Chemicals,	.	.	239.14
Fuel,	.	.	264.00
Gas,	.	.	160.58
Stationery and Printing,	.	.	28.74
Cleaning,	.	.	18.85
Janitor,	.	.	899.05
Repairs,	.	.	131.52
			<u>3,223.52</u>
Paid the Professor of Zoölogy and Geology,	.	.	3,500.00
" " Treasurer of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,	.	.	3,500.00
			<u>\$ 15,149.67</u>

TABLE No. VIII.

OBSERVATORY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Edward B. Phillips Fund,	\$ 7,707.20
James Hayward	1,478.00
David Sears	1,069.61
Josiah Quincy	886.34
	<hr/> \$ 11,141.15

From former appropriations of income from the **Edward B.**

Phillips Fund, for the purchase of Instruments,	481.11
	<hr/> \$ 11,622.26

PAYMENTS.

Salaries,	\$ 8,200.00
Cleaning and care of Observatory,	112.78
Estimated value of use of house by Professor Winlock, for	
—which no rent is received,	600.00
Freight,	34.15
Gas,	33.83
Instruments and Apparatus,	1,510.80
Repairs,	124.00
Carpet,	9.00
	<hr/> \$ 10,624.56

TABLE NO. IX.
BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

From Bussey Trust, $\frac{1}{2}$ net income,	\$ 16,861.60
Interest on accumulated fund,	5,548.18
Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, annual gift. (6 mos.)	1,500.00
Holyoke Fire Insurance Co., for damage to Cottage by fire,	32.50
	<u>\$ 23,942.28</u>

PAYMENTS.

For account of New Building,	\$ 28,157.13
" " " Glass Houses,	2,402.00
Salaries (part of year),	6,666.67
Repairs on Farm Buildings,	765.28
Platform Scale for Barn,	257.98
Insurance,	141.00
Advertising,	948.56
Appropriation for Agricultural Experiments,	500.00
Interest charged on amounts paid on account of New Building,	725.00
Registering Indenture with Thomas Motley,	2.50
	<u>\$ 40,566.12</u>

TABLE NO. X.
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

Bussey Trust.

Receipts.

Income from Real Estate,	\$ 34,490.47
Interest on balance of Fund,	5,957.75
Sale of title to land in Rockland, Maine (carried to principal),	517.50
	<u>\$ 40,965.72</u>

Payments.

Annuities,	\$ 6,725.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ the remaining income to Bussey Institution,	16,861.60
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " Divinity School,	8,430.81
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " Law School,	8,430.81
	<u>\$ 40,448.22</u>

TABLE X., CONTINUED.

Gray Fund for Engravings.*Receipts.*

Income from Special Investment,	\$ 1,034.19	
Interest on balance of Fund,	210.23	
From sale of Catalogues,	471.05	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,715.47

Gore Annuity Fund*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	1,428.14	
-----------------------------	----------	--

Payments.

Annuity,	1,200.00	
Stock Acct. for bal. of amount paid for building Gore Hall,	5,082.72	
	<hr/>	6,282.72

Mary Osgood Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	446.50	
-----------------------------	--------	--

Payments.

Annuities,	360.00	
----------------------	--------	--

Daniel Williams Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	1,139.40	
-----------------------------	----------	--

Payments.

Treasurer of Herring Pond Indians,	334.98	
" " Marshpee "	669.99	
	<hr/>	1,004.97

Sarah Winalow Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	343.30	
-----------------------------	--------	--

Payments.

Minister at Tyngsborough, Mass.,	153.55	
Teacher at " "	153.55	
Commission on Income credited to University,	5.70	
	<hr/>	312.80

Charles Sanders Bequest, interest (accumulating),	2,132.80	
Gift of Class of 1807, " "	498.91	
Gospel Church Fund, " "	82.66	

Certificate of the Joint Committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College, for examining the Books and Acc.unts of the Treasurer, entered in the Journal kept by him.

WE, the undersigned, a Joint Committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College to examine the Books and Accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1871, have examined from pages 342 to 355, and pages 2 to 33, all inclusive in Cash Books, and have seen that all the bonds, notes, mortgages, certificates of stock, and other evidences of property, which were received by him and on hand at the beginning of said year, are now in his possession, or are fully accounted for by entries made therein. We have also noticed all payments, both of principal and interest, indorsed on any of said bonds or notes, and have seen that the amounts so indorsed have been duly credited to the College.

We have carefully examined all notes, bonds, mortgages, and other securities invested during the said year, and are of opinion that all such investments are judiciously made and amply secured.

We have in like manner satisfied ourselves that all the entries for moneys expended by the Treasurer, or in any way charged to the College, are well vouched; such of them as are not supported by counter entries being proved by regular vouchers and receipts.

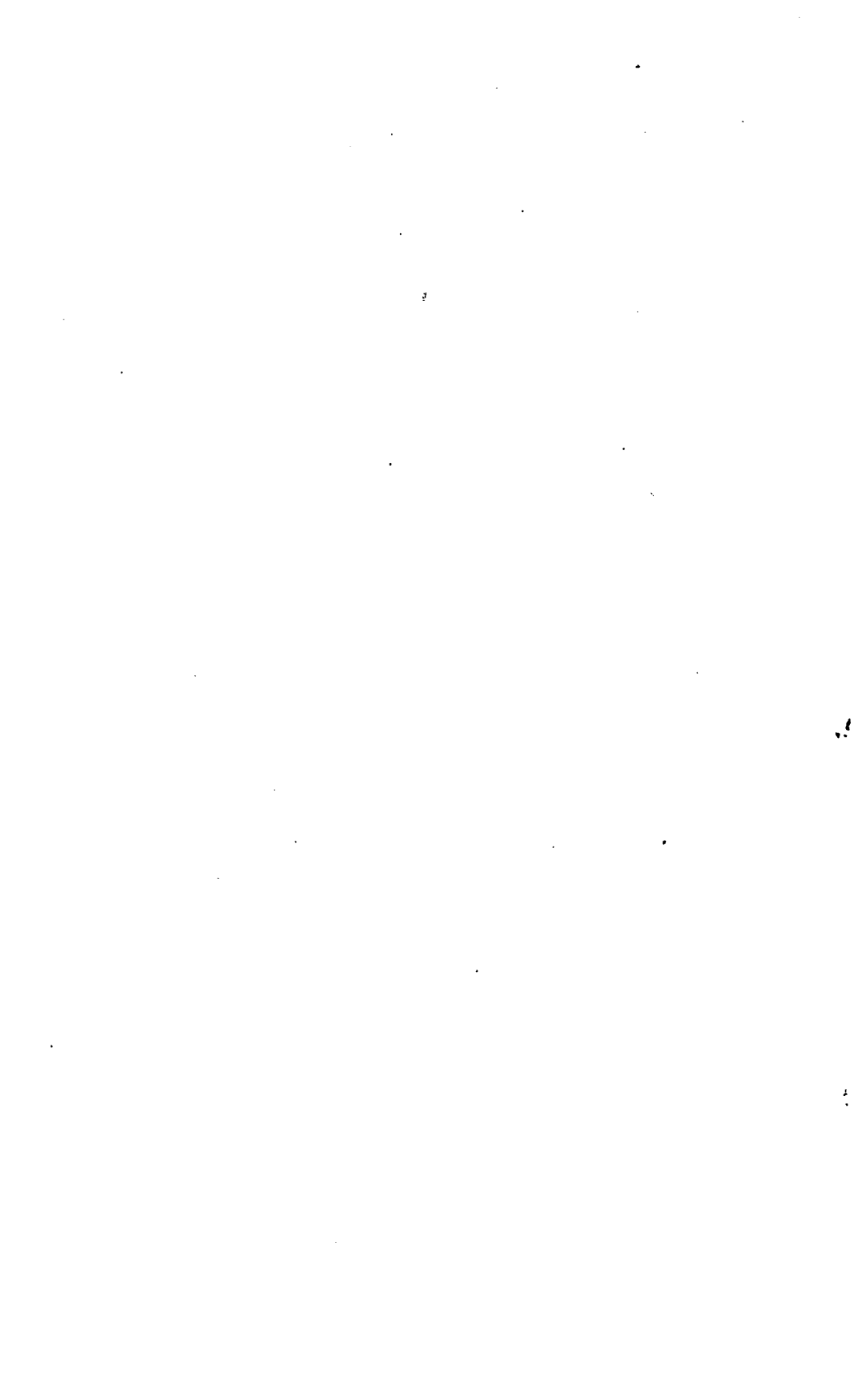
The Committee have employed an accountant who has certified that all the entries for said year are duly transferred to the Ledger, and that the accounts there are rightly cast, and the balances carried forward correctly to new accounts.

(Signed,)

CHARLES W. ELIOT,	}	<i>Committee of Corporation.</i>
N. THAYER,		

J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH,	}	<i>Committee of Overseers.</i>
STEPHEN SALISBURY,		
CHARLES E. GUILD,		
EDWARD BANGS,		
I. S. WHEELER,		

Boston, November 1, 1871.

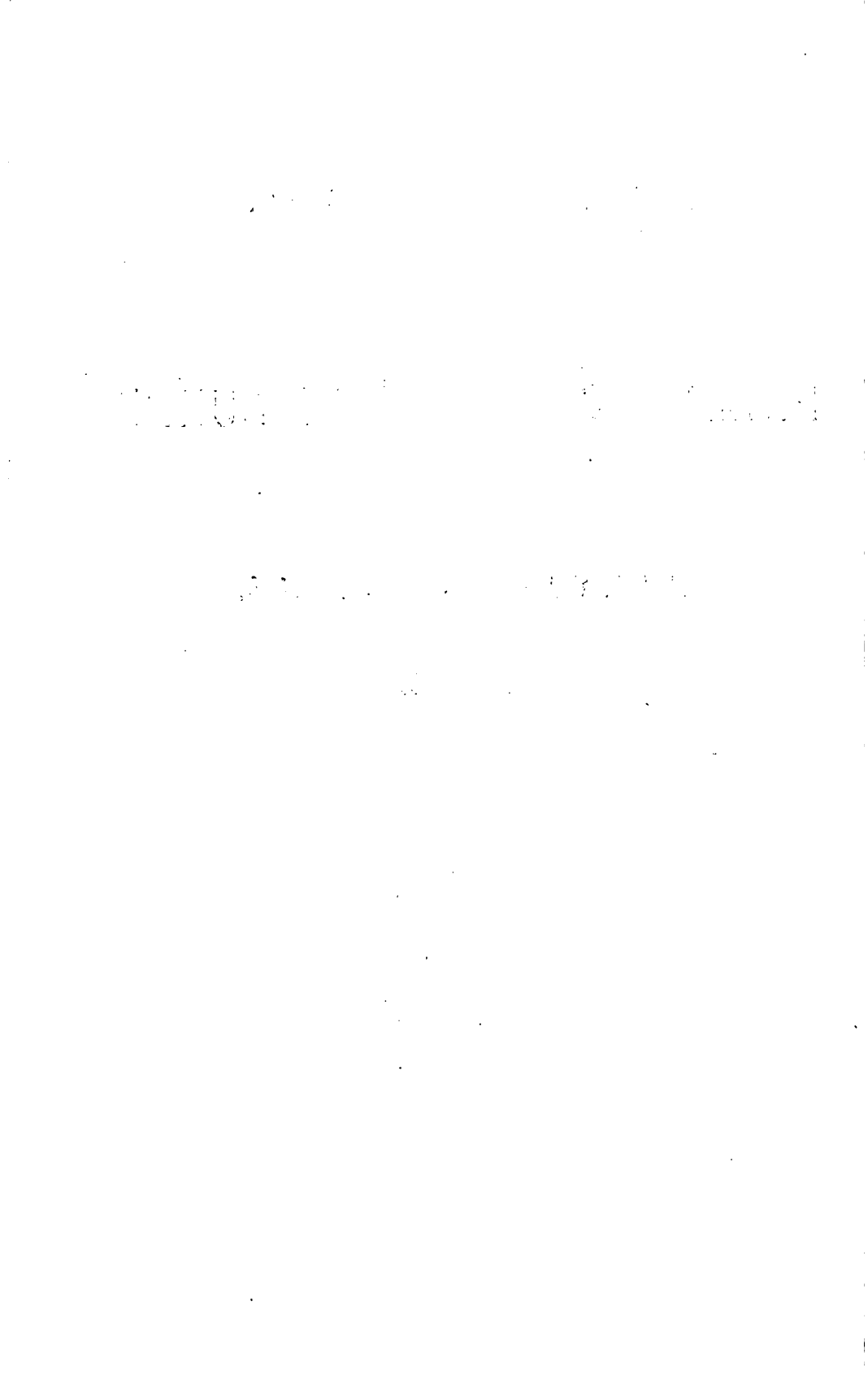


From Harvard Library

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE.
1871-72.



CAMBRIDGE:
UNIVERSITY PRESS.
1873.



FORTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

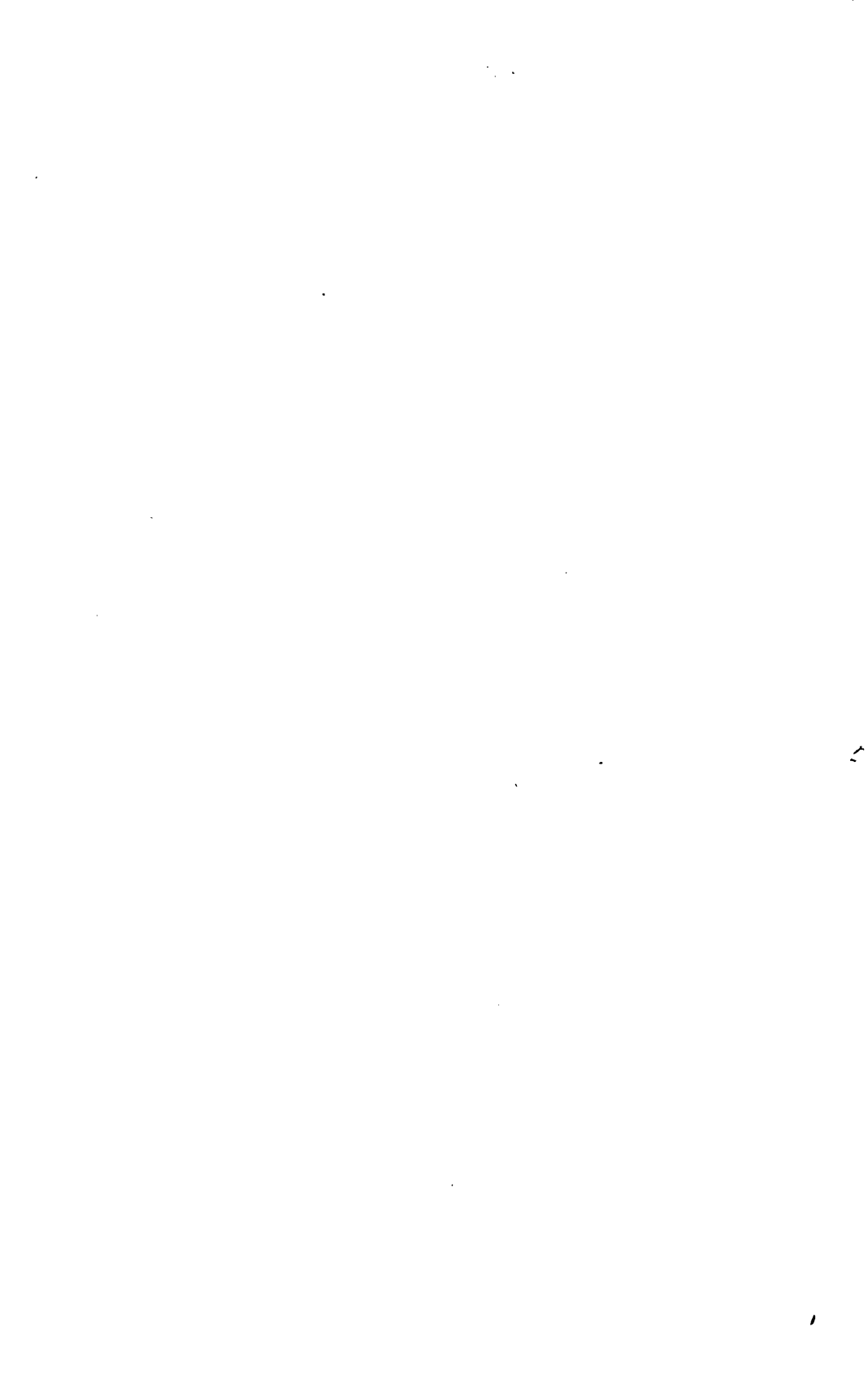
OF THE

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1871-72.



CAMBRIDGE:
UNIVERSITY PRESS.
1873.



PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1871-72.

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS:—

THE President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report for the academic year 1871-72, namely, from September 28, 1871, to September 26, 1872.

RESIGNATIONS.

WILLIAM A. EVERETT, Librarian of the Law School, resigned September 29, 1871.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, non-resident Professor in the Divinity School, resigned September 29, 1871.

WILLIAM G. HALE, Proctor, resigned October 10, 1871.

WILLIAM C. SIMMONS, Proctor, resigned October 10, 1871.

NATHAN C. KEEP, Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, and Dean of the Dental Faculty, resigned November 18, 1871.

GEORGE DEXTER, Steward, resigned November 27, 1871.

HENRY GANNETT, Assistant in the Observatory, resigned December 11, 1871, resignation to date from September 1, 1871.

EDWARD BURGESS, Proctor, resigned February 12, 1872.

EDWARD B. DALTON, Instructor in Theory and Practice in the Medical School, resigned April 8, 1872.

EDWARD H. CLARKE, Professor of Materia Medica, resigned April 8, 1872.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, Royall Professor of Law, resigned May 6, 1872, resignation to take effect September 1, 1872.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, Professor of Horticulture, resigned May 20, 1872, resignation to take effect June 1, 1872.

JOHN R. DENNETT, Assistant Professor of Rhetoric,

WILLIAM G. FARLOW, Assistant in Botany,

THOMAS S. PERRY, Tutor in Modern Languages,

JAMES BARR AMES, Tutor in Modern Languages,

JOSEPH D. BRANNAN, Instructor in German,

ROBERT S. MORISON, Proctor,
 FRANCIS G. PEABODY, Proctor,
 GEORGE H. ADAMS, Proctor,

resigned July 10, 1872, their resignations to take effect at the end of the academic year.

ABRAHAM W. STEVENS, Librarian of the Law School, resigned August 7, 1872.

CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, Professor of Topographical Engineering, resigned August 7, 1872.

JAMES JENNISON, Tutor in Elocution, resigned September 24, 1872.

ELLIS PETERSON, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, resigned September 24, 1872.

RICHARD M. HODGES, Adjunct Professor in the Medical School, resigned September 24, 1872.

The number of resignations during the year was unusually large. Professor Edward H. Clarke resigned on account of the pressure of his work as a practitioner, after rendering inestimable service to the Medical School during the long period of seventeen years. As the Medical School has but a very small endowment, the compensation of its teachers has always been very small, so that a practising physician who has won a high place in his profession cannot hold a professorship without making a considerable pecuniary sacrifice every year. To meet this serious difficulty the School relies in great measure upon certain honorable sentiments which distinguish the highest ranks of the medical profession, such as the love of teaching, the liking for intercourse and influence with young men, and the sense of duty to their profession as a liberal, scientific, and humane vocation. Dr. Clarke's loss was somewhat broken to the School, because in the preceding year he had given a part of the work of his department into the hands of an assistant professor.

Professor Nathaniel Holmes resigned the Royall Professorship of Law after an assiduous and faithful service of four years. The professorship has not yet been filled.

Dr. N. C. Keep gave up the charge of the Dental School on account of failing health. Both as Dean and as Professor he had greatly contributed to the establishment of this department of the University upon a creditable basis.

Dr. Richard M. Hodges resigned his position in the Medical School on account of the pressure of his professional engagements. He had been connected with the School as Demonstrator, Instructor, and Adjunct Professor for nineteen years, and the Corporation regretted extremely to lose his devoted and acceptable services.

Mr. George Dexter found the duties of the Stewardship wearing and uncongenial, and resigned them after a service of fourteen months. These months, however, saw many excellent changes made in the work and methods of the Steward's office, and the Corporation felt greatly indebted to Mr. Dexter for the zeal and energy with which he conducted the office during a critical period of growth and change.

At the close of the year Mr. James Jennison resigned the Tutorship of Elocution, which he had held for twenty-one years. It was a matter of sincere regret to the Corporation that they could not recognize his long and devoted services by offering him a position better suited to his years and his attainments.

APPOINTMENTS*

(UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR).

GEORGE DERBY, to be Professor of Hygiene in the Medical School for the term of five years from September 1, 1871, October 19, 1871.

JAMES C. WHITE, to be Professor of Dermatology in the Medical School for the term of five years from September 1, 1871, October 19, 1871.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, to be Professor of Ophthalmology in the Medical School for the term of five years from September 1, 1871, October 19, 1871.

* In these lists the dates are the dates of appointment by the President and Fellows.

JOHN E. TYLER, to be Professor of Mental Diseases in the Medical School for the term of five years from September 1, 1871, October 19, 1871.

THOMAS HENDERSON CHANDLER, to be Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, November 18, 1871.

EZRA ABBOT, to be Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation, February 12, 1872.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT, to be Professor of Horticulture, May 22, 1872.

FREDERICK HENRY HEDGE, to be Professor of German, June 19, 1872.

EDWARD WILLIAM HOOPER, to be Steward from and after January 1, 1872, December 18, 1871.

BENNETT HUBBARD NASH, to be Assistant Professor of Italian and Spanish, September 29, 1871.

FRANCIS MINOT, to be Assistant Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Lecturer on the Diseases of Women and Children, October 80, 1871.

ADAMS SHERMAN HILL, to be Assistant Professor of Rhetoric, July 10, 1872.

JOHN FISKE, to be Assistant Librarian for the year 1872 - 73, May 27, 1872.

ABRAHAM WALTER STEVENS, to be Librarian of the Law School, September 29, 1871.

JAMES JENNISON, to be Librarian of the Divinity Library, October 10, 1871.

JOHN HIMES ARNOLD, to be Librarian of the Law School, August 7, 1872.

HENRY HOWLAND, to be Tutor in German for three years from September 1, 1872, and Instructor in History for the ensuing academic year, May 20, 1872.

J. NELSON BORLAND, to be Instructor in Clinical Medicine, September 29, 1871.

CHARLES B. PORTER, to be Demonstrator in Anatomy, November 27, 1871.

JOHN C. WARREN, to be Instructor in Surgery, May 20, 1872.

FREDERIC I. KNIGHT, to be Instructor in Auscultation and Percussion and Laryngoscopy, May 20, 1872.

CHARLES H. MOORE, to be Instructor in Free-hand Drawing and Water-color, July 10, 1872.

GEORGE A. BARTLETT, to be Instructor in German, August 7, 1872.

MARCELLO HUTCHINSON, to be Assistant in the Bussey Laboratory from September 1, 1872, June 24, 1872.

JOHN F. BROWN, to be Assistant in the Physical Laboratory from September 1, 1872, June 24, 1872.

ALFRED W. FIELD, to be Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory from September 1, 1872, June 24, 1872.

WILLIAM ELDER, to be Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory from September 1, 1872, June 24, 1872.

EDWARD BURGESS, to be Proctor, October 19, 1871.

HENRY NATHAN WHEELER, to be Proctor, October 19, 1871.

SAMUEL BREARLEY, to be Proctor, February 12, 1872.

WILLIAM W. BOYD,

HENRY PARKMAN,

ALBERT L. LINCOLN,

JOHN F. TUFTS,

EDWARD S. SHELDON,

} to be Proctors from September 1, 1872,
July 10, 1872.

(FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.)

For 1871 - 72.

JAMES JEFFERSON MYERS, to be Instructor in Mathematics, September 29, 1871.

WILLIAM LAMBERT RICHARDSON, to be Instructor in Obstetrics, *pro tempore*, September 29, 1871.

CHARLES H. MOORE to be Instructor in Free-hand Drawing and Water-color, November 27, 1871.

JAMES C. WHITE, to be Instructor in Medical Chemistry, November 27, 1871.

HENRY K. OLIVER, to be Lecturer on Laryngoscopy, October 16, 1871.

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, to be Lecturer on Otology, October 16, 1871.

JOHN O. GREEN, to be Lecturer on Otology, October 16, 1871.

SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, to be Lecturer in the Divinity School, October 30, 1871.

JOHN H. MORISON, to be Lecturer in the Divinity School, October 30, 1871.

RUFUS ELLIS, to be Lecturer in the Divinity School, October 30, 1871.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, to be Lecturer on the Law of Wills, April 8, 1872.

For 1872 - 73.

SAMUEL ELIOT, to be University Lecturer on the History of the XIXth Century, May 20, 1872.

JOEL A. ALLEN, to be University Lecturer on Ornithology, May 20, 1872.

EDWARD S. MORSE, to be University Lecturer on Zoölogy, May 20, 1872.

CHARLES C. PERKINS, to be University Lecturer on the History of Art, June 19, 1872.

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, to be Lecturer on the Jurisdiction, Practice, and peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States, May 6, 1872.

GEORGE T. BIGELOW, to be Lecturer on Marine Insurance, May 6, 1872.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, to be Lecturer on the Law of Wills, May 6, 1872.

NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, to be Lecturer on Criminal Law and Torts, May 20, 1872.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR., to be Lecturer upon Jurisprudence, September 24, 1872.

HENRY K. OLIVER, to be Lecturer on Laryngoscopy, May 20, 1872.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH, to be Lecturer on Syphilis, May 20, 1872.

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, to be Lecturer on Otology, May 20, 1872.

J. ORNE GREEN, to be Lecturer on Otology, May 20, 1872.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, to be Lecturer on the Application of Electricity to the Treatment of Diseases of the Nervous System, May 20, 1872.

EDWARD A. BOGUE, to be Lecturer on Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, May 20, 1872.

IRA A. SALMON, to be Lecturer on Operative Dentistry, May 20, 1872.

THOMAS DWIGHT, JR., to be Instructor in Comparative Anatomy, March 25, 1872.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, to be University Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology, and Instructor in Botany, May 20, 1872.

JOSEPH D. BRANNAN, to be Instructor in Roman Law, May 20, 1872.

JAMES BARR AMES, to be Instructor in History, May 27, 1872.

ADRIEN JACQUINOT, to be Instructor in French, July 10, 1872.

FRANKLIN G. FESSENDEN, to be Instructor in French, July 10, 1872.
 WILLIAM JAMES, to be Instructor in Physiology, August 3, 1872.

WILLIAM GRAY, HENRY J. BIGELOW, and THOMAS G. APPLETON,
 to be Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from
 March 1, 1872, February 12, 1872.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT, to be Curator of the Arnold Arbore-
 tum, June 19, 1872.

GEORGE A. HILL, to be Registrar of the Faculty, and Chairman of
 the Parietal Board, December 18, 1871.

GEORGE H. PALMER, to be Curator of the Gray Engravings for two
 years from January 1, 1872, January 8, 1872.

FREDERIC W. LISTER, to be Superintendent of the Gymnasium,
 April 26, 1872.

ORGANIZATION. — INSTRUCTION. — DISCIPLINE.

In the year 1871 – 72 the College had for the first time in its history a full professor of political economy. At the close of the year the professorship of modern languages which was established July 29, 1870, was changed, in name, to the professorship of German, and was then filled by the election of Frederick H. Hedge, D. D. This appointment fills the gap made by the lamented death of Professor E. J. Cutler, and practically makes the department of modern languages stronger by one professorship than it ever was before, inasmuch as Professor Bôcher's services began in 1870, only when Professor Cutler was already sick.

The increase of teaching in the College during the last six years has been very great. The present number of teachers of all grades is more than double the number employed in 1866 – 67; and every teacher gives at least as much time to the College now as then.

Year.	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Tutors.	Instructors.	Assistants.	Total.
1866-67	13	3	5	2	1	24
1872-73	20	8	6	12	5	51

This table does not exhibit the full strength of the present corps of teachers. One professor and one assistant professor are absent on leave for the year, and one assistant professorship is vacant. These temporary vacancies are filled partly by three additional instructors and partly by other officers who have taken extra work.

The number of students in the College has increased gradually and with tolerable steadiness during the last thirty-three years.* The war of the Rebellion checked the growth of the College somewhat for six years, but since the year 1866-67 the increase in the number of students has been rapid enough to make up for the check experienced between 1861 and 1867.

The increase of numbers during the last five years has not been the consequence of any lowering of the standard of admission, or of any laxity at the periodical examinations of the College course. On the contrary, the examination for admission constantly improves with the improvement of the preparatory schools, while the examinations of the College course are better conducted than formerly, and are justly more relied upon as tests of a student's fitness to remain in College.

* Year.	No. of Under-graduates.	Year.	No. of Under-graduates.	Year.	No. of Under-graduates.
1838-39	217	1850-51	293	1861-62	442
1839-40	237	1851-52	304	1862-63	432
1840-41	244	1852-53	319	1863-64	422
1841-42	245	1853-54	329	1864-65	385
1842-43	267	1854-55	340	1865-66	414
1843-44	250	1855-56	365	1866-67	419
1844-45	254	1856-57	382	1867-68	9
1845-46	279	1857-58	409	1868-69	529
1846-47	275	1858-59	409	1869-70	563
1847-48	279	1859-60	431	1870-71	608
1848-49	273	1860-61	443	1871-72	619
1849-50	300				

The following table shows some of the numerical results of the last three examinations for admission.

Year.	Candidates for Freshman Class.	Candidates for Advanced Standing.	Whole No. admitted.		No. admitted without conditions.	No. rejected.	Per ct. rejected.
1870	234	17	251	213	42	38	15
1871	238	19	257	221	60	36	14
1872	226	13	239	203	59	36	15

The examination for admission to Harvard College is at least one year's study higher in its standard than the admission examination of any other college in the country. This fact is patent, and is recognized by every preparatory school and by every private teacher who fits boys for college. The authorities of the College do not intend by any act of theirs to diminish this difference between Harvard College and all other American colleges; but they would very gladly see the other colleges raising their requisitions for admission to the level of the Harvard requisitions. The relatively high standard of admission to Harvard College, and the small number of schools, either public or private, out of New England which could prepare boys well for the admission examination, were long serious obstacles to the growth of the College. It has, therefore, been very encouraging to see the multiplication of good preparatory schools in the Middle and Western States during the past ten years. In several cities of the State of New York, in Erie, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and not a few smaller cities, there are schools which prepare boys very successfully for admission to this College. Some of these schools are public High Schools, others are private schools, while in several cities there are both public and private schools which prepare boys in the best way for Harvard College.

With a rigorous examination for admission there is less occasion than there would otherwise be for sifting the classes as they pass on through the four years'

course. Nevertheless, when the statistics of any class from its entrance to its graduation are studied, it always appears that a considerable number of persons have fallen out of the ranks by the way.* These persons are in almost all cases compelled to withdraw by some sort of disability, — physical, mental, or moral. As a rule, the number of persons admitted to advanced standing is by no means sufficient to make good these losses. Since the beginning of the year 1869–70 each class in the College has suffered a considerable loss of numbers every year, except that the present Senior Class, being reinforced by five persons admitted to advanced standing, has this year gained three on its number of last year. Of course, most of this sifting takes place at the end of the first and second years.

The College, regarded as a place of instruction and discipline, has grown and improved so much during the last twenty years that it is not unreasonable to hope that it will soon get entirely rid of a certain school-boy spirit, which is not found in the professional schools, and which seems to have its roots in the enforced attendance upon recitations, lectures, and religious exercises. This enforced attendance is characteristic of American colleges, as distinguished from European

<i>* Class of 1867.</i>		<i>Class of 1870.</i>		<i>Class of 1873.</i>	
Year.	No. in the Class.	Year.	No. in the Class.	Year.	No. in the Class.
1863–64	116	1866–67	125	1869–70	148
1864–65	102	1867–68	134	1870–71	139
1865–66	96	1868–69	134	1871–72	128
1866–67	94	1869–70	130	1872–73	131

<i>Class of 1868.</i>		<i>Class of 1871.</i>		<i>Class of 1874.</i>	
Year.	No. in the Class.	Year.	No. in the Class.	Year.	No. in the Class.
1864–65	91	1867–68	159	1870–71	189
1865–66	86	1868–69	164	1871–72	183
1866–67	80	1869–70	159	1872–73	162
1867–68	79	1870–71	158		

<i>Class of 1869.</i>		<i>Class of 1872.</i>		<i>Class of 1875.</i>	
Year.	No. in the Class.	Year.	No. in the Class.	Year.	No. in the Class.
1865–66	126	1868–69	127	1871–72	194
1866–67	120	1869–70	126	1872–73	166
1867–68	117	1870–71	122		
1868–69	110	1871–72	114		

universities, and was natural enough when boys went to college at fourteen or fifteen years of age. The average age of admission to Harvard College is now above eighteen, and it is conceivable that young men of eighteen to twenty-two should best be trained to self-control in freedom by letting them taste freedom and responsibility within the well-guarded enclosure of college life, while mistakes may be remedied and faults may be cured, where forgiveness is always easy, and repentance never comes too late. Whenever it appears that a college rule or method of general application is persevered in only for the sake of the least promising and worthy students, there is good ground to suspect that that rule or method has been outgrown.

The "University Lectures" have now been tried for nine years. Although some temporary advantages and certain permanent improvements have resulted from them, it must be confessed that they have distinctly failed as a scheme for giving advanced instruction in philosophy, history, and the humanities, and that they have failed hopelessly, and in an unexpectedly short time. They have not induced Bachelors of Arts of this University to remain in Cambridge for purposes of systematic study, and they have not attracted to the University advanced students from other places. After the fact, it is easy to give reasons for the failure of the experiment. Advanced students want profound, continuous, and systematic teaching. The University Lectures, taken together as a body of teaching, have been discursive, heterogeneous, and disconnected. With a few exceptions, the separate courses of lectures have been short in comparison with the extent of the subjects treated, — a fact which will surprise no one who remembers that they have been delivered gratuitously, or for very inadequate compensation. In 1869 - 70 there were two courses of instruction which

extended through the year, one in philosophy and one in modern languages, in each of which several lecturers took part. The results of that year's work were the best direct results which the University Lecture experiment has produced. Four well-trained young men passed a thorough examination upon a year's work in philosophy. Nevertheless, even these two long courses, being each given by a succession of five or six different teachers, lacked consecutiveness and unity of plan and method.

Numerous excellent detached courses of lectures have been delivered during these nine years, which found hearers competent to profit by circumstantial and exhaustive instruction in the special subjects to which the lectures were devoted, and were so far forth successful and productive; but there have also been many courses which were not sufficiently in advance of the instruction given to the undergraduates of the College. The average quality of the audiences discouraged the attempt to give thorough and highly technical instruction. Most of the audiences contained a large proportion of persons who were merely listeners for the hour, and who had not all the preliminary information and training which were desirable even for passive listeners. A lecturer is inevitably affected by the quality of his auditors; he will treat an audience of real students very differently from a Lyceum audience, even the most intelligent. In 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1872-73 several of the courses announced were not delivered because no properly qualified hearers presented themselves.

The University Lectures have been open to women from the beginning, and not a few of the courses have been followed by women of all ages to a number considerable in the total; but as a rule these women, like most of the men, were not students in any proper sense of the word; they were attentive and interested

hearers for a few hours out of the year, and that was all. Prolonged study and consecutive attendance for months or years did not seem to enter into their plans. There have been two exceptions to this rule which deserve mention. In 1869-70 seven women followed the thorough courses in philosophy and modern languages with assiduity,—one in the philosophical course and six in the course of languages. In the spring and early summer of 1872 Professor Gray had a laboratory class in botany which was chiefly composed of women, who worked with energy and success. This last experience is suggestive. It is impossible to draw any useful inferences concerning the education of women from the experiment of the University Lectures.

Although the University Lectures have not answered all the expectations or fulfilled the hopes of their promoters, certain important improvements in the organization of the University have resulted from them. By the appointment of University Lecturers the Medical School and Scientific School first, then the Divinity School, and, lastly, the Law School, secured the services of gentlemen of eminent attainments in special subjects or branches of their respective professions to give instruction in the Schools in their several specialties. To provide this instruction, supplementary to the regular teaching of the permanent professors, has come to be a part of the system of the professional schools. The title of University Lecturer is, to be sure, no longer used in the Medical, Divinity, and Law Schools, but the professors of special subjects in the Medical School with a five years' tenure, and the lecturers annually appointed in the Medical, Dental, Divinity, and Law Schools, are the direct successors of the University Lecturers upon special subjects in these Schools. An examination of the lists of appointments of this sort made during the last two years, and of the programmes

of instruction in the professional schools, will show that this outgrowth of the University Lecture system is an important and excellent one. It is one evidence of the value of this method of providing instruction supplementary to that of the regular professors, that it has been widely imitated.

Another good result of the University Lectures was that they brought to Cambridge, as lecturers, men of learning and eminence in their respective professions, whose mere presence was felt as a stimulus and encouragement. Some of these gentlemen gave proof of a singular capacity for teaching, and acquired a strong interest in the University. There are several gentlemen now permanently connected with the University, and others who have served several years as lecturers, who were originally brought into the service by appointments as University Lecturers. Not a few of the older professors and of the younger teachers connected with the University wrote courses of lectures or gave instruction which they probably would not have written or given without the incitements which came directly or indirectly from the University Lectures. In short, new blood and a new vitality were brought in by the University Lecture system, and it is desirable to keep so much of the system as is directly conducive to this good end. It is by no means to be imagined that the name and function of University Lecturer is going to cease. From time to time it will be for the interest of the University and of good learning to have instruction, which could not otherwise be provided, given in this form; there will always be subjects lying somewhat outside of the accustomed range of University studies which may be appropriately and sufficiently treated in independent courses of lectures; and probably there will always be, within call of the University, gentlemen well versed in such subjects, who will take a generous pleasure in imparting to others their own tastes and acquisitions.

Sum 8 1871
72 1/2 1/2 1/2
-24

year 1870 - 71, was paid for during the year 1871 - 72, the chemical laboratory was greatly enlarged, and a new laboratory for microscope work was built. For these permanent improvements the School was obliged to borrow money from the general treasury of the University. Still, the whole debt of the School on September 1, 1872, was only \$ 6,812.36, and at that date a subscription covering more than half this debt had been raised for the benefit of the School among a few generous friends of sound medical education. The Corporation had expected a much larger diminution of receipts from students in the first year of the new system, and were more than satisfied with the actual money result.

It is greatly to be regretted, nevertheless, that the Medical School is not sufficiently endowed to make it practically independent of the number of its students. It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the effort which this single School is making, with no support except the approval of the profession, to improve the system of medical instruction in the United States. The ignorance and general incompetency of the average graduate of American Medical Schools, at the time when he receives the degree which turns him loose upon the community, is something horrible to contemplate, considering the nature of a physician's functions and responsibilities. The early mistakes of a young lawyer or a young minister are no great matter ; not much is staked upon his skill and wisdom, and the community does not suffer irremediable losses and multiplied miseries, if novices in these professions are left by the Schools in such a condition that they have to learn some pretty elementary lessons by practice. In the medical profession it is far otherwise. The mistakes of an ignorant or stupid young physician or surgeon mean poisoning, maiming, and killing, or, at the best, they mean failure to save life and health

which might have been saved, and to prevent suffering which might have been prevented. The effect upon the community of allowing the great mass of young physicians to learn the rudiments of their art by practising it, can only be compared to the effect upon an army in the field of officering it with men who have to learn the elements of the art of war by practice in the face of the enemy. This comparison does not exaggerate the evils of the prevailing system of medical instruction in this country. The Harvard Medical School has successfully begun a revolution in this system. A liberal endowment of the School would insure the complete success of the undertaking, and would encourage other schools to imitate the good example. There is no department of the University upon which money can be more worthily or more usefully bestowed ; none in which endowment funds would have more immediate or more lasting effects to advance learning, and to relieve the sufferings, and promote the happiness of mankind.

The students availed themselves of the new facilities of the School in the best spirit. The chemical laboratory was crowded, the large and excellent microscope room was in constant use, the practical instruction in anatomy was systematized and made very effective by the devoted labors of the Demonstrator and the Assistant Demonstrator, and a new ardor and a keener attention were manifested in the lectures and recitations.

The special Statutes of the Medical School, which created two peculiar Faculties for the School, having been repealed in the spring of 1871, the Medical Faculty was thereafter composed, in accordance with the customs and precedents of the University, of the professors, assistant professors, adjunct professors, instructors for a term longer than one year, and the demonstrator of anatomy. The Faculty was enlarged by the appointment of an assistant professor of Theory

and Practice, and of four professors of special subjects. These special subjects were ophthalmology, hygiene, mental diseases, and dermatology. Lectures had been given upon these specialties for several years, gratuitously, by Drs. Williams, Derby, Tyler, and White, the gentlemen who have now been made professors for a term of five years. Drs. Williams and White had also given valuable clinical instruction. The Corporation regret very much that the poverty of the School compels them still to accept the valuable services of these gentlemen without making them any compensation except an honorable title and a voice in the management of the School.

The Overseers are already painfully aware of the danger of destruction by fire to which the invaluable anatomical and pathological collection of the School is exposed in its present position. The Medical College is a brick building, with a wooden roof and cornice, wooden floors, and many wooden partitions, and it is closely pressed on two sides by slight wooden buildings. For many days out of the year that part of the city in which the College stands is swept by strong northwest winds. Insurance is no protection against such a loss as the destruction of the Museum would be. It is not possible to replace such a collection. A fire-proof building for the Museum, with a suitable lecture-room and a laboratory connected therewith, would cost from \$ 40,000 to \$ 50,000.

The control of the money matters of the Dental School was assumed by the Corporation, at the request of the Faculty of the School, on the 4th of March, 1872. The restriction, contained in the votes passed July 17, 1867, to establish professorships in the Dental School, to the effect that professors in the Dental School must be Doctors of Medicine, was done away with by the governing boards in October, 1871. The

restriction prevented graduates of the Dental School itself from aspiring to professorships therein, and it was no longer needed in order to secure a high standard for the School.

In December, 1871, the Corporation voted, at the request of the Dental Faculty, to rescind the vote adopted July 15, 1868, by which a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine was allowed to substitute a certificate that he had spent five years in the practice of dentistry for attendance at the first of the two winter courses of lectures ordinarily required. The Board of Overseers duly concurred in this action of the Corporation, which was a practical raising of the requisitions for the degree at this School, the repealed provision being an established rule in other dental schools of this country.

The Faculty announced, for the first time, a summer session of the Dental School in the spring of 1872. This is a step towards making the instruction of the Dental School extend through the year, as that of the Medical School now does.

The Overseers and the community ought to be informed that all the professors in the Dental School have, from the first, given their services to the School. It is by their exertions that this highly creditable and useful department of the University has been built up.

For several years the University has been steadily raising the standard of its professional schools at a considerable present sacrifice of numbers. The courage with which the several Faculties have adhered to this policy, in the face of the recognized tendency of even the educated public to estimate the success and worth of an educational institution by the number of students who resort to it, is worthy of the commendation of the Board of Overseers and of all who believe in thorough training for the learned and scientific pro-

fessions. In order to put the Schools of Divinity, Law, and Medicine upon a thoroughly satisfactory basis, it will ultimately be necessary to make sure that none but young men of good preliminary training enter them. The requisition of some college degree would be one way of effecting this object; to establish strict examinations for admission to these Schools would be another way. At present, in all American schools of Law and Medicine, the graduate of a college finds himself classed with young men whose education has been intermitted since the primary or grammar school. At whatever sacrifice, the University means to persevere in the good work of raising the standard of its professional schools, taking time, however, to allow the important changes already made to exhibit their full effect.

The year 1871 - 72 was one of reconstruction in the Lawrence Scientific School. The programmes of the three years' courses in chemistry and natural history were rearranged and improved; and a fourth course in mathematics, physics, and astronomy was provided. In order to encourage persons of slender means to resort to the School, four University Scholarships, with an income of \$ 150 each, were established. A permanent instructor in free-hand drawing and water-color was appointed, who labored zealously with excellent results. Undergraduates of the College were permitted to share in this instruction for an extra fee. The new chemical laboratories were not completed until the middle of the year; but the number of scientific students to be instructed in chemistry was so small that but little inconvenience resulted from this unexpected delay.

The chemical department of the School received a very wise and useful bequest in March, 1872. In that month Mr. John M. Barringer, of Schenectady, died at the early age of twenty-three, having made the Presi-

dent and Fellows of Harvard College the residuary legatees of his estate. The President and Fellows will receive from his estate about \$ 30,000 in March, 1873, and \$ 5,000 in addition at the termination of an annuity for a single life. The money thus received is to constitute a permanent fund for the benefit of the chemical department of the Lawrence Scientific School, and there is but one restriction upon the application of the income, — it must never be used for prizes. Mr. Baringer had never had any connection, direct or indirect, with this University; he had heard about it from a near friend, and knew its general reputation. He bequeathed his property as he did simply from a conviction that it was best to concentrate the resources for high education in this country. His name will be kept in honorable remembrance as long as the University shall stand.

Until the year 1871 – 72 the students of the Scientific and Mining Schools were never permitted to occupy rooms in the College buildings. In that year the Corporation authorized the Steward to lease rooms in any of the College dormitories to students of these Schools, a privilege which, in the eyes of many young men, is of very considerable value, inasmuch as it admits them in good measure to the common student life which is so enjoyable and so wholesome.

The institution of the degree of Doctor of Science should have a favorable effect upon the Lawrence Scientific School. Besides its four systematic courses for the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer, and its Teachers' course, the School has means of giving advanced instruction in natural history, chemistry, and physics, which, in some departments, are unequalled in this country, and in all departments are unsurpassed. Advanced students may now earn a degree from the University which will certainly be an honorable distinction wherever science is honored.

With its present organization, the School can pay its expenses and interest upon its debt of \$ 17,264.66 incurred in remodelling Lawrence Hall; but two new professorships are urgently needed to fill out the scheme of the School,— a professorship of architecture and a professorship of mechanical engineering. The Corporation were forced to reconstruct the interior of Lawrence Hall, as an essential preliminary to the thorough reorganization of the School which has now been happily completed ; but they were encouraged in the undertaking by a conditional offer on the part of that frequent benefactor of the School, Mr. James Lawrence, to give \$ 15,000 towards the cost of the reconstruction. The reasonable conditions which Mr. Lawrence imposed have not yet been fulfilled, but the Corporation have good reason to hope that they soon will be.

A great deal of preliminary work was accomplished at the Bussey Institution during the year 1871-72. The main stone building was finished, and the rooms which are needed for immediate use were furnished. The laboratory was equipped, the library was begun, and some progress was made towards gathering collections in applied zoölogy and entomology. In fitting up the laboratory and recitation-rooms, and seating the lecture-room, excellent advice and no little practical help was received from a gentleman who has several times put his own skill and that of his workmen at the disposition of the President,— Mr. S. P. Ruggles of Boston, well known for his admirable inventions for the benefit of the Blind. Out of doors the grounds and avenues were prepared, glass houses, sheds, and hot-beds built and stocked, and a trustworthy water-supply for the whole estate was contrived and constructed. Instruction was given to a number of special students, who were distributed among all the

departments already organized. The work of the institution as a place for advancing the sciences which underlie agriculture and horticulture was also begun. Some modest investigations were made in the chemical laboratory, a portion of the results of which have been communicated to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

Before the organization of the Bussey Institution was actually entered upon, the Corporation had accumulated a building fund which, on September 1, 1870, amounted to \$ 75,076.94. With this fund, and the income of the Institution for two years, the Corporation have built a permanent stone building in accordance with the directions contained in Mr. Bussey's will, and have executed all the other works and built and fitted up all the other structures which have just been described. On September 1, 1872, there remained of the building fund \$ 28,456.07. Although the Corporation would be glad to have the opportunities and facilities provided by the Bussey Institution recognized and utilized by the public, and to see students resorting thither for instruction in the arts and sciences which subserve agriculture and horticulture, yet they have never counted upon students' fees in making up the budget of the Institution. The funds provided by Mr. Bussey will enable the Corporation to maintain the Institution as a scientific station, like the Observatory or the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, until the time shall come when there shall be a demand for its privileges as a School. The experience of the so-called agricultural schools in this country proves that there is, as yet, no appreciable demand for thorough instruction in agriculture; in order to get pupils, these schools have been obliged to teach a great variety of elementary subjects which have only the remotest bearing upon agriculture; in short, to assimilate their methods and programmes to those of high schools, polytechnic

schools, academies, or colleges. Fortunately, the Bussey Institution can afford to bide its time.

In the spring of 1872 the Corporation received a superb gift from Messrs. George B. Emerson, John James Dixwell, and Francis E. Parker, Trustees under the will of the late James Arnold, of New Bedford. The indenture which defines the objects and the terms of this gift of \$ 100,000 (see Appendix II.) was executed by the two contracting parties after repeated consultations, full discussion, and complete agreement upon all the principal points. At least two thirds of the income of the fund is to be accumulated, until the fund amounts to at least \$ 150,000, and the Bussey estate in West Roxbury passes completely into the hands of the President and Fellows. It will be the duty of the University, ultimately, to establish a professorship of tree-culture, and to maintain an arboretum upon a specified portion of the Bussey estate,— a portion which contains about one hundred and thirty-seven acres, and is the finest part of the whole estate as regards the variety of its soils, the variety and beauty of the trees upon it, and the lay of the land. An arboretum is intended to educate the public as well as the special students who resort to it. It will, therefore, be laid out as an open park, with suitable walks and roadways, and can hardly fail to become a beautiful, wholesome, and instructive resort, which will be more and more precious as population accumulates about it. From still another point of view, the professorship of arboriculture and the arboretum are substantial additions to the University. The cultivation and preservation of forests will become, in no long time, a matter of national concern. The natural forests of the country are rapidly disappearing, and wood will, at no distant day, be a scarce and dear commodity, as it has long been in many countries of Europe.

In January, 1872, a new Curator for the Gray col-

lection of engravings was appointed, after the place had been vacant for fifteen months. Mr. Palmer has, since his appointment, ascertained that every print mentioned in the Catalogue is in the portfolios, with two exceptions of no great importance. A considerable number of prints were found which did not appear in the Catalogue, whence it may be inferred that exchanges and purchases were made after the Catalogue was published. A large number of prints have been remounted, and the tissue papers which had become useless have been replaced. The lack of connection between the two sections of the Catalogue has been remedied by putting against each print, where it is entered in the alphabetical list of engravers, the number of the page where its actual position in the portfolios of the collection is given. These cross-references have been carried through the entire volume; they remedy a practical defect in the Catalogue considered as a guide to the collection. Mr. Thies's recommendation, that a separate catalogue of the portraits should be made, has been carried out. The Curator has devoted six hours a week to exhibiting the collection to visitors, who have had hours appointed for them in the order in which their notes of application were received. More than two hundred persons have, in this way, examined parts of the collection.

The Observatory, the Botanic Garden and Herbarium, and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy have been active and productive, as the publications which have issued from these departments during the year abundantly prove. The University does not forget that it must do more than teach,—that it must learn, that it must explore as well as guide, and enlarge knowledge as well as diffuse it.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The funds of the Divinity, Law, Medical, and Scientific Schools, of the Observatory and the Bussey Institution, are kept by themselves, and a separate account is kept of the receipts and expenditures of each of these departments and of the Dental School.

Some of these departments have lately received advances from the general treasury, as they often have before ; but they pay interest upon these advances, and will undoubtedly repay the advances themselves in a reasonable time. Several of these departments are very poor, and are lamentably hampered in their operations by this poverty ; but their expenses are easily controlled and kept within their probable receipts. None of them gave any serious anxiety to the Corporation, as to their financial condition, at the close of the year 1871 - 72.

There remain three principal heads of expenditure, — the University, the College, and the Library. To meet the expenditure under these three heads, the resources in 1871 - 72 were the income of the funds classed in the Treasurer's Statement as University Funds, College Funds, and Library Funds, the College tuition-fees, and the rents of Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy, and Thayer Halls. All the Library funds are for the purchase of books, and it will simplify this statement to omit the income from these funds from one side of the account, and the payments for books bought from the other. The budget to be studied is, then, nothing but the budget of the College proper, with the salaries and general expenses of the Library, and the salaries and expenses called University added to one side thereof, and the income of the funds called University Funds added to the other. The capital yielding income for this account is the amount of the University funds and the College funds for instruction and expenses, — in all

\$ 730,000 in round numbers, or less than one third of the gross amount of funds held by the Corporation. To meet nearly two thirds of the present expenditures under the heads of University, College, and Library (not including books), the Corporation rely upon cash received from undergraduates of the College.

The funds now called University Funds have suffered very serious diminutions during the last six years by repeated annual deficits. These deficits have been as follows:—

1866 - 67	Excess of expenditures over receipts,	\$ 2,818.23
1867 - 68	" " " " "	7,080.98
1869 - 70	" " " " "	{ 1,612.81
		{ 4,614.33
1870 - 71	" " " " "	8,363.25
1871 - 72	" " " " "	11,444.30
		<hr/>
Deduct special gift for deficit of 1870 - 71,		\$ 35,933.90
		8,363.25
Diminution of capital by annual deficits,		<hr/>
		\$ 27,570.65

The same funds have been further diminished during the same period as follows:—

By losses more than gains on sales of Stock,	\$ 1,918.54	
By old valuation of the History of Harvard College, charged off,	791.35	
By expenditure for repairs and improvements of an accumulated fund called the Repair Fund,	10,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 12,709.89
Deducting the surplus of 1868 - 69, and certain small balances carried to the Insurance and Guar- anty Fund,		2,931.34
		<hr/>
		\$ 9,778.55

Adding this sum of \$ 9,778.55 to the diminution of capital by annual deficits, namely, \$ 27,570.65, it appears that the funds now called University Funds, the income of which is applicable to the account under discussion, have been reduced since September 1, 1866, by the amount of \$ 37,349.20, a reduction which causes an annual loss of income to the amount of \$ 2,500.

A further reduction of annual income upon the ac-

count under consideration has been caused by large exchanges of productive personal property for unproductive real estate in Cambridge. The whole amount thus made unproductive since September 1, 1865, is \$ 106,887.49, of which sum rather more than half was thus transferred from productive to unproductive investments in 1866 and 1867, and the remainder during and since 1869. No interest upon the cost of the successive purchases of unoccupied lands is included in the sum of \$ 106,887.40. The annual loss of income to the whole University in consequence of this considerable diminution of the productive investments is more than \$ 7,500, of which nearly three sevenths, or \$ 3,200, fall upon the College account, the rest of it being distributed over the funds of other departments which are invested as a whole. The funds which are kept invested apart in separate, specified pieces of property, in accordance with the directions of their givers, do not share in this particular loss, having greater risks of their own to run.

It appears, then, that the income available for the expenditures classed as University, College, and Library (not including books) has suffered reductions since 1866 - 67, which now amount to at least \$ 5,700 a year, and that the other departments of the University, taken together, are suffering a reduction of income to the amount of about \$ 4,300 a year. What have the Corporation got to show as an equivalent for these reductions? In the first place, they have acquired more than twenty acres of well-situated land in Cambridge, an acquisition which is already worth two or three times as much as it cost, and which has secured the University, so far as security can be devised, against any future necessity of abandoning its historical site. In the second place, they have made extensive and permanent repairs and improvements upon College buildings at a cost of more than \$ 33,000; have added

apparatus to the laboratories to the amount of at least \$ 3,000 ; and have spent at least \$ 4,000 upon grading, fencing, and other improvements of a permanent character in and about the College Yard. In short, for the \$ 140,000, which is the principal corresponding to the reduction of \$ 10,000 in the annual income of the University from personal property, the Corporation have to show real property of a permanent though unproductive sort to a much larger amount. Moreover, the Corporation were practically forced to enlarge their recitation, lecture, and examination rooms, and to provide new furniture and new scientific apparatus, by the increase of 50 per cent in the number of undergraduates between 1866 and 1872. A large proportion of the permanent improvements in the College Yard were made necessary by the erection of the three new halls. Finally, the purchases of land were made at very low prices, upon opportunities not likely to recur, and with very substantial aid from generous friends.

There is, however, still another view of this subject which needs to be presented. It is true, as has been above explained, that since 1866 - 67 there have been certain reductions of annual income amounting in all to \$ 10,000 a year ; but during the same period there have been very large accessions of income. The income of the College has been increased by the raising of the tuition-fee on September 1, 1869, from \$ 105 to \$ 150 a year, by the interest on the Pope professorship fund of \$ 50,000, by the net rents of Thayer Hall, by the interest on the first instalment (\$ 50,000) of the Class Subscription Fund, and by the increase in the fees resulting from an increase, in six years, of 50 per cent in the number of students. A large average percentage has also been earned of late upon all the funds of the University, — a larger percentage than can be expected year after year. Why, then, have there

been five annual deficits in six years? It is because the expenditures classed under the three heads, University, College, and Library (excluding books), have increased faster than the College receipts. The present number of teachers of all grades in the College is more than double what it was in 1866-67 (see p. 10), and in 1869 the salaries of professors and assistant professors were considerably raised. At the same time all the incidental expenses have increased heavily in consequence of the rise of wages and the enhanced cost of all materials.

The manner in which the deficit of the year 1871-72 occurred* well illustrates the difficulties under which the Corporation labor. The income from College funds applicable to salaries for instruction is but little more than one third of the amount of those salaries. There are seven professorships without any funds whatever. The income from funds applicable to general expenses is about one fifteenth of the annual amount of those expenses. There are no funds for repairs on buildings; yet these repairs are inevitably

* Treasurer's Statement, p. 4.

University Salaries and Expenses,	\$ 22,089.48	
College Expenses,	35,701.23	
Library, Salaries and Expenses (not Books),	14,494.99	
Gymnasium, Salaries and Expenses,	1,345.96	
College, Salaries,	93,116.66	
Repairs to College Buildings,	13,933.37	
		<hr/> \$ 180,681.69

To meet the above there is

Interest on Funds for		
University Salaries and Expenses,	\$ 21,600.02	
College Expenses,	2,346.00	
Library and Gymnasium Expenses, none.		
College Salaries,	32,165.91	
Repairs on College Buildings, none.		
Cash received from Undergraduates,	111,904.05	
“ “ for the Degree of A. M.,	771.00	
Sundries,	223.55	
Undivided balance of Income credited to University Account,	226.86	
		<hr/> 169,237.39
Balance, showing deficit, charged to Stock Account,		<hr/> \$ 11,444.30

heavy, for the buildings are numerous, some of them are old, and all of them are used incessantly and not carefully. There are no funds for salaries and general expenses in the Library. The funds for the purchase of books have increased of late ; but the more books are bought each year, the more it costs to catalogue and take care of them. Since 1866 - 67 this charge upon the College for the Library has increased almost 50 per cent. This difficulty about the Library perfectly illustrates the perplexities which gifts for special purposes sometimes bring upon the Corporation. The whole University is delighted to get the books bought with the funds specifically given for that object ; but the Corporation are exceedingly perplexed to find the means to pay for storing and cataloguing these books and making them properly accessible. Nevertheless, there is not a single special fund held by the Corporation which is not a desirable possession, good and useful as far as it goes.

On reviewing their experience for the past six years, the Corporation reluctantly came to the conclusion that they must curtail their expenditures under the three heads, University, College, and Library (excluding books), for the year 1872 - 73. It might be supposed, by those who know that two new dormitories — Weld and Matthews Halls — are occupied this year for the first time, that the rents of these buildings would be a clear addition to the College revenues sufficient to prevent a deficit during the current year. The Corporation, however, could not cherish such a hope. One half of the net rent of Matthews Hall is appropriated for scholarships, and the other half must be used for two years to reimburse the cost of moving Dane Hall and the Steward's office in order to give room for Matthews Hall, an expense of \$ 9,210.42 which was defrayed from the College treasury. The occupation of the two

new dormitories caused a considerable number of other college rooms to be vacated, and the anticipated gain of rents was thus largely reduced. The increase in rents of College Buildings in 1872 - 73 will not exceed \$ 5,000, and the increase of tuition-fees will not exceed \$ 2,700. Against these new resources is to be set an increase of College salaries in 1872 - 73 of \$ 3,200, an increase which the Corporation could keep within this limit only by disregarding several just and pressing claims for more pay. On subtracting the probable gain in net income for 1872 - 73, namely, \$ 4,500, from the deficit of 1871 - 72, namely, \$ 11,444.30, there remains about \$ 7,000, which is the amount of retrenchment necessary in 1872 - 73. This retrenchment can be effected without reducing salaries, but not without an economy which the Corporation know to be inexpedient and injurious, however unavoidable. The fact is, that in endeavoring to make the expansion of the College keep pace with the increase in the number of students and the growing expectations of its friends and the community, the Corporation have, for several years, maintained a scale of expenditure out of proportion to their actual income, and there is but one way to avoid a recurrence of the annual deficit, namely, to reduce their expenditures. This the Corporation will forthwith do.

In looking out of these present straits to the future, several encouraging considerations present themselves. The present corps of teachers could deal very nearly as well with eight hundred students as with six hundred and thirty-seven, the present number. In two years half of the net rent of Matthews Hall will be available for general purposes, and a very moderate increase in the number of undergraduates will fill all the College rooms. Three fifths of the second instalment of the Class Subscription Fund have already been raised. The building which Mr. Wakefield has promised to erect

will relieve the College of the present embarrassments and inconveniences caused by the lack of recitation and lecture rooms. The Corporation, therefore, do not expect the present necessity for an undesirable retrenchment to last many years.

The usual lists and statistics concerning University degrees, honors, prizes, and committees will be found in the Appendix, III. - VII. The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following Reports of the Deans of the several Faculties of the University.

The foregoing report covers the year which ended on September 26, 1872. Since that date a great disaster has befallen the University. How the University is to be saved completely harmless from all the immediate and remote effects of the Boston fire of November 9 - 10 is not yet entirely plain. It was, however, immediately made manifest that the University commands a great wealth of respect, love, and gratitude, a wealth which is a touching tribute to the men who have in former days administered this sacred trust, and a sure dependence for those who have succeeded to their labors and their rewards.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President*.

CAMBRIDGE, January 2, 1872.

REPORTS

OF THE

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY : —

SIR, — As the Dean of the College Faculty, I submit the following Report upon the conduct of the College during the Academic year 1871 – 72.

The number of Undergraduates at the beginning of that year was six hundred and nineteen, — an increase of eleven over the number on the books of the College at the beginning of the preceding year. Of these, one hundred and fourteen were Seniors, all of whom, with the exception of two students who voluntarily withdrew from the College in the middle of the year, received their Bachelor's degree, one hundred and twenty-eight Juniors, one hundred and eighty-three Sophomores, and one hundred and ninety-four Freshmen. Twenty-nine students withdrew from the College during the year of their own accord. Of this unusually large number of withdrawals, thirteen are believed to have arisen from the knowledge that they were spending their time unprofitably, two from ill health, and eleven from other causes.

INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction, the names of the instructors, the number of students attending each course, the number of sections into which they were divided, and the number of exercises in each course for student and for instructor, are given in the following tables.

FRESHMEN.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Mr. Palmer	Greek	Herodotus (Extracts). — Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> , Books VI. and VII. — Plato, <i>Apology</i> .	194	6	2	12
Mr. Fiske	Greek	{ Xenophon, <i>Memorabilia</i> , half of Book I. — Aristophanes, <i>Clouds</i> and <i>Birds</i> . — Grote's <i>History of Greece</i> , Chap. 67, 68. — Greek Composition	194	6	3 in 2 weeks 7 in 4 weeks	9 21 in 2 weeks
Mr. Smith	Latin	Livy, Books XXI. and XXII. — Seneca, <i>Hercules Furens</i> . — Exercises in Composition	194	6	7 in 4 weeks	21 in 2 weeks
Mr. Everett	Latin	{ Cicero, <i>De Senectute</i> . — Horace, <i>Odes</i> and <i>Carmen Saeculare</i> . — Exercises in Translation and Composition	194	6	7 in 4 weeks	21 in 2 weeks
Prof. White	Mathematics	{ Logarithms. — Chauvenet's <i>Trigonometry</i> , Chap. 1-8. — Olney's <i>General (Analytic) Geometry</i> , { (Selections from Chap. 1-4)	191	6	2	12
Mr. Myers	Mathematics	{ Pappus's <i>Plane and Solid Geometry</i> . — Hamblin's <i>Smith's Algebra</i> , Chap. 1-37	193	6	2	12
Prof. Cooke (lectures) & G. A. Hill	Chemistry	Roscoe's <i>Chemistry (Inorganic)</i> . — Lectures and Recitations	194	1 for lectures 6 for recitations	2 lectures 1 recitation	2 lectures 6 recitations
Messrs. Perry & Ames	German	{ Whitney's <i>Grammar and Selections from Whitney's Reader</i> . — <i>Der methode Krug</i> . — Das { <i>Wörterbuch zu Crause</i> . — German Composition	194	6	2	6 for each instructor
Mr. Jenkinson	Elocution	The Mechanism of Speech, by Lectures and Exercises. — Readings in Prose	194	6	1	6
Prof. Peabody	Ethics	Champlin's <i>Principles of Ethics</i> ; Bulfinch's <i>Evidences of Christianity</i>	194	2	2	4 (for a half-year)

SOPHOMORES.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.				
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Mr. Brauman	German	{ Whitney's Grammar and Selections from Whitney's Reader. Der arbrochene Krug. Das Wirth- shaus am Grunsee. — German Composition				
Mr. Fay	Rhetoric	{ Bain's Rhetoric. — Herbert Spencer on Style. — Exercises in English Composition				
Mr. Jenkinson	Elocution	{ Analysis of Vocal Expression, by Lectures, with Exercises. — Readings in Paradise Lost				
Prof. Gurney	History	{ Rawlinson's Manual of Ancient History (History of Rome down to the death of Augustus)				
Prof. G. A. Hill	Physics	{ Ganot's Physics, Atkinson's edition, Books I. - IV.				
Prof. Jackson	Chemistry	{ Roscoe's Chemistry (Inorganic). — Lectures				
ELECTIVE STUDIES.						
Mr. Anderson	Greek	{ Stronon A. Sophocles, Ajax. — Aristophanes, Knights (700 lines). — Thucydides, one half of Books VI., VII. — Grote, History of Greece, Chaps. LVII. - LX. — In the advanced divisions there were also exercises in Translation and Composition. Stronon B. Homer, Odyssey, Books IX., XI., XII. — Pato, Crito, and Phaedo. — Greek Philology				
Mr. Anderson	Greek	{ Thucydides, Books I. - IV.				
Mr. Fiske	Greek	{ The Olynthiades and Philipides of Demosthenes. — Grote, History of Greece, Chaps. LXXXVI. - XC.				
Mr. Greenough	Latin	{ Cicero, de Amicitia, Epistola ad Q. Fraterum; Pro Roscio Amerino. — Plautus, Trinummus				
Mr. Greenough	Latin	{ Cicero, Tuscan Disputations, Book I.; De Oratore, Book II. (one half). — Horace, Sallust, Book I.				
Mr. Ames	French	{ Stronon A. Octave Feuillet, Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre; Balzac. — Mémoires, Le Bour- geois Gervais; Les Femmes Savantes. — Chardonnel's Exercises. Stronon B. Scribe et Laforgue, Les Doga de Fes. — About, Fronte et Quarante. — Laboulaye, Paris en Amérique. — Chardonnel's Exercises. Stronon C. La Foudre aux Yeux. — Laboulaye, Paris en Amérique. —				
Prof. Nash	Italian	{ Toscani's Grammar. — Prose Composition				
Prof. Peterson	Philosophy	{ Stronon's Lectures. — Metaphysics				
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics	{ Chauvenet's Spherical Trigonometry; Seaver's Formulas. — Horison's Analytic Geometry (Sele- tions)				
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics	{ Elements of the Differential Calculus (lectures, with Haddon's Examples; J. A. Serret, Selections)				
Prof. White	Mathematics	{ Applications of Plane Trigonometry to Heights and Distances, Navigation and Surveying. — Spheri- cal Trigonometry (Chauvenet) and its Applications to Astronomy and Navigation				
Prof. Jackson	Chemistry	{ Eliot and Storer's Inorganic Chemistry with laboratory work. — Cooke's Chemical Philosophy, Part I.				
Prof. Pettie	Natural History	{ Page's Advanced Text-book of Physical Geography, Chaps. I. - XII. — Loomis's Meteorology, Chaps. I. - VI. — Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology (Selections)				

JUNIORS.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Instructor.	Exercises per week for Student.	Exercises for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.						
Prof. Peterson	Philosophy	Jevons's Logic. — Mansel's Metaphysics	99	8	2	6	6
Prof. Dunbar	Political Economy	Rogers's Political Economy	128	8	1	3 (for a half-year)	3 (for a half-year)
Prof. Dunbar	Constitution of the United States	Alden's Science of Government	128	8	1	3 (for a half-year)	3 (for a half-year)
Prof. Child	Rhetoric	Whately's Rhetoric	128	8	2	6 (for a half-year)	6 (for a half-year)
Mr. Fay	Rhetoric	Four Themes	128	6	2	12 (for a half-year)	12 (for a half-year)
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics	Ganot's Physics, Books VI., as far as § 357, and VII., as far as § 361	128	2	1	2	2
Prof. Lovering	Physics	Lectures on Mechanics, including Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, and on Electricity and Magnetism	128	2	1	1	1
ELECTIVE STUDIES.							
Prof. Goodwin	Greek	{ Aeschines against Cleophon. — Demosthenes on the Crown. — Aeschylus, Agamemnon. — Sophocles, Antigone. — Aristophanes, Knights	80	1	8	8	8
Prof. Sophocles	Greek	{ Polybius, Books I. and III.	4	1	8	8	8
Prof. Lane	Latin	{ Epistles of Horace. — Tacitus, Agricola and Dialogus. — Quintilian, Book I.	44 Jun. 8 Sen.	2	8	8	8
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy	{ Locke, Essay on Human Understanding. — Cousin, Philosophie de Locke. — Bowen, Ethics and Metaphysics (Selections). — Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy. — Lectures on History of Germany, France, and the Church, from the 8th to the 15th Century; Hallam's Middle Ages. Kohlrausch's or Monan's History of Germany, Student's History of France, and Milman's History of Latin Christianity. — Lectures	8	1	8	8	8
Prof. Adams	History	{ Medieval Institutions. — Maine's Ancient Law and Village Communities; The Germans of Tacitus; Hallam's Middle Ages. — Lectures on the Saxon Law and Feudalism	86	1	8	8	8
Prof. Adams	History	{ Lemaire, Grammaire Française. — Five Comedies by Molière. — Ed. About, Le Roi des Montagnes. — French Composition	7	1	8	8	8
Prof. Bocher	French	{ Hadley's Brief History of the English Language. — Marsh's Lectures, Vol. I. — Abbot's Shakespearean Grammar. — Three Plays of Shakespeare. — Lectures	22 Jun. 8 Sen. 22 Jun. 8 Sen. 79 Jun. 88 Seph.	2	8	8	8
Prof. Child	English	{ Selections from Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe	22 Jun. 8 Sen. 79 Jun. 88 Seph.	1	8	8	8
Mr. Perry	German	{ Noë's La Fiera. — Manzoni's Promessi Sposi (Selections). — Prose Composition, with Toccani's Grammar for reference	2	2	8	8	8
Prof. Nash	Italian	{	1	1	8	8	8
Prof. Nash	Spanish	{ Saez's Jose's Grammar and Exercises. — Gil Blas (Selections). — Prose Composition	10 Jun. 2 Sen.	1	8	8	8

Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics	Differential and Integral Calculus, Second Course: (Peirce's Curves and Functions, Vol. I, and the greater part of Vol. II., with Lectures on the Theory of Functions of Complex Variables)			
		2 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics	2 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Physics	6 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Physics	1 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Physics	43	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Physics	1 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Chemistry	1 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Chemistry	30 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Botany and Zoology	2 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Botany and Zoology	31 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Botany and Zoology	10 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Botany and Zoology	2 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Botany and Zoology	2 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Botany and Zoology	75oph.	1	3	3

SENIORS.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Instructor.	Exercises per week for Student.	
Instructors.	Subjects.						
Prof. Lovett	Physics	Lectures on Mechanics, Optics, Acoustics, Electricity, and Magnetism Four Themes	114	1	1	1 (for a half-year)	
Mr. Fay	Rhetoric		114				
ELECTIVE STUDIES.							
Prof. Goodwin	Greek	{ Aeschylus, Agamemnon and Eumenides. — Sophocles, Oedipus Tyrannus. — Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris. — Aristophanes, Acharnians. — Selections from the Lyric Poets Plato, Protagoras and Gorgias. — Aristotle, Ethics, Books I., II., III., IV., X. Thucydides, Books I., II., III., IV. — Grote's History of Greece { Eccelesiastical Greek, Christian Fathers, Justin, Apologia, I., II., Dialogue with Trypho. — Hip- polytus (Selections) { Latin (Selections) Lucratus (Selections) — Catullus — Propertius, Book I. — Plautus, Raecidies (Bouillier). Histories de la Philosophie Cartesienne. Selwyn's History of Philosophy — Kant's Critique of Pure Reason (Selections). — Lectures on the Philosophy of the 17th Century, and on Kant and the later German Metaphysicians	10 Sen. 18oph. 10 Sen. 2 Jun.	1	3	3	
Prof. Goodwin	Greek			1	3	3	
Prof. Goodwin	Greek History			1	3	3	
Prof. Sophocles	Greek			3	3	3	
Prof. Lane	Latin			5	1	3	3
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy			29	1	3	3
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy		13	1	3	3	

SENIORS, CONTINUED.

RELATIVE STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy	{ Rechin-Mellegg, <i>Einleitung zur Philosophie</i> nebst <i>System der Logik</i> . — Schopenhauer, <i>Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung</i> . — Cicero, <i>de Officiis</i> . — Oral Lectures on Ethics	1	1	3	3
Prof. Peabody	Ethics		24	1	3	3
Prof. Dunbar	Political Economy		75	2	3	6
Prof. Torrey	History		80	2 or 1	3	5
Prof. Torrey	History		49	2	3	6
Prof. Adams	History		15	1	3	3
Prof. Bécher	French		4 Sen. — 8 Soph. — 16 Sen. — 28 Soph.	1	3	3
Prof. Bécher	French		1	1	3	3
Prof. Lowell	Old French		1	1	3	3
Prof. Lowell	Italian		7	1	3	3
Prof. Child	German		6	1	3	3
Prof. B. Pease	Mathematics		28	1	3	3
Prof. Lovering	Physics		1	1	3	3
Prof. Gibbs	Physics		43	1	3	3
Prof. Cooke	Chemistry		8	1	3	3
Prof. Cooke	Chemistry		10	1	3	3
Prof. Gray	Botany		7	1	3	3
Prof. Shaler	Zoology		1	1	3	3
Prof. Shaler	Historical Geology		6	1	3	3
Prof. Shaler	Lectures and Laboratory Work		8	1	3	3

In addition to the subjects which all members of the several Classes are required to study, every Senior pursues four elective studies, each having three exercises a week, every Junior three electives, with three exercises a week each, and every Sophomore four electives, with two exercises a week each. Students are now at liberty to choose their electives freely from all the courses of instruction given to Undergraduates which they are qualified by previous training to pursue.

The foregoing tables do not give quite fully the number of students who received instruction in the several courses, as it is not uncommon for students, in addition to their regular courses of study, to attend the instruction given on some other subject or subjects. This they are at liberty to do to any extent that they find profitable, but as attendance at exercises and examinations is not required of them, no record is kept of the number of such students. Hereafter, however, students who pass all the regular examinations on an extra study will be entitled to a place on the printed scale of rank in that study, if their scholarship warrants it.

In addition to the exercises given in the tables, examinations in writing, of three hours each, were required in every study at the end of the year, or at the end of the half-year in studies pursued only during the first half-year. Other written examinations, varying in number, were held in the several studies of the Freshman and Sophomore years, and in most of the studies of the Junior and Senior years.

The names of the members of the graduating class who obtained honors for distinguished excellence in the several departments will be found in the Appendix.

DISCIPLINE.

By the rules of the Faculty, students whose deficiencies in their studies are so serious that they cannot be expected to make them up in the summer vacation, are required to join the class below as a condition of finally receiving their degree. This rule was enforced at the end of the past academic year in the case of one Junior, six Sophomores, and eight Freshmen. Six of these students continued their studies with a lower class. Earlier in the year four students had their probation closed for neglect of study; and, as was stated above, thirteen students were withdrawn from College on representation of their failure to profit by their College course. For

less serious deficiencies in their studies, one hundred and forty-eight students were required to pass satisfactorily a second examination, at the end of the vacation, in the subjects in which they had failed, as a condition of being permitted to continue with their several classes. Nine students were suspended at the end of the year for neglect of study and irregularity of attendance.

For grave violations of good order, seven students were dismissed from College in the course of the year, and nineteen were suspended for periods varying from two to fifteen months. Of the twenty-six students thus punished, sixteen were from a single class.

CHANGES IN THE COURSES OF STUDY.

1. *Preparatory Course.* — The only change made during the past year in the requisitions for admission was the addition of Elementary Hydrostatics to the mechanics before required of those who enter the Freshman Class in the so-called *Second Course*, which permits, as was explained in the Report of the Dean for the year 1870–71, the substitution of an increased amount of Mathematics for a portion of the ordinary requisitions in the Classics.

2. *Required Studies.* — For several years the study of Physics has begun with the second half of the Freshman year, and that of Chemistry has been taken up in the second half of the Sophomore year. It was decided during the past year to put the brief required course in Chemistry into the second half of the Freshman year in place of the Physics, to which in turn was assigned the place left vacant in the second half of the Sophomore year. Continuity was thus gained for the required course in Physics, which now extends without any break over the whole of the Sophomore year and the first half of the Junior year. The chief motive, however, for making this change was the need which was felt that students should acquire some acquaintance with Chemistry in the Freshman year, in order to enable them to decide intelligently whether they wish to pursue it as an elective study in the Sophomore year.

The exercises in Forensics, which had been omitted for one year, it was last year voted to restore, and it was provided that in the year 1872–73, and thereafter, four Forensics should be written by all students in the Junior year and four

in the Senior year. Seniors, however, who are pursuing advanced courses of study for Honors are permitted, with the approval of their instructors, to substitute for their Forensics the same number of theses on subjects connected with those studies.

3. *Anticipation of Required Studies.*—As the required studies of the Sophomore and Junior years are of an elementary character, and as the advantage to be derived from attending College instruction in these is much less than in the higher elective studies, the Faculty voted, during the past year, to allow students to relieve themselves from attendance at this instruction on certain conditions. Hereafter, students will have an opportunity to pass, at the beginning of the academic year, an examination in any required study or studies of that year, and, provided they attain in this examination not less than five-eighths of the maximum mark, they will be credited with this mark, and be excused from all further attendance at College exercises in such study or studies. It is believed that a considerable number of the better class of students will take advantage of this provision, and by a moderate amount of private study in the long vacation secure for themselves more time to profit by the higher instruction given in the elective courses.

In like manner students who enter College with a sufficient knowledge of German are exempted, on condition of passing a satisfactory examination, from attending the recitations in that subject, which is otherwise a required study in the Freshman year. Again, by the practice of the Faculty, students who at their entrance are prepared to pass creditably an examination on one half or the whole of either the Greek or Latin or Mathematics of the Freshman year are allowed to substitute for any such half of a subject a Sophomore elective in the same study. It is believed that such a provision for giving higher instruction to members of the Freshman class who are prepared to profit by it will meet a need already felt, and one that must constantly grow more serious as the quality of the preparatory schools improves. Heretofore no intermediate stage of preparation has been recognized between that required for admission to the Freshman and that required for admission to the Sophomore class. Consequently, no encouragement has been offered to bright, studious pupils to accomplish more in their preparatory course than has been

required of their duller or less studious companions; nor to teachers to stimulate and furnish full occupation for their best class of pupils by carrying them on beyond the mere requisitions for College in whatever studies they may have taste and aptitude for. Strange and discreditable as such a statement seems, it has been by no means uncommon for a judicious teacher or parent to fear lest a boy should be "too well fitted for College," no infrequent consequence of such preparation having been habits of idleness acquired from lack of sufficient occupation and appropriate instruction in the first year of the College course.

It is the earnest desire of the Faculty, and the aim of the provisions for instruction just mentioned, to preserve students from this danger. There is now no longer any reason why a boy whose aptitude for study enables his teacher to prepare him for College a year earlier than his age makes it wise for him to enter, or one who is so much superior to his companions that he is not fully occupied with the ordinary course of preparation, should not continue in his school the same line of study, or any other which he desires to pursue, with the assurance that, when he enters College, he will be able to take up his studies at whatever point his proficiency warrants, and find his College course made just so much more profitable for him. There can be few of the larger preparatory schools which do not every year send boys to College who would gain in every way by being encouraged, and by finding opportunity, to do more than is absolutely required for admission to College; while it is from among these more advanced students, who have begun to taste the pleasure of study pursued for its own sake, that the College will find the most efficient aid in raising the tone of its students, and the strongest encouragement to improve the quality and enlarge the range of its instruction. Not less important would be the effect on the schools of this better class of pupils, to say nothing of the relief and stimulus which competent teachers would find in the opportunity to extend their instruction beyond the uniform and weary round of the requisitions for admission to College.

4. *Elective Studies.* — The aim of the College, in its elective courses of study, is to furnish to students opportunity for as thorough a training in each of the great departments of knowledge as the proficiency of its students and the means at its

disposal will allow. All the courses of instruction which were given in the year 1871-72 were open to the choice of students for the year 1872-73, except one course in Old French, which was given up on account of the absence of Professor Lowell, and the following additional courses were provided:—

In Ancient Languages four courses, namely: A Sophomore course in the Latin Historians of the Fall of the Republic; a Senior course in the Latin Historians of the Early Empire; a Senior course in the Elements of Roman Law, the text-book being the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian; and a Senior course in the Elements of Sanskrit.

In Modern Languages four courses, namely: A Sophomore course in German; a Sophomore course in Anglo-Saxon and Early English; a Senior course in English Literature and English Composition; and a Senior course in the Comparative Philology of the Romance Languages.

In History. A Sophomore course in Roman and Early Mediæval History.

In Mathematics. A Senior course in the Geometry of Three Dimensions and Quaternions.

In Natural History. A Junior course in Botany, and a Junior course in Zoölogy in place of a Junior course half Botany and half Zoölogy. A Junior course in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

In Music. A Junior course in Counterpoint, Canon, Fugue, etc.

Although these courses were arranged primarily for particular classes, it will be remembered that all courses of elective study are open to the choice of all students who are competent to pursue them.

Honors.—The only change made during the past year in the requisitions for Honors was a provision that candidates for Honors in History in the year 1875, and thereafter, must have taken an elective in that subject in the Sophomore year.

Second-Year Honors.—The number of students who wish to keep up through College as full a course in Classics or Mathematics as is required to entitle a student to compete for final Honors in those subjects must always be relatively small. Many of the best scholars in those subjects either give them up altogether at the close of the Sophomore year, or content themselves with keeping up their acquaintance with them by taking a single course in one or the other subject in the Junior and

Senior years. The standard of scholarship, however, which is now attained in those subjects by the best scholars at the end of the Sophomore year, is believed by the Faculty to be sufficiently high, and to have cost during the years of preparation and first two College years an amount of labor sufficiently great to deserve marked recognition ; and, as the preparatory schools take advantage of the arrangements already described for encouraging young men of ability during their preparatory studies to proceed beyond the mere requisitions for admission in Greek, Latin, or Mathematics, it may be reasonably hoped that there will be a steady advance in the quality of scholarship that can be fairly expected in those subjects by the end of the Sophomore year. The Faculty, therefore, in the past year established in the departments of Classics and Mathematics a grade of Honors to be called *Second-Year Honors*, open to both Sophomores and Juniors. These honors were awarded at the close of the academic year 1871 - 72 on two conditions : first, of distinguished excellence on the part of the candidate in the required work of the Freshman year in the subject in which the Honors were conferred, and in two electives in that subject ; and, secondly, of his passing with distinction, at the end of the year, special examinations designed to test the extent and thoroughness of the candidate's knowledge of the subject in which he offered himself for Honors. Additional instruction is given in the Sophomore year to candidates for Honors who desire to receive it. After the year 1873 no student can be a candidate for final Honors in Classics or Mathematics who has not taken Second-Year Honors in the same subject. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the scheme was carried out during the past year, inasmuch as the students had but few months' notice to prepare themselves for the examination, three Juniors and nineteen Sophomores passed the test with credit, and received Honors of this grade in Classics.

E. W. GURNEY, *Dean of the College Faculty.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY : —

SIR, — I respectfully submit the following Report upon the Divinity School for the academic year 1871 - 72.

Instruction was given by the Professors as follows:—By Professor Hedge, in the History of the Christian Church from its foundation until the period of the Reformation.

By Professor Stearns, in Natural Theology, in Anthropology, in Christology, Soteriology, and Eschatology; in the History of Ethical Theories and Christian Ethics, and in Church Polity.

By Professor Young, in the Hebrew Language, in Textual Criticism, in the Principles of Interpretation, and in the Exegesis of the Old and the New Testaments.

By Professor Everett, in the Science of Thought, in the Philosophy of Religion, in the Ethnic Religions, in Homiletics and the Pastoral Care, and in the Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

In addition to the course of instruction by the regular Professors, courses of Lectures were delivered by gentlemen appointed by the Corporation on particular subjects, which could not that year be conveniently treated in the regular course with all the fulness required. Rev. John H. Morison, D. D., delivered twenty lectures on some of the Epistles of St. Paul; Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D., delivered six lectures on the History and Principles of Congregationalism; and Rev. Rufus Ellis delivered six lectures on the Moral Evidences of Christianity. These lectures were very acceptable and valuable.

The University Lectures of Professor Evangelinus A. Sophocles, LL. D., on The Early Christians as viewed by Pagan Writers, and on the sects of the first three centuries, were open to members of the Divinity School, as well as the University Lectures of Ezra Abbot, LL. D., on the Sources, History, and Principles of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament.

In the German Language, instruction was given by Mr. George T. Dippold.

In Elocution, Mr. Stacy Baxter gave instruction three half-days in each week. The amount of assistance bestowed on the members of the School in the cultivation of the voice and in oratorical improvement has been increased in a very important degree. Instead of a course of fifteen or twenty lessons of two hours each given to the whole school together, which was the allowance ten years since, the instructor bestows nine or ten hours each week, through the year, visiting the School twice a week, and giving lessons to the students sepa-

ately ; and instead of the one hundred dollars which was formerly paid out of the scanty funds of which the appropriation was left to the discretion of the Faculty, a liberal appropriation to secure this enlarged opportunity for accomplishment in Elocution is made by the Corporation out of the general fund.

Important changes have taken place in the regular Board of Instruction of this department. At the commencement of the academic year, to which this Report particularly belongs, Rev. James F. Clarke, D. D., resigned the office which he had filled with so much acceptance and success. The subject of the Ethnic Religions, which Dr. Clarke had treated, was adopted by Professor Everett as a part of his regular work. The Lectures of Dr. Morison took the place of Dr. Clarke's Lectures on the Life and Doctrine of St. Paul. At the commencement of the present year, Ezra Abbot, D. D., LL. D., has entered on his duties as Professor of the Criticism and Interpretation of the New Testament ; and Professor Young, released from this part of his field of labor, will devote his whole time and strength to the language and literature of the Old Testament. Dr. Abbot brings a great accession of strength to the teaching force of the Theological Department, in which the labor is now so distributed that no branch of learning, holding an essential place in theological education, will have to be wholly neglected.

There has been no material change in the method of instruction. It has been by lectures, recitations, and written dissertations or essays. Full examinations were made at the end of the year. The results were generally satisfactory to the Professors. The regular students were all admitted to the full standing of the next year. The examination papers of some special students were not so satisfactory as those of the students in regular course. This result is to be expected from the absence of trained power to receive and retain what is put before them in books and lectures. But it is of common occurrence that a very marked improvement becomes manifest in the exercises of this class of students during the second year.

Five members of the graduating class presented themselves as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Theology. Of these, four passed a satisfactory examination, and were admitted to this degree. This honor is conferred on all persons who, having been members of the school one year, show them-

selves well acquainted with the branches of learning which make up its full course. It implies somewhat more extensive attainments than are indispensable for being graduated from the Divinity School in the old form. But according to a statute which has recently received the full sanction of the authorities of the University, the receiving of this degree will be the only form and evidence of graduation after the Commencement of 1874; and from that time only the names of those who receive it will go upon the Triennial Catalogue. It is hoped that the adoption of this measure will tend to increase the number of those who take the full course and thus to elevate the standard of theological learning. At the same time, any person of good ability and worthy aims, who is unable to comply with the conditions of admission to the regular course, and of receiving the degree of Bachelor of Theology, can enter the institution and receive such benefit as his preparation will allow, and be furnished with a certificate of residence and study, provided he shall pass a satisfactory examination in the special branches he has pursued.

The safe-keeping of the Theological Library has been and still is an object of solicitude. About two years ago, a comparison of the books with the General Catalogue having disclosed the fact of a considerable loss of valuable works in a series of years, the Faculty advised that the office of Librarian should no longer be given to a member of the Divinity School. Accordingly, at the commencement of the last year, a gentleman connected with the University, and properly qualified, was placed in charge, whose services have been valuable. He has not been able to complete the shelf-catalogue which he was requested to prepare, but, with great industry and some expenditure of time beyond the required hours, has examined anew the whole library, and prepared the materials for a shelf-catalogue to be written out in a fair hand. Some results of this examination are: That books found in the library, labelled and in use, had never been entered in the General Catalogue; that thirty-nine volumes, of which the titles are in the Catalogue, were not in the library, September, 1872, not including any which were missing at the examination in 1871; and that thirty-two of those missing in 1871 were in their places in September, 1872. Some of these last (about half) were probably never lost in any other way than by being misplaced. The Librarian has directed his attention to ascertaining the

causes of the losses which have been sustained in past years. He thinks "some have been wickedly stolen; the most have been clandestinely borrowed." Without meaning "to intimate any charge or suspicion of wrong-doing or intent against anybody," he has come to the conclusion "that students and others residing in Divinity Hall, and perhaps graduates not resident, have sometimes a feeling in reference to this Library (a vague presumption of right or property in it) by which they may be led, when opportunity offers, to take away books, contrary to rule and without permission; and they may afterward return them secretly to get a discharge from conscience; or else lose them; or keep them an indefinite time, with an undefined purpose, and with no lively consciousness of wrong-doing." And he recommends the obvious expedient of keeping the premises fast and close, and suggests that lectures ought not to be given in the Library.

The writer of this Report does not question this statement on the whole, although he would ascribe more of the losses of our Library to the felonious acts of one or two students of a former time who took advantage of the confidence reposed in them to purloin its contents, and who are now beyond reach. But unquestionably much evil is to be ascribed to "the assumption of rights and privileges in the Library beyond those announced and defined in its rules." The effect of this assumption, which is likely to spring up in all institutions, and needs to be guarded against by rigid rules and friendly admonition, has been increased in this case by the circumstance that until recently the Librarian has been a student, who might be disposed improperly to accommodate some of the fellow-students whom it was his office to serve; and by yet another circumstance, that from the first it has been the custom, not yet entirely given up, to use the Library-rooms for recitations and lectures. It was a consequence of this use, that students were about as familiar with the Library and its contents as with those of their own rooms, and regarded them with a feeling too much the same. The writer concurs with the Librarian in the opinion that either the lectures or the Library ought to be accommodated elsewhere. "To open the Library to any class exercises is in effect turning a lawful enclosure into a common." Here is a reason additional to that urged in the two preceding Reports of this department

for placing the Library in a building not used for common purposes.

The other reason, to which the Professors beg leave to call attention once more, is the exposure of this very valuable collection of books to partial loss or total destruction by fire. This Library has been carefully selected. It has been enlarged by the splendid gifts of Benjamin Loring and Convers Francis. It is enriched from time to time by contributions from the libraries of graduates and others, or by copies of their productions. It is increased by an annual appropriation from the Divinity School funds. The loss of it could not be made up for a long time, if ever, to the University or to the community. Yet it is placed in a building which is occupied in chambers by theological and other students, and which contains also the lecture-rooms of the School. It is itself still used for recitations. A very urgent need of this department is a separate edifice adapted to keep and defend this invaluable treasure. When such an edifice shall receive the Library, the rooms now occupied by it can be formed into a second commodious lecture-room, which is also urgently needed at the present time.

The Divinity School Boarding Club has been in successful operation during the last year, the third year of its existence. The average charge per week was \$3.45. This charge somewhat exceeded that of the previous year. The increase is mostly to be explained by the fact that the cost of some repairs and improvements of the rooms appropriated to the use of the Club, and of replacing some article of worn-out table and kitchen furniture, was defrayed out of the assessment upon the members. The Club has attracted many members of other departments of the University, who are charged twenty-five cents a week over the estimated cost, in consideration of their sharing in the benefit both of the release of the rent of the dwelling-house to the Divinity students, and of the generous contributions of apparatus and furniture by friends of the School. The benefit to Divinity students and to members of the other schools has been reciprocal, and the additional number of persons thus accommodated with comfortable and economical living has sometimes been greater than that of those for whom it was the immediate purpose of this Club to provide.

The number of students who continued through the year was twenty-nine. The largest number present at any one

time was thirty-one. The number who were regularly graduated was fourteen, including the four who received the degree of Bachelor of Theology. Many students, however, whose names do not appear on the Triennial Catalogue, derive some advantage from a temporary enjoyment of the privileges of the School ; so that the number of graduates does not indicate its whole service in imparting theological education and preparing men for professional life.

OLIVER STEARNS, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY : —

SIR, — I beg to submit the following report upon the Law School for the academic year 1871 - 72 : —

The instruction in the school during the year was given by the three professors, Washburn, Holmes, and Langdell, and by five lecturers, namely, Charles S. Bradley, Benjamin F. Thomas, Nicholas St. John Green, John Lathrop, and John C. Gray, Jr.

The exercises of the school began on Thursday, September 28, 1871, and ended on Thursday, June 20, 1872.

Professor Washburn's subjects of instruction during the year were Real Property and Constitutional Law. In Real Property he had two courses, one for first year's students, and one for second year's students ; and he lectured twice a week during the year upon each course. Upon Constitutional Law he lectured once a week during the first half of the year.

Professor Holmes's subjects of instruction were Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity, Evidence, and Bailments. Upon Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity he lectured twice a week during the year. He also lectured twice a week during the year upon Evidence and Bailments, beginning the year with Evidence, and taking up Bailments after finishing Evidence.

Professor Langdell's subjects of instruction were Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, and Civil Procedure at Common Law. The method of instruction adopted by him in each of these subjects is stated in my report to you for the year 1870 - 71. In Contracts and Sales of Personal Property he had five exercises a week (three in Contracts and two in Sales) during the year. On Friday of each week, at 3 P. M., cases

in pleading, which had been previously given out, and in which the counsel had pleaded to issue, were argued before him.

Mr. Bradley lectured on Corporations once a week during half the year. Mr. Thomas delivered eight lectures on Wills and Administrations. Mr. Green lectured on Torts twice a week during the year, and on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure once a week during the year; Mr. Lathrop lectured on Shipping and Admiralty once a week during half the year; and Mr. Gray lectured on the Conflict of Laws once a week during half the year.

During the year twenty-eight Moot Courts were held, nine by Professor Washburn, ten by Professor Holmes, and nine by Mr. Green. Three cases were given out for written opinions, two by Professor Washburn, and one by Professor Holmes. Two cases in equity pleading were given out by Professor Holmes, the whole school, or as many as chose, taking part by drawing a bill, answer, or other pleading, as the case might be.

The whole number of students connected with the school during the year was one hundred and thirty-eight. Of these, one hundred and seven were in the school during the whole year, and thirty-one during half the year, making an average of one hundred and twenty-two and one half during the entire year. Comparing these figures with those for the year 1870-71, it will be seen that the number of students who remained in the school during the entire year was precisely the same in both years; while those connected with the school during only part of the year numbered fifty-eight in the year 1870-71, i. e. twenty-seven more than in the year 1871-72. Of those fifty-eight also ten were in the school for three quarters of the year, thirty-nine for half the year, and nine for one quarter of the year, while in the year 1871-72 no one was connected with the school during less than half the year, nor for more than half the year and less than the whole year.

The explanation of these differences will be found in the changes which took effect at the beginning of the year 1871-72 in respect to the fees for tuition. Prior to that time the Law School occupied the strange and anomalous position of receiving from its students for tuition only two thirds as much as the college proper, one hundred dollars per year being the charge in the former, and one hundred and

fifty in the latter. In order to place this anomaly in a sufficiently striking light, it is not necessary to institute any nice comparison between the two departments in respect to the quantity, grade, or cost of the instruction given in each; it is sufficient to call attention to the fact that the University devotes the whole of Dane Hall and its contents (including a very valuable and costly library) to the use of the Law School, receiving from it not a cent of income. To say nothing of the capital originally invested in the erection and furnishing of this building, and in the purchase of the library, the current expenses of the building and library for the year 1870-71 were in round numbers six thousand dollars, or about forty-five dollars for each student in the school; and this was exclusive of about twenty-five hundred dollars expended in permanent repairs and improvements of the building. If we compare the two departments in respect to the fees for tuition at any former period, our surprise will not be lessened. The year 1817 was the first in which the University had a class of law students, and they paid one hundred dollars per year for tuition.* In the undergraduate department at that time the charge for tuition was forty-six dollars per year for the first two years, and sixty-four dollars per year for the last two years, being an average of fifty-five dollars per year, or a little more than half as much as was charged to law students. From that time to 1871-72 the fee for tuition remained stationary in the Law School, while in the undergraduate department during the same period it increased nearly three-fold. Another anomaly in the Law School was, that a student who remained in the school only a quarter or less fraction of a year was charged for only one quarter of a year, while in the undergraduate department a half-year's tuition-fee was charged for a half or any less fraction of a year. In the year 1870-71 steps were taken towards bringing the fees in the Law School to a level with those of the College proper, it being announced in the circular for that year that the charge for tuition thereafter would be one hundred and fifty dollars for the first year that a student was a member of the school, one hundred dollars for the second year, and

* Professor Washburn is my authority for saying that this was at that time the established fee paid by students in lawyers' offices in Massachusetts, not only in Boston, but in country towns as well. This is not the only particular in which the Law School was originally assimilated to a lawyer's office.

fifty dollars for any subsequent year. Also that for half or any less fraction of a year half of a year's fee would be charged, and for more than half a year the fee for the whole year would be charged. One object of this discrimination against students who should remain but a short time was to discourage the practice, which had prevailed to a great extent for many years, of students entering the school with the intention of remaining not longer than from one quarter of a year to a year. The result of the first year's experience of the change was a material increase in the income of the school, and an improvement in the character of the students.

In regard to the course of study, and the requisites for the degree of LL. B., I am not aware that there is anything to be added to what was stated in my report of last year.

The number of students recommended for the degree of LL. B. at the close of the year 1871-72 was forty, three of whom were entitled to the degree upon time and without examination, in accordance with the system in force when they entered the school.

The examination for the degree began on Monday, June 10, and continued until Thursday, June 20, occupying nine days in all, and one examination of three hours being held each day. The examinations were conducted by printed questions, to which the candidates prepared written answers in the presence of the examiners. The number of candidates examined was forty-five, of whom eight were rejected.

In regard to the Library, the same policy was pursued as in the year 1870-71. The changes which went into effect at the beginning of that year were of so radical a character that they have produced a very complete revolution in the Library in almost every particular. Of course, such changes could not be made without causing more or less of temporary inconvenience and embarrassment; and while the latter were most felt immediately, it required time to develop the advantages which the changes were intended to produce. Accordingly, during the first year the system was more satisfactory in what it promised for the future than in its actual operation. Last year there was a very great improvement, but everything did not work as satisfactorily as could be wished. During the now current year, I think the new system has completely vindicated itself; and I do not hesitate to say that the Library is

now in an eminently satisfactory condition. The only drawback, indeed, that I am aware of, is the want of sufficient funds. In saying this, I am not unmindful of the fact that nearly ten thousand dollars have been expended since September 1, 1870, in the purchase of books and upon binding; but such were the pressing needs of the Library at the date mentioned, and so extensive have been the improvements undertaken, that even this large sum has not been equal to our wants. Still, if such a rate of expenditure can be kept up for a very few years, I think the Library bids fair to resume the position which it occupied twenty-five years ago, namely, that of being the finest law library in the United States.

C. C. LANGDELL, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR, — As Dean of the Faculty, I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the Lawrence Scientific School, for the academic year 1871 – 72.

The number of students in attendance during the year was twenty-nine. Of these, eighteen were students of Engineering; five were students of the Mining School, receiving instruction with the students of Engineering; eight were assistants and students at the Zoölogical Museum; one was a student of Botany; and one was a special student in the Chemical Laboratory.

At the commencement of the year this School was thoroughly reorganized; its courses of study were extended; and several systematic courses were arranged to meet the wants of the various classes of pupils. The details of these several courses are fully set forth in the College Catalogue.

The past year should have been an experimental one under the new system, but, unfortunately, the entering class in the department of Engineering was very small in numbers, and so poorly prepared that the whole year was spent in fitting it to enter upon the studies of the prescribed course. Only one student was qualified to go on with the prescribed work of the first year.

Mr. Bartlett carried the entering class through Greenleaf's New Higher Algebra, to the General Theory of Equations,

and through Peirce's Geometry and Plane Trigonometry. This class recited one hour daily. He also gave instruction to the one pupil of the first year's course, in Peirce's Spherical Trigonometry, and in Church's Analytical Geometry, with supplementary notes from Puckle and Olney. This exercise occupied one hour daily.

Mr. Bartlett also gave instruction, two days in the week, to an advanced class in Henck's Field Book. One day was devoted to recitation, the other to actual work in the field, in laying out railroad curves.

Professor Hoffman gave instruction in Surveying and Topographical Drawing to the entering class, with a course of Plane-table work for the mining students.

Mr. Boris had two classes in French, occupying one hour each, three days in the week.

Mr. Dippold had two classes in German, occupying one hour each, three days in the week.

All the above exercises were followed by examinations at the close of the year.

Professor Eustis gave instruction for one hour and a half daily to a class in Mechanics. This class went over the whole of the first volume of Weisbach's Mechanics, Coxe's Translation, with a large amount of supplementary matter from other authors. He also gave instruction one hour and a half daily to the advanced class in Engineering and to the students of the Mining School in Applied Mechanics and Construction. This class went through Rankine's Applied Mechanics and Rankine's Engineering.

Professor Eustis also gave instruction three days in the week in Church's Descriptive Geometry, and had charge of the department of Mechanical Drawing.

The reorganization of the Chemical Department in connection with the College laboratories was not completed until late in the year, but the provision which has now been made for chemical teaching, both in connection with and supplementary to the undergraduate courses of the College, is ample. The older laboratory on the lower floor of Boylston Hall is wholly reserved for quantitative analysis and advanced students, while a large laboratory with ninety-eight desks has been completely furnished for the more elementary students, in the third story which has been added to the building. There are now provided four distinct courses, which consist chiefly

of practical exercises in the laboratory, and continue through the year : one in Descriptive Chemistry, under the charge of Assistant Professor Jackson ; one in Qualitative Analysis, under the charge of Assistant Hill ; one in Quantitative Analysis, under the immediate charge of Assistant Munroe ; one in Mineralogy, under the personal charge of Professor Cooke, who also maintains a general supervision of the whole department. In addition to the laboratory courses, there is a course of about thirty experimental lectures on Elementary Chemistry ; a course of the same length on more advanced chemical subjects, both given by Professor Cooke ; and special instruction is provided under the immediate charge of assistants and advanced students, to meet the needs of the several classes of scientific students. All the above regular courses were given last year, and were attended by the usual very large numbers of College undergraduates. Indeed, the instruction was made more difficult by the excessive crowding of the only laboratory in use until late in the year. The number of students from the Scientific School was, however, very small. There was but one special student in chemistry. Four others attended with Professor Jackson's class in Descriptive Chemistry, but only during the first part of the year, and three attended regularly the instruction in Mineralogy.

The reconstruction of the interior of Lawrence Hall, and the concentration of the Chemical Department in Boylston Hall, has provided all the needed accommodation in the way of recitation and lecture rooms. What is now imperatively demanded is a small annual appropriation for the Library of Engineering. This is a most valuable aid to instruction in that department. It is thrown open freely for the use of students, and being easily accessible, is largely used by them. Its table ought to receive, every month, the best technical magazines, and its shelves should each year receive the latest and best works upon those departments of science which form the objects of study in this department. It would be difficult to overestimate the stimulating effect upon the minds of the students of such periodical additions to the Library.

H. L. EUSTIS, *Dean.*

CAMBRIDGE, December 16, 1872.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY : —

SIR, — I beg to submit the following Report upon the School of Mining and Practical Geology for the academic year 1871 – 72.

The names of five students appeared upon the Annual Catalogue as belonging to this School, four of whom were in the third year of the course, and one in the second. For details concerning the instruction given, the Report of the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School may be consulted, for the course of study in the two Schools for the first three years is now identical. In fact, though there has been no formal consolidation of the two Schools, the members of the School of Mining are practically members of the Lawrence School for three years, and are not obliged, until the end of that time, to declare themselves as candidates for the degree of Mining Engineer.

Of the five students entered upon the Catalogue, three passed into the fourth year, one took up his connections, and one will continue his studies for another year in the Lawrence Scientific School.

J. D. WHITNEY, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY : —

SIR, — As Dean of the Medical Faculty, I submit the following Report upon the Medical School for the academic year 1871 – 72.

The following programme gives the subjects of instruction and the number of exercises a week in each subject.

Anatomy. — Four lectures or recitations during the first eight weeks, and five during the remainder of the first term ; four in the second term until May 1st. — Practical Anatomy daily from October to May. — Practical Histology two exercises throughout the year.

Physiology. — Two lectures and two recitations throughout the year, with laboratory instruction to the most proficient students.

Chemistry. — Two lectures, one recitation, and laboratory instruction during the first term. One lecture, one recitation, and laboratory instruction during the second term.

Pathological Anatomy. — Two lectures and two recitations throughout the year.

Pathological Histology. — Two exercises throughout the year.

Materia Medica. — One recitation throughout the year.

Therapeutics. — Two lectures throughout the year.

Surgery. — Three lectures and one recitation during the first term. One lecture and one recitation during the second term, with the addition of a course on *Minor Surgery*, and practical instruction in *Regional Anatomy*, *Operative Surgery*, *Bandaging*, the *Application of Surgical Apparatus*, and *Surgical Histology*.

Clinical Surgery. — Two exercises in the first, and three in the second term.

Operations at the Hospital. — Twice during the first, three times during the second term.

Theory and Practice. — Two lectures and one recitation throughout the year.

Clinical Medicine. — Five exercises during the first, three during the second term. In addition to the *Hospital visits* three times a week, practical instruction in *Auscultation* and *Percussion*, and lectures on *Laryngoscopy*.

Obstetrics. — Two lectures and one recitation during the first, one lecture and one recitation during the second term.

Ophthalmology. — One clinical exercise throughout the year; one lecture during the second term.

Dermatology. — One lecture during the second term.

Venereal Diseases. — One recitation during the second term.

Otology. — Lectures and clinical instruction.

Hygiene and Mental Diseases. — Short courses of lectures.

The Marine Hospital, Boston Dispensary, and Eye and Ear Infirmary were visited as usual.

The number of students in attendance during the year was two hundred and three.

Sixty-two candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine offered themselves for examination in February and June, and fifty-eight were found qualified. Two of these, who had adopted the new method, passed satisfactory written examinations in every branch.

The change in the plan of study has met with the strongest approbation of the profession and of medical students. Individual physicians and societies in various parts of the country

have expressed their satisfaction at this attempt to elevate the character of medical schools. While the change was welcomed by the whole body of students in attendance, twenty-four voluntarily submitted themselves to its requirements, and in this way formed a class of second-year students.

The number of students was reduced less than was anticipated, and those connected with the School have shown an earnestness of purpose which did not characterize the great body of students before.

The new laboratories have made it possible to give the best scientific instruction,—an advantage which the students have not failed to appreciate. The valuable collections and apparatus connected with these laboratories are still exposed to great danger from fire, against which no adequate precautions have been or can be taken, as the apparatus and specimens are constantly in use, and cannot be removed to a place of safety.

A large number of the more valuable and rare specimens of the Museum have been removed from the College building, and are now stored in the building belonging to the Boston Society for Natural History. The materials for one of the finest collections in the country are now subdivided into four distinct parts, widely separated from each other, and must so remain until the possession of a fire-proof building makes it warrantable to unite them.

C. ELLIS, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Dental Faculty, I have the honor to submit the following Report on the instruction given and work done in the Dental School for the year 1871–72.

The session began on Thursday, the 28th of September, 1871, and continued nineteen weeks. Instruction was given in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Surgery, Operative Dentistry, Mechanical Dentistry and Dental Pathology, and Therapeutics, by lectures, recitations, and clinical and practical exercises. In the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery the student of dental medicine attended the same exercises and lectures as the student of general medicine.

The department of Operative Dentistry has been under the charge of Professor Moffatt, with Dr. Hawes as Assistant, Dr. Shepard as adjunct Professor, Dr. Salmon as University Lecturer, and Dr. Wilson as Demonstrator in charge at the Infirmary. The instruction included three lectures each week, and clinical exercises five afternoons a week, devoted to operations upon the mouth and teeth by the students, under the direction of the instructors, some of whom were always present.

The Dental Infirmary, which was established by the Professors and has been carried on since the organization of the School, has so satisfactorily fulfilled its purpose as a public charity, that it has been accepted as a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Dr. Wilson, the Demonstrator, has been appointed Dentist of the Hospital. The number of patients treated at the Infirmary during the year has been 2,163. The current expenses of this charity are borne by the Dental School; a more liberal expenditure in this department than has been thus far possible for the School would much increase the usefulness of the Infirmary.

The department of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics has been under the charge of Professor Hitchcock, assisted by Dr. E. A. Bogue, of New York, as University Lecturer. Besides a regular course of lectures given each week, evening classes were organized for instruction in the use of the microscope and the study of dental histology. A series of lectures were given on several special branches of this department by the University Lecturer.

Instruction was given in Mechanical Dentistry by Professor Chandler, assisted by Drs. Ham and Wilson as Demonstrators.

Lectures were given each week. Special instruction was given by Dr. Ham one day each week, and general instruction in the Laboratory, under the charge of Dr. Wilson, was given five days of the week. All the processes and manipulations necessary in the construction and adaptation of artificial dentures were taught practically. The Infirmary of this department is distinct from that of the Massachusetts General Hospital, inasmuch as it requires different methods and appliances. A large and increasing work has been done in this department, and the only limit to its usefulness is the scantiness of the pecuniary resources of the School.

The wisdom of our action in appointing a "Demonstrator

in Charge," whose entire time is devoted to the duties of the Laboratory and the Infirmary, has been shown by a marked increase of interest on the part of the students, and by the more systematic conduct of the School in all its details.

The number of students during the year was twenty-eight. The number of the graduating class who received the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine was fifteen.

Just before the beginning of the session an important change in the plan of instruction was made, and the requirements for the degree were advanced beyond those of other dental schools. The Faculty thus made an honest endeavor to raise the standard of dental education, which they hope will be indorsed by the community and the profession. This change consists in part in the establishment of a Summer Session, to give facilities for continuing their studies throughout the year to such students as desire them. Attendance upon this course is not at present required as a condition of graduation, but it is designed eventually to make attendance during at least one continuous year a condition of receiving this University's degree in Dental Medicine. The advancement of the requisites for the degree consisted in the abolition of the regulation under which five years passed in the practice of dentistry were accepted as a substitute for a course of lectures at a Dental School.

THOMAS B. HITCHCOCK, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,— During the year 1871–72, the chief work at the Bussey Institution has been that of construction and preparation.

No small part of the time of the instructors has been spent in supervising the construction of buildings, aqueducts, reservoirs, and roadways; in fitting and furnishing greenhouses, laboratories, and lecture-rooms, and in laying out grounds.

As early as September, 1871, a block of glass houses, together with a potting-house, and a residence for the head gardener were completed under the direction of Professor Parkman. These greenhouses were quickly stocked with plants, so that the class in Horticulture had ample opportunity for

practical study in that art. Large numbers of plants propagated and grown during the winter, for the sake of illustration, were sold in the spring.

Since the resignation of Mr. Parkman in May, 1872, another large greenhouse, together with sheds and a sheltered yard for the better management of hot-beds and frames, has been built and stocked under the supervision of his successor, Professor C. S. Sargent.

Many disheartening delays were experienced before the main stone building was ready for occupancy. In the last week of 1871 a lodgement was effected in the wing devoted to the laboratory, which has been in constant use ever since. A month later one of the recitation-rooms was finished and put to use. Previous to that time the lectures and stated recitations (as distinguished from practical exercises in the greenhouse and upon the farm) were held in the farm-house near the Bussey mansion, through the kindness of Mr. Motley.

Though still incomplete in its upper stories, the stone building has been finished sufficiently to meet all requirements for several years to come.

A great deal of labor has been expended under the direction of Mr. Motley in grading and preparing the grounds about the school, and in establishing a reservoir, cistern, and steam-pump for furnishing the greenhouses and stone building with an ample supply of water at all seasons.

During the year instruction was given by Messrs. Parkman, Motley, Slade, Sanborn, and Storer to twenty-two students, of whom eighteen attended the course on Applied Zoölogy, five the course on Agricultural Chemistry, three the courses on Horticulture and Entomology, one the course on the Theory and Practice of Farming, and one the course on Quantitative Chemical Analysis. These students were all special students, devoting themselves to only one or two of the studies of the second year's course of the school. As yet, no one wishing to pursue the regular three years' course has presented himself for admission.

Good progress has been made towards the collection of a special library of books relating to agriculture and horticulture. Many societies and institutions at home and abroad, established for the promotion of these branches of knowledge, have given their publications, and a good number of books have been bought. The library is specially indebted to Mr.

The University Lectures have demonstrated that for its real, steady development the University must place its chief reliance upon resident, paid, professional teachers; but this demonstration is itself of great value, for it was easy to hold the opinion, particularly in a community so rich in intellectual resources as that which immediately surrounds the University, that the fresh utterances of distinguished scholars, who were not professional teachers, but who could speak with enthusiasm of their own favorite studies and pursuits, would be worth as much to earnest students as the regular instruction of the permanent professors.

On many accounts, therefore, the University is deeply indebted to the gentlemen who, since 1863, and especially during the last three years, have taken part with so much enthusiasm and generosity in this interesting experiment in post-graduate instruction. They have borne the real burden of the experiment, giving lectures which had sometimes been prepared with great pains to audiences often small and unsatisfying, in many cases coming to Cambridge, week after week, at great personal inconvenience, and generally laboring with no recompense except the satisfaction of contributing something to the intellectual life of the community, and helping to solve a difficult problem in education.

The Academic Council, a body which has been newly defined by a Statute adopted by the Corporation and Board of Overseers in the spring of 1872 (see Appendix I.), was first established at the time of the institution of the University Lectures in 1863. It is a body in which all the professors and assistant professors of the University meet together, and though heretofore its functions have been obscure and its meetings infrequent, it is hoped that, with its new function of recommending candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science, it may,

by and by, become a centre of interests common to all the departments of the University, and a means of infusing into all departments a common spirit and purpose. It is one of the weaknesses of the present organization of the University that each school or department knows little of the methods and aims of the others.

After discussions which were renewed in the Corporation, Overseers, and Faculties at intervals during more than two years, a plan upon which to give the old degree of Master of Arts upon examination, and two new degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science, was agreed upon by the several academic bodies and adopted by the Corporation and Board of Overseers. The details of this scheme are contained in nine standing votes passed by the two governing boards in the spring of 1872 (see Appendix I.). The scheme contemplates residence of one year for the Master's degree, of two years for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and of three years for the degree of Doctor of Science, examinations for all three degrees, and the presentation of theses by candidates for either doctorate. The adoption of this plan was accompanied by a vote opening all the elective courses of instruction in Harvard College to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College and all other colleges. The reason for this last vote was, that no undergraduate during his four years' course can take more than a fifth part of the instruction which the College offers, and the student who has just received his Bachelor's degree may well find a year's work among these College electives which he could not pursue while an undergraduate. What is true of Harvard Bachelors of Arts is still more likely to be true of the recent graduates of other colleges. It is expected that these three desirable degrees, following the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, will gradually have an effect to increase

the number of Bachelors of Arts and Science resident at the University. They set before ambitious students definite goals, and for persons who propose to be teachers either of these degrees ought to have a distinct pecuniary value as soon as the terms and conditions upon which they are obtained come to be generally understood.

The University is determined to give all its degrees a serious meaning and a real value. College degrees have fallen into just disrepute in this country through the ignorant carelessness with which Legislatures have granted the right to confer degrees to hundreds of institutions which had no just claim to the possession of such a power. This mischief is done, and nothing remains for respectable colleges but to protect themselves as best they may. The most effectual device to maintain the repute of degrees which stand for real attainments is the German custom of writing after the letters which indicate a degree an abbreviation of the name of the institution which gave it. A considerable number of the graduates in medicine of this University have set the excellent example of printing "Harv." after the M. D., whenever they have occasion to append the letters of the degree to their names. If this practice became general, the public would in time distinguish between significant and insignificant degrees.

Three events of consequence took place in the Divinity School during the year 1871 - 72. A fourth professorship — the Bussey Professorship of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation — was established January 29, 1872. The number of resident professors in the School has thus been doubled during the last three years, thanks to the income which the School receives from the Bussey Trust. Within the same period other important additions have been made to the regular instruction, particularly in the subjects of

elocution and German. The School still lacks an endowed professorship of Ecclesiastical History, a chair which would be very useful not only to the Divinity School, but also to the University at large.

The second event of importance was the adoption of the following vote by the Corporation and Board of Overseers, on recommendation of the Faculty of the School : —

“Voted, That hereafter no person shall be held to have graduated at the Divinity School, or be entered in the Triennial Catalogue as a graduate of the Divinity School, unless he has received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, provided that this vote shall not apply to persons who are already members of the School in full standing.”

This vote cannot have full effect until after Commencement, 1874 ; but, taken in connection with the recent institution of thorough written examinations at the end of each year of the three years' course, it will work a considerable change in the School. The persons whose names stand in the Triennial Catalogue under the heading “*Scholæ Theologicæ Alumni*,” before the year 1870, received no degree whatever in Theology on graduating from the School. In that year a single degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred upon James T. Bixby, a graduate of that year. All persons who spent three years in the School were held to have graduated, and were considered Alumni of the School. The step taken this year by the governing boards, on recommendation of the Faculty, is one of a series of measures intended to raise the standard of the School and make it more than ever a training-place for a learned clergy.

The other improvement made during the year was the appointment of a competent librarian for the valuable library of the Divinity School. This large and precious collection was found to have suffered some-

what for lack of suitable care and watching, and the Corporation, when advised by the Faculty of the condition of the library, took the same step which succeeded so well in the Law School, and appointed a permanent librarian. The results are already excellent. The Corporation and the Divinity Faculty are constantly in great fear lest the library be burnt up. Divinity Hall, with its furnaces and thirty or forty open fires and stoves, is no place in which to keep such a treasure. A suitable fire-proof building would not cost more than fifteen thousand dollars; but the Corporation are utterly unable to provide that sum.

There is no department of the University which has gained more in the last two years than the Law School. The examination for the degree works very satisfactorily; the lengthening of the term of residence is excellent as far as it goes, though it does not go far enough; the lists of appointments show that the body of instructors is an extraordinarily strong one; and the whole spirit of the School leaves little to be desired. Of course, the sudden and strenuous raising of the standard of the School has temporarily diminished the number of students; but if the diminution had been twice as great as it has been, the Corporation and Faculty would gladly have borne the temporary loss for the sake of the sure permanent gain. The class of students who go or stay away from a school because its standard has been raised, or because it is harder to get the degree of that school than that of other schools, is a class which is easily spared.

The Law School is very inadequately endowed, and is therefore somewhat dependent for the maintenance of its organization upon the number of its students. It is this deplorable dependence which debases so many of the professional schools of this country. With its present organization, the Law School costs from \$ 25,000

to \$ 27,000 a year, while it has income from permanent funds to the amount of only \$ 11,000 a year, of which sum more than \$ 8,000 is derived from the Bussey Trust.

To fill out its curriculum the School greatly needs a fourth professorship to be devoted to Roman Law, Jurisprudence, and the History of Law; but this chair must be amply endowed, for the number of students in this country who know enough to desire thorough instruction in these subjects is small, and is likely to continue so for many years to come.

It is for the interest alike of the School and the profession that the required term of residence should be lengthened to three years. As soon as the whole effect of the recent extension of the course has been felt, it will be time to consider how a third year may be added to the course. Two years is an absurdly short period of study in direct preparation for a learned profession of such complexity and responsibility as the profession of Law, especially while all the Law Schools in the country are open to all comers without any examination into their natural capacity or their previous training. It is an encouraging symptom of a better state of things, that already a small number of the best students remain for a third year's study.

The Corporation, recognizing the great importance of the Law Library to the School, spent more than \$ 3,500 during the year upon books and binding, making a total expenditure of more than \$ 10,000 for books and binding during the last three years. The Corporation have felt justified in appropriating a considerable portion of the income of the School to the increase of the Library, because the Library is now taken good care of, while at the same time it is most thoroughly and profitably used.

There is a difficulty in the organization of the Divinity and Law Schools from which the College proper and

the other professional schools are exempt. It is not a constitutional defect, but a difficulty which proceeds from the traditions of the two Schools and the expectations of the community in regard to appointments in them. All the other Faculties contain a considerable proportion of young men fresh from their studies, possessed of the most recent methods of instruction, and penetrated with the spirit of their generation. The lack of this refreshing youthful element in the Faculties of Divinity and Law is a serious defect for which it is not easy to devise a remedy. It is obvious that some of the teachers in both these Faculties should be men of wide experience as well as profound learning. The problem is to discover what functions in these two Schools can be well performed by young men who can bring to their work scholarship, zeal, acumen, and a knowledge of their contemporaries, but not much personal experience in the practice of the professions. The experience of Medical Schools in this regard is instructive. Medicine is a difficult profession to study, and it is a profession in which experience is of great profit; yet young teachers almost always give a considerable proportion of the best instruction in Medical Schools.

In execution of an understanding previously entered into with the Medical Faculty, the Corporation assumed the charge of the receipts and expenditures of the Medical School on and after September 1, 1871. The year 1871-72 was the first year of the new plan of instruction in the Medical School, and of the new requisitions for the medical degree. It having been granted on all hands that these changes were excellent and desirable in themselves, the only ground on which they could be opposed was, that they were not feasible in view of the fact that the entire endowment of the Medical School is only \$40,000. The comparison,

therefore, of the current receipts and expenses of the year 1870 - 71 under the old system with those of the year 1871 - 72 under the new system is of particular interest.

1870 - 71.

Receipts.

Total receipts from students,	\$ 27,717.67	
Interest on funds (Hersey, Jackson, and Shattuck),	2,779.00	
	— — — — —	\$ 30,496.67

Payments.

For instruction (salaries),	\$ 19,476.82	
For Janitor and general expenses,	10,039.31	
	— — — — —	\$ 29,516.13

1871 - 72.

Receipts.

Total receipts from students,	\$ 24,104.59	
Interest on funds (Hersey, Jackson, and Shattuck),	3,404.62	
	— — — — —	\$ 27,509.21

Payments.

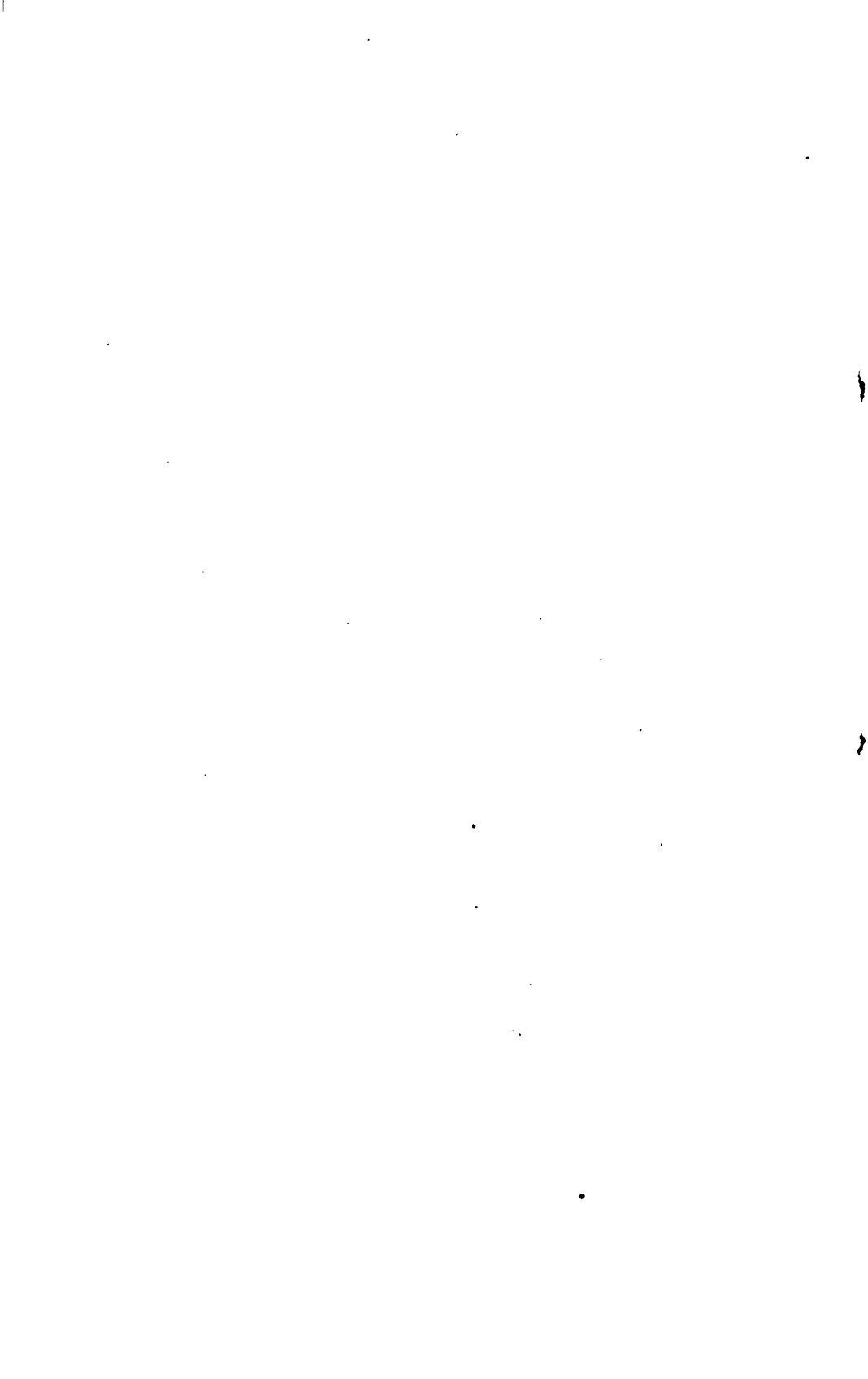
For instruction (salaries),	\$ 20,019.56	
For Janitor and general expenses,	8,877.44	
	— — — — —	\$ 28,897.00

The number of students in 1870 - 71 was 301, while in 1871 - 72 it was only 203. Yet the receipts from students were only \$ 3,600 less in 1871 - 72 than in 1870 - 71. Many of the students present in 1871 - 72 were under the old system, and a considerable portion of these were entitled to gratuitous instruction, under the former rule that students paid nothing for the third year of attendance. The fact is, that 150 students present during the year under the new plan would give a considerably larger revenue to the School than 300 did under the old. The Corporation paid rather more for salaries in 1871 - 72 than was used for that purpose in 1870 - 71; but the sum appropriated for salaries was differently distributed. Excluding all items from both sides of the account which were not items of current receipt or expenditure, the deficit for the year 1871 - 72 was \$ 1,387.79. A piece of land near the building, which had been bought by the Medical Faculty in the

Francis H. Appleton, of the Class of 1869, for gifts of money and books. In order that students may gain a just idea of the history of agriculture in this country and in England, the library ought to contain all the works relating to this art which have been printed in the mother tongue. It is believed that many such books exist in private libraries in this vicinity, and it is to be hoped that some of them will be given to the Bussey School. Such gifts are always acceptable; for even when there are funds available for buying books, they will naturally be devoted to the purchase either of standard works of new publications or of foreign books.

Some researches relating to the chemistry of materials used as fertilizers or for feeding animals have been undertaken in the laboratory and the adjacent field, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. These investigations have been necessarily of a very simple character, on account of the confusion and manifold distractions incident to the finishing and furnishing of the building.

F. H. STORER, *Dean*.



APPENDIX.

I.

Statute concerning the Academic Council.

THE Academic Council consists of the President, Professors, Assistant Professors, and Adjunct Professors of the University. The Council is empowered to recommend to the President and Fellows candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Science, and Doctor of Philosophy.

Standing Votes concerning the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science.

Voted, That the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Sciences be established in Harvard University.

Voted, That the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy be open to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College, and to Bachelors of Arts of other colleges who shall have satisfied the College Faculty by examination that the course of study for which they received the Bachelor's degree is equivalent to that for which the Bachelor's degree is given in Harvard College, or shall have passed such additional examination as that Faculty may prescribe.

Voted, That the degree of Doctor of Science be open to Bachelors of Science of Harvard University, and to Bachelors of Science and Bachelors of Philosophy of other institutions who shall have satisfied the Faculty of the Lawrence Scientific School by examination that the course of study for which they received the Bachelor's degree is equivalent to that for which the degree is given in Harvard University, or shall have passed such additional examinations as that Faculty may prescribe.

Voted, That the Academic Council be authorized to recommend for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy candidates, otherwise properly qualified, who, after taking the Bachelor's degree, shall have pursued at Harvard University, for two years, a course of liberal study approved by the Academic Council in any one of the following departments, — Philology, Philosophy, History, Political Science, Mathematics, Physics, or Natural History, shall have passed a thorough examination on that course, and shall have presented a satisfactory thesis.

Voted, That the Academic Council be authorized to recommend for the degree of Doctor of Science candidates, otherwise properly qualified, who, after taking their Bachelor's degree, shall have resided at least two years at the University, and have pursued during three years a course of scientific study, embracing at least two subjects, and approved by the Academic Council, and shall have passed a thorough examination upon that course,

showing in one of the subjects special attainments, and shall have also made some contribution to science or some special scientific investigation: *provided, however*, that a course of study of two years only shall be required of candidates who are both Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science of Harvard University.

Voted, That the Academic Council be authorized to recommend for the degree of Master of Arts candidates, otherwise properly qualified, who, after taking the Bachelor's degree, shall have pursued for at least one year at the University a course of liberal study approved by the Academic Council, and shall have passed a thorough examination on that course.

Voted, That the Academic Council be authorized to recommend for the degree of Master of Arts candidates, otherwise properly qualified, who shall pursue at the University, for at least one year after taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws or Bachelor of Divinity in Harvard University, a course of study in Law or Theology approved by the Academic Council, and shall pass a thorough examination on that course.

Voted, That the Academic Council be authorized, in examining the qualifications of candidates for degrees, to procure the assistance of officers of instruction and government who are not members of the Council.

Voted, To open the elective courses of instruction in Harvard College to Bachelors of Arts.

Voted, That for Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College, and Bachelors of Science, Law, and Divinity of Harvard University, residence or study at the University may be partly or wholly dispensed with at the discretion of the Academic Council, as a condition for receiving a higher degree.

II.

INDENTURE BETWEEN THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF JAMES ARNOLD, LATE OF NEW BEDFORD, AND THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

THIS INDENTURE,

made and executed on this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, by and between George B. Emerson, John J. Dixwell, and Francis E. Parker, Esquires, as they are Trustees under the will of James Arnold, late of New Bedford, in the county of Bristol, merchant, deceased, party of the first part, and the President and Fellows of Harvard College, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH: —

THAT, WHEREAS, the said James Arnold, by his last will, devised and bequeathed to the said party of the first part one and a quarter twenty-fourth parts of the residue of his estate "in trust, to be by them applied for the promotion of agricultural or horticultural improvements, or other philosophical or philanthropic purposes at their discretion, and to provide for the

continuance of this trust hereafter to such persons, and on such conditions as they or a majority of them may deem proper to carry out the intention of the donor"; and

WHEREAS, Benjamin Bussey, late of Roxbury, in the county of Norfolk, merchant, deceased, by his last will and testament devised to the said party of the second part an estate in remainder subject to certain life estates in the estate on which he had lived in said Roxbury, called "Woodland Hill," consisting of over two hundred acres of land, in trust and confidence that they would "establish there a course of instruction in practical agriculture, in useful and ornamental gardening, in botany, and in such other branches of natural science as may tend to promote a knowledge of practical agriculture and the various arts subservient thereto and connected therewith, and cause such courses of lectures to be delivered there, at such seasons of the year and under such regulations as they may think best adapted to promote the ends designed, — the institution so established to be called the "Bussey Institution"; and

WHEREAS, the said party of the first part have agreed and determined, in the exercise of the discretion given them under the will of the said James Arnold, that the disposition of the property devised and bequeathed to them as aforesaid, in the manner and for the purposes and upon the conditions hereinafter set forth, is and will be the most suitable and proper execution of their trust, and will most effectually provide for the continuance of the trust for the future, to carry out the intention of the donor,

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed, bargained, and covenanted by and between the said party of the first part and the said party of the second part, as follows: —

FIRST. The said Emerson, Dixwell, and Parker, trustees, party of the first part, in consideration of the covenants, agreements, and undertakings of the said President and Fellows hereinafter set forth, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, convey, assign, and transfer to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College, party of the second part, and their assigns forever, the whole property and estate devised and bequeathed to them, the party of the first part, under and by virtue of the will of the said James Arnold, which has been already received or shall be hereafter received by the said party of the first part (excepting and reserving therefrom a sum sufficient to pay the actual expenses incurred by said party of the first part), a schedule of which, so far as received, is hereto annexed, —

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to the said party of the second part, and their assigns forever, in trust, with full power of sale and reinvestment, upon the trusts following, namely,

That the said party of the second part shall hold the same as a separate and distinct fund, and shall allow the whole net income thereof (after deducting the necessary expenses of managing the same, and also deducting, if they see fit, one third part of such net income in each year as is herein-after provided) to accumulate and add the same to the principal, until the said fund shall amount, at a just valuation, to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and until the land at West Roxbury hereinafter described shall come into the possession of the said party of the second part as an estate in possession, free of all life tenancies or other encumbrances.

SECOND. When both said events shall have happened, that the said

party of the second part shall accumulate five per centum of the said net income, in every year, and add the same to the capital, as a part of the said permanent and separate trust fund.

THIRD. That the said party of the second part shall devote the remainder of the said net income in every year to the establishment and support of an Arboretum, to be called the

ARNOLD ARBORETUM,

which shall contain, as far as is practicable, all the trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, either indigenous or exotic, which can be raised in the open air at the said West Roxbury, all which shall be raised or collected as fast as is practicable, and each specimen thereof shall be distinctly labelled, and to the support of a professor, to be called the ARNOLD PROFESSOR, who shall have the care and management of the said Arboretum, subject to the same control by the said President and Fellows to which the professors in the Bussey Institution are now subject, and who shall teach the knowledge of trees in the University which is in the charge of the said President and Fellows, and shall give such other instruction therein as may be naturally, directly, and usefully connected therewith.

And as the entire fund, increased by the accumulations above named, under the best management and with the greatest economy, is barely sufficient to accomplish the proposed object, it is expressly provided that it shall not be diminished by supplementing any other object, however meritorious or kindred in its nature.

But the said President and Fellows shall be allowed to obtain from said Arboretum, free of cost, any trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, which, in the judgment of the Arnold Professor, can be spared from said Arboretum without injury thereto, the same to be used for the ornament of the College grounds, at Cambridge or elsewhere.

FOURTH. Until the happening of both of the events named in the first clause, the said party of the second part may expend one third part of said net income in every year, and no more, in such preparation of the land hereinafter named, and in such collecting or raising of specimens, and the necessary superintendence thereof, as will promote the general and ultimate purpose above stated, but in no other way.

FIFTH. For the purpose of ascertaining the said net income, it is agreed that the fund shall be subject to no charge, except for actual expenses; and in the management of the said fund, it is to be charged only such a part of the actual expense of managing the property of the College as the said fund bears to the entire property of the College.

SIXTH. The said party of the second part acknowledge the receipt of the property and money named in the schedule aforesaid, and agree to hold the same, and all future property so received, upon the trusts herein declared; and further, in consideration of said transfer and payment, they agree to dedicate exclusively to the purpose of said Arboretum a parcel of land lying in West Roxbury, in the county of Norfolk, shown on the plan accompanying, and to be recorded with this indenture, and bounded and described as follows, namely: beginning at the junction of South Street and Bussey Street, in said West Roxbury, and bounded southerly and southeasterly on said South Street, about three thousand one hundred and eighty-five feet;

• northerly and northeasterly on land of Bradstreet, about one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight feet; northeasterly on land of Goldsmith, about nine hundred and fifty-five feet; northwesterly on land of Weld, about nine hundred and thirty feet; northwesterly and northerly on land of Lewis, about twelve hundred and twelve feet; northwesterly on Centre Street, about thirteen hundred and twenty feet; southerly and southwesterly on land of Howard, about thirteen hundred and four feet; westerly on land of Smith, about two hundred and ninety feet; and southwesterly on Bussey Street, about thirteen hundred feet to the point of beginning.

The said land is part of the land devised to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College by the said Benjamin Bussey, as before recited, by his will, which is of record in the county of Norfolk; and the interest of the said President and Fellows therein is an estate in remainder, which will become an estate in possession upon the expiration of certain lives now in being; and it is hereby agreed, that, from and after the time when said estate becomes an estate in possession, the said President and Fellows will hold the same as hereinbefore declared, and not otherwise. But it is agreed and provided, nevertheless, that the said President and Fellows may reserve out of said land, for the purpose of sites for school buildings, greenhouses, tool-houses, and other like buildings, and of the grounds appurtenant to such buildings, and of the mansion house such a parcel, or such parcels of land as they may deem necessary, not exceeding in all fifteen acres; and it is provided, also, that for the purpose of fixing the time when the said President and Fellows shall be entitled to use the entire income (less five per centum) of the said accumulated fund, the life estate now existing of Thomas Motley, Esquire, in one parcel of said land shall not be considered as a life estate or encumbrance within the intent of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said George B. Emerson, John J. Dixwell, and Francis E. Parker, Trustees, party of the first part, and the said President and Fellows of Harvard College, party of the second part, by Charles W. Eliot, President, and Nathaniel Silsbee, Treasurer of said College, have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day and year first above named.

In presence of	(Signed)	GEO. B. EMERSON	[L. s.]
		J. J. DIXWELL,	[L. s.]
ROBERT LEVI to	{	FRANCIS E. PARKER.	[L. s.]
	{		
	{		
	{		
E. R. HOAR to F. E. P.			

The President and Fellows of Harvard College by
 (Signed) CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President.* [L. s.]
 NATH'L SILSBEE, *Treasurer.* [L. s.]

F. P. VINTON to { C. W. E.
 { N. S.

SCHEDULE.

Thirteen shares Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad.
 Forty-four shares Michigan Central Railroad.
 Ten shares Quincy Railroad Bridge Company.
 One hundred and ten shares Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.
 Ten shares New Bedford Copper Company.

Eight shares New Bedford and Taunton Railroad.
 Five shares Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford.
 Eighty shares Wamsutta Mills.
 Fifteen shares Milwaukee Iron Company.
 Thirty-five hundred dollars, U. S. 6 per cent Bonds, due in 1881.
 Sixty-five hundred dollars, U. S. 5-20 6 per cent Bonds of 1865.
 Two thousand dollars, U. S. 5-20 6 per cent Bonds of 1867.
 Ten thousand dollars New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds.
 One thousand dollars Chicago, Dubuque, and Minn. R. R. Bond.
 Note of Wamsutta Mills, dated Dec. 13, 1870, with interest at 6 per cent,
 for \$8,000. (Interest accrued to this date is \$621.33.)
 Note of Wamsutta Mills, dated January 27, 1871, with interest at 6 per
 cent, for \$20,000. (Interest accrued to this date is \$1,406.67.)
 Cash, \$9,951.28 (note, \$8,000, April 18, 1872).

III.

SUMMARY OF UNDERGRADUATES, PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS, AND RESIDENT GRADUATES, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1871-72.

Undergraduates.

Seniors	114
Juniors	128
Sophomores	183
Freshmen	194
	<hr/>
	619

Professional Students and Resident Graduates.

Theological Students	30
Law Students	134
Students attending the Medical Lectures	196
Students in the Dental School	28
Students in the Scientific and the Mining Schools	32
Students in the Bussey Institution	18
Resident Graduates	9
Graduate Scholars	2
Persons attending the University Lectures	26
Episcopal Theological Students	13
	<hr/>
	488

IV.

ACADEMIC HONORS FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

Commencement, June 26, 1872.

Merton Spencer Keith,	An Oration (<i>summa cum laude</i>).
William Adams Winn,	Do. (<i>summa cum laude</i>).
Edward Stevens Sheldon,	Do.
Allen Walton Gould,	Do.
William Prescott Frost,	Do.
Camillus George Kidder,	A Dissertation.
Albert Lamb Lincoln,	Do.
James Holden Young,	Do.
Alfred Withington Field,	Do.
George Huntington Gould,	Do.
Thomas Franklin Waters,	Do.
Charles Francis Baker,	Do.
Thomas French,	Do.
William Withington Carter,	A Disquisition.
Alfred Rand,	Do.
Moses Perkins White,	Do.
John Cotton Brooks,	Do.
Pierre Clarke Severance,	Do.
Lucius Lee Hubbard,	Do.
Charles Henry Titus,	Do.
Frank Hasbrouck,	Do.
Frank Austin Gooch,	Do.
Arthur Lord,	Do.
Jeremiah Joseph Sullivan,	Do.

HONORS AT GRADUATION.

1872.

In the Classics.

Merton Spencer Keith,	First Class.
Allen Walton Gould,	Do.
George Huntington Gould,	Do.
Albert Lamb Lincoln,	Do.
Francis Eugene Whitney,	Second Class.
George Schuyler Bates,	Do.

In Modern Languages.

Edward Stevens Sheldon,	First Class.
-------------------------	--------------

In Philosophy.

Arthur Lord,	Second Class.
--------------	---------------

In History.

Henry Augustus Muhlenberg,	Second Class.
Edward Belcher Callender,	Do.
Perry Belmont,	Do.

In Physics and Chemistry.

Frank Austin Gooch,	First Class.
Alfred Rand,	Second Class.

SECOND-YEAR HONORS.

1872.

Classics.

1.	Ambrose Crosby Richardson,	Junior.	
2.	William Richmond,	Sophomore.	
	{ Eugene Nelson Aston,	Do.	CLASS I.
3.	{ Louis Dyer,	Do.	
	{ George Wigglesworth,	Do.	
	{ William Fitzhale Abbot,	Do.	
6.	{ Charles Cecil Clarke,	Do.	CLASS II.
	{ Arthur William Foote,	Do.	
	{ Hosea Ballou Morse,	Sophomore.	
9.	{ Frederick Joseph Stone,	Do.	
	{ William Royal Tyler,	Do.	CLASS III.
	{ Georgio Anacleto Corrado Bendelari,	Do.	
12.	{ James Otis Lincoln,	Junior.	
	{ Charles Francis Withington,	Sophomore.	
	{ Samuel Edwin Wyman,	Do.	CLASS III.
	{ Charles Montraville Green,	Sophomore.	
16.	{ Charles Franklin Knowles,	Do.	
	{ James Laurence Laughlin,	Junior.	
	{ William Ichabod Nichols,	Sophomore.	CLASS III.
20.	{ William Taggard Piper,	Do.	
	{ George Clarence Shepard,	Do.	
	{ John Palmer Wyman,	Do.	

V.

PRIZES.**DETURS.**

The following students received books, called "Deturs," from the donation of Edward Hopkins, at the beginning of the present Academic year:—

Junior of 1872 - 73.

Louis Dyer.

Sophomores of 1872 - 73.

Edward David Baldwin,
 George Hiram Bird,
 LeBaron Russell Briggs,
 William Norton Bullard,
 William Taylor Campbell,
 George Folger Canfield,
 Lester Williams Clark,
 Simon Greenleaf Croswell,
 Charles Henry Dyer,
 Edward Pearson Elliot,
 Ellius Albert Emerson,
 William Silsbee Fenollosa,
 Frederick Perry Fish,
 Albert Stowell Flint,
 George Gordon Gammans,
 Frank Scott Gerrish,
 Albert Swan Hancox,
 James Albert Hodge,
 William Henry Holman,
 John Fuller Kent,

John Chapin Lane,
 Abbott Lawrence,
 Charles Chandler Lord,
 Clifford Mitchell,
 Richard Montague,
 Orin Darius Myrick,
 Grenville Howland Norcross,
 James Sullivan O'Callaghan,
 Theodore Claudius Pease,
 Henry Preble,
 William Pitt Preble,
 Warren Augustus Reed,
 Frank Reader Rix,
 Frederick Walter Stone,
 Nelson Taylor,
 Albert Smith Thayer,
 Charles Whitman Wetmore,
 Joseph Wilby,
 Munroe Livingston Willard.

BOWDOIN PRIZE DISSERTATIONS.*Resident Graduate.*

Charles Leavitt Beals Whitney.

Class of 1872.

Allen Walton Gould.

Present Senior Class.

Charles Theodore Russell.

BOYLSTON PRIZES FOR ELOCUTION.*First Prizes.*

George Riddle, of the Present Junior Class.

Ernest Francisco Fenollosa, of the Present Junior Class.

Second Prizes.

Arthur Howard Pickering, of the Present Junior Class.

Richard Henry Dana, of the Present Junior Class.

George Wigglesworth, of the Present Junior Class.

LEE PRIZES FOR READING.

First Prizes.

Theodore Claudius Pease,

Joseph Wilby.

*Second Prizes.*John Brazer Draper,
William Henry Holman,
Waldo Burnett,Charles Whitman Wetmore,
Lester Williams Clark.

VI.

DEGREES.

Ordinary Degrees.

Bachelors of Arts of the Class of 1872	112
Bachelors of Arts of former Classes	3
Masters of Arts of the Class of 1869	82
Masters of Arts of former Classes	64
Graduates of the Divinity School	10
Bachelors of Divinity	4
Doctors of Medicine	58
Doctors of Dental Medicine	15
Bachelors of Laws	40
Bachelor of Science	1

*Honorary Degrees.**Masters of Arts.*

Thomas Motley, of Jamaica Plain.

Ferdinand Bôcher, Professor in Harvard University.

Doctor of Dental Medicine.

Thomas Henderson Chandler, Professor in Harvard University.

Doctor of Divinity.

Ezra Abbot, Professor in Harvard University.

Doctors of Laws.

Professor James Martineau, of London, England.

William Barrett Washburn, Governor of the Commonwealth.

Ulysses Simpson Grant, President of the United States.

VII.

COMMITTEES OF THE OVERSEERS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

1. *Committee to visit the University.*

The President and Secretary of the Board of Overseers, His Excellency, the Governor, His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, The President of the Senate,	The Speaker of the House of Representatives, The Secretary of the Board of Education, The Chairman of each of the other Visiting Committees.
---	---

2. *Committee to visit the Academical Department.*

Samuel Eliot, LL. D., Charles Francis Adams, LL. D., James Freeman Clarke, D. D., Ralph Waldo Emerson, LL. D., Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL. D., Hon. George S. Hillard, Epes S. Dixwell, Esq., Henry Wheatland, M. D., Prof. Alpheus Crosby,	William Endicott, Jr., Esq., T. Wentworth Higginson, Esq., William D. Howells, Esq., Hon. Charles Hale, Gen. John C. Palfrey, Chauncey Wright, Esq., Thomas B. Aldrich, Esq., James B. Thayer, Esq., Arthur G. Sedgwick, Esq.
---	---

3. *Committee to visit the Divinity School.*

Rev. Edward E. Hale, James Walker, D. D., Thomas Hill, D. D., Seth Sweetser, D. D., Rev. Phillips Brooks,	Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, George W. Briggs, D. D., Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Rev. Charles E. Grinnell, Rev. Adams Ayer.
---	---

4. *Committee to visit the Law School.*

E. Rockwood Hoar, LL. D., Hon. Francis E. Parker, Hon. Darwin E. Ware, William G. Russell, Esq., Henry W. Paine, LL. D., Benjamin R. Curtis, LL. D.,	Sidney Bartlett, LL. D., William C. Endicott, Esq., George O. Shattuck, Esq., Henry W. Muzzey, Esq., Edwin H. Abbot, Esq.
---	---

5. *Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School and the School of Mining and Practical Geology.*

James Lawrence, Esq., Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Theodore Lyman, Esq., Waldo Higginson, Esq., Erastus B. Bigelow, Esq., Benjamin S. Rotch, Esq.,	Robert W. Hooper, M. D., James B. Francis, Esq., Samuel S. Shaw, Esq., Hon. J. Wiley Edmands, Prof. Alfred P. Rockwell, Prof. William R. Ware.
--	---

6. *Committee to visit the Medical and Dental Schools.*

Samuel A. Green, M. D.,	William Read, M. D.,
Martin Brimmer, Esq.,	Charles G. Putnam, M. D.,
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D.,	George Hayward, M. D.,
Winslow Lewis, M. D.,	Daniel Harwood, M. D.,
Henry I. Bowditch, M. D.,	Hall Curtis, M. D.,
Morrill Wyman, M. D.,	Frederic Winsor, M. D.

7. *Committee to visit the Observatory.*

J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D.,
John C. Ropes, Esq.,	David Sears, Jr., Esq.,
Joseph Coolidge, Esq.,	Henry A. Whitney, Esq.,
Robert Treat Paine, Esq.,	John J. Dixwell, Esq.
Henry C. Perkins, M. D.,	Alvan Clark, Esq.

8. *Committee to visit the Library.*

Hon. George S. Hillard,	James W. Thompson, D. D.,
Samuel A. Green, M. D.,	Edwin P. Whipple, Esq.,
Prof. George W. C. Noble,	Henry G. Denny, Esq.,
Samuel Eliot, LL. D.,	Charles Deane, Esq.,
Rev. Phillips Brooks,	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Esq.,
Charles Folsom, Esq.,	James T. Fields, Esq.,
Rev. Richard M. Hodges,	Rev. Henry F. Jenks,
Samuel F. Haven, LL. D.,	Justin Winsor, Esq.,
Edward Jarvis, M. D.,	Charles A. Cutter, Esq.

9. *Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.*

Hon. William A. Richardson,	Charles E. Guild, Esq.,
J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	Edward Bangs, Esq.,
Waldo Higginson, Esq.,	Gen. Francis A. Osborn.
Stephen Salisbury, Esq.,	

10. *Committee on Elections.*

Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL. D.,	John C. Ropes, Esq.,
Henry W. Paine, LL. D.,	George O. Shattuck, Esq.
Henry Lee, Esq.,	

11. *Committee on Reports and Resolutions.*

William Gray, Esq.,	Hon. Darwin E. Ware,
William G. Russell, Esq.,	Prof. George W. C. Noble,
James Lawrence, Esq.,	Martin Brimmer, Esq.
Hon. Francis E. Parker,	

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

1872.

6. *Committee to visit the Medical and Dental Schools.*

Samuel A. Green, M. D.,	William Read, M. D.,
Martin Brimmer, Esq.,	Charles G. Putnam, M. D.,
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D.,	George Hayward, M. D.,
Winslow Lewis, M. D.,	Daniel Harwood, M. D.,
Henry I. Bowditch, M. D.,	Hall Curtis, M. D.,
Morrill Wyman, M. D.,	Frederic Winsor, M. D.

7. *Committee to visit the Observatory.*

J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D.,
John C. Ropes, Esq.,	David Sears, Jr., Esq.,
Joseph Coolidge, Esq.,	Henry A. Whitney, Esq.,
Robert Treat Paine, Esq.,	John J. Dixwell, Esq.
Henry C. Perkins, M. D.,	Alvan Clark, Esq.

8. *Committee to visit the Library.*

Hon. George S. Hillard,	James W. Thompson, D. D.,
Samuel A. Green, M. D.,	Edwin P. Whipple, Esq.,
Prof. George W. C. Noble,	Henry G. Denny, Esq.,
Samuel Eliot, LL. D.,	Charles Deane, Esq.,
Rev. Phillips Brooks,	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Esq.,
Charles Folsom, Esq.,	James T. Fields, Esq.,
Rev. Richard M. Hodges,	Rev. Henry F. Jenks,
Samuel F. Haven, LL. D.,	Justin Winsor, Esq.,
Edward Jarvis, M. D.,	Charles A. Cutter, Esq.

9. *Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.*

Hon. William A. Richardson,	Charles E. Guild, Esq.,
J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	Edward Bangs, Esq.,
Waldo Higginson, Esq.,	Gen. Francis A. Osborn.
Stephen Salisbury, Esq.,	

10. *Committee on Elections.*

Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL. D.,	John C. Ropes, Esq.,
Henry W. Paine, LL. D.,	George O. Shattuck, Esq.
Henry Lee, Esq.,	

11. *Committee on Reports and Resolutions.*

William Gray, Esq.,	Hon. Darwin E. Ware,
William G. Russell, Esq.,	Prof. George W. C. Noble,
James Lawrence, Esq.,	Martin Brimmer, Esq.
Hon. Francis E. Parker,	

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

1872.



TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

TO THE HONORABLE AND REVEREND,
THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:—

THE Treasurer respectfully presents his Annual Statement of the Financial affairs of the College.

By direction of the Corporation the Treasurer has assumed "full charge and control of the building occupied by the Medical School, and of all the receipts and expenditures of the said school."

Under similar directions, the building occupied by the Dental School, and the charge and control of the receipts and expenditures of that School, have been placed in his hands. Both of these trusts have been assumed at the request of the Faculties of these Schools.

It has also been voted by the Corporation that the fund heretofore called the Bussey Institution Income Fund, accumulated for building purposes, be henceforth called the Bussey Building Fund, to be held for such purposes; and that a new account be opened, to be called the Bussey Institution Account, which shall be an account of the current annual receipts and expenditures of the School of Agriculture and Horticulture.

A portion of Leonard Jarvis's bequest, amounting to \$ 3,046.59, heretofore standing in the Stock Account, has been placed in the Jarvis fund.

The valuation of Samuel Ward's gift, being \$ 1,200, has been taken from the Stock Account; and the amount of the gift of John Glover, being \$ 350 and increase, has been taken from the Exhibitions Account. Both of these will be hereafter specified as separate accounts.

The funds separately invested are as follows : —

Funds.	Investments.	Principal.	Income.
Bowditch Scholarships (part of),	United States 6% Bonds,	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 4,714.50
James Lawrence Fund,	" " "	50,000.00	3,335.62
Gray Fund for Engravings (part of),	" " "	15,000.00	1,030.71
Charles Minot Fund (part of),	Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburg R. R. Bonds,	60,000.00	4,147.50
Graduates' Scholarship (part of),	Hann. & St. Joseph R. R. Bonds,	20,000.00	1,600.00
Botanic Garden Fund (part of),	New York Central R. R. Bonds,	17,000.00	1,002.58
Herbarium Fund (part of),	Ionia & Lansing R. R. Bonds,	11,520.00	960.00
Anonymous Gift for Ob- servatory, now used to pay annuities,	Selma, Marion, & Mem- phis R. R. Bonds.	5,000.00	437.04
	Burlington, Cedar Rap- ids, & M. R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	392.87
Adams Ayer Fund,	European & N. Ameri- can R. R. Bond,	1,000.00	66.96
Shattuck Scholarships (part of),	Cocheco M'fg Co.,	7,000.00	2,000.00
Geo. C. Shattuck Fund (part of),	Stark Mills " "	7,000.00	1,050.00
Bussey Trust (part of),	Real Estate,	329,702.23	32,660.30
Charles Sanders Fund,	" "	20,000.00	112.96
Leonard Jarvis Fund (part of),	" "	11,800.00	690.42
Samuel Ward's Gift,	Ward's Island, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00	{ None this year.
Pennoyer Scholarships (part of),	Pennoyer Annuity in England,	4,444.44	307.74

Amounts carried forward . . . \$ 635,666.67 \$ 54,509.20

Amounts brought forward . . .	\$ 685,666.67	\$ 54,509.20
Rumford Fund (part of), French Rentes,	10,000.00	641.56
Gray Fund for Museum, Mortgage,	50,000.00	3,500.00
Jonathan Phillips Fund, "	10,000.00	600.00
Fund of Class of 1802 } (part of), "	5,000.00	350.00
	<u>\$ 710,666.67</u>	<u>\$ 59,600.76</u>

The funds invested as a whole comprise all the funds of the College except those above enumerated as specially invested. The investments and income of these funds are as follows : —

Investments.	Principal.	Income.
Notes and Mortgages,	\$ 369,578.74	\$ 29,215.41
Thayer Club Indebtedness,	1,750.00	156.14
Railroad Bonds,	295,900.00	22,668.42
" Stock,*	28,208.00	607.75
United States Bonds,	90,345.67	5,458.88
New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds,	9,000.00	None this year.
Bank Stock,	32,786.00	3,822.40
Manufacturing Stock,	108,940.00	20,200.00
Real Estate,	636,522.08	53,261.87
Unoccupied Lands,	106,887.49	
Sanders Estate (advances for annuity } and repairs), }	3,392.98	
Brattle Street Reversion,	1,000.00	
Due from Lawrence Scientific School,	17,264.66	
" " Medical School,	6,812.36	
" " Dental School,	15,159.00	
" " Law School,	302.80	
" " Observatory,	397.71	
Paid on account of enlarging Boylston Hall,	11,810.00	
" for moving and repairing Dane Hall,	9,210.42	
Term Bills not collected Sept. 1,	47,295.11	
Cash Balances : —		
In Suffolk National Bank,	4,901.74	
" hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward,	122.58	
Total of general investments,	<u>\$ 1,797,587.34</u>	<u>\$ 135,390.87</u>
" special "	<u>710,666.67</u>	
Amount of Funds, Aug. 31, 1872,	<u>\$2,508,254.01</u>	

* The greater part of this Railroad Stock was a gift received in June.

The net income as above (\$ 135,390.87) has been divided among the funds not specially invested, at the rate of $7\frac{82}{100}$ per cent, with the exception of a small balance of \$ 226.86, which has been carried to the credit of the University account.

The following table shows the deficiency of income to meet expenditures, namely, \$ 11,444.30.

University Salaries and Expenses,	\$ 22,089.48	
College Expenses,	35,701.23	
Library, Salaries and Expenses (not Books),	14,494.99	
Gymnasium, Salaries and Expenses,	1,345.96	
College, Salaries,	93,116.66	
Repairs to College Buildings,	13,933.37	
		<u>\$ 180,681.69</u>

To meet the above there is

Interest on Funds for		
University Salaries and Expenses,	\$ 21,600.02	
College Expenses,	2,346.00	
Library and Gymnasium Expenses, <i>none</i> .		
College Salaries,	32,165.91	
Repairs on College Buildings, <i>none</i> .		
Cash received from Undergraduates,	111,904.05	
" " for the Degree of A. M.,	771.00	
Sundries,	223.55	
Undivided balance of Income credited to } University Account,	226.86	169,237 39
Balance, showing deficit, charged to Stock Account,		<u>\$ 11,444.30</u>

Subscriptions and gifts have been received as follows:—

\$ 1,500 from Mr. J. P. Cooke and Professor J. P. Cooke, Jr., towards the cost of improvements to Boylston Hall.

\$ 2,000 from the Class of 1841 to found the "Scholarship of the Class of 1841."

\$ 50 from Mr. Thomas C. Clarke, of Philadelphia, and \$ 50 from Mr. George R. Baldwin, now of Quebec, to the Lawrence Scientific School, for the purchase of Engineering instruments.

From Professor John Bacon, for the use of the Chemical department of the Medical School, the chemical apparatus left in the laboratory at the close of his term of service, including nearly the whole of the apparatus used by him, together with cases and other furniture.

From Professor Henry J. Bigelow, in behalf of the members of the former Medical Faculty, the fund known to them as the Library Fund, amounting to \$ 1,422.13, the income to be used by the Medical Faculty of Boston for the purchase of books for the Professors' Library; also a lot of land in front of the Medical College, known as the Nelson Lot; and the interest of the members of that Faculty in students' notes for instruction, given before September, 1871, and remaining unpaid January 1, 1873.

From Colonel Francis L. Lee, the appropriation for his professional services for eighteen months in and upon the College grounds, towards the improvements therein.

From Nathaniel Thayer, \$ 550 for tiles for tables in the Chemical Laboratory in Boylston Hall.

From Mrs. R. S. Mackintosh, and Messrs. Thomas G., William S., and Nathan Appleton, children of the late

Nathan Appleton, a proposal to provide \$ 15,000 to alter and decorate the interior of Appleton Chapel.

From the Hon. George Bancroft, the second and third instalments of his gift for the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship Fund.

From David C. Smith, executor of John B. Barringer of Schenectady, notice that the President and Fellows of Harvard College were the residuary legatees under his will, for the benefit of the Chemical department of the Lawrence Scientific School.

From Dr. Edward H. Clarke, to the Medical College, the plates and specimens used by him as illustrations of his lectures on *Materia Medica*.

From Hollis Hunnewell, books on *Mediæval History*.

From the Trustees under the will of the late James Arnold, of New Bedford, the sum of \$ 99,345.48, to found a Professorship of Arboriculture, and to maintain an Arboretum.

From Mrs. Caroline Gilman, in the name of herself and her daughters, a framed photograph of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Gilman, together with a handsomely printed copy of the Centennial Ode, written by him for the celebration of 1836, and called "Fair Harvard."

From the same anonymous friend to whom the College has been indebted for several similar annual gifts, \$ 1,000 for the Botanic Garden.

From Francis H. Appleton, \$ 100 for the purchase of books for the use of the Agricultural department of the Bussey Institution.

NATH. SILSBEE, *Treasurer.*

Boston, November 1, 1872.

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Interest on Notes, Mortgages, &c.,	\$ 33,025.27	
“ “ Old debt, and advances to the Thayer Club,	796.28	
		<hr/> \$ 33,821.55
“ “ United States Bonds,		14,539.71
“ “ Railroad Bonds, —		
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore,	6,000.00	
Ionia and Lansing,	5,760.00	
Eastern,	3,000.00	
Burlington and Missouri River,	2,686.00	
New York Central,	1,652.00	
Old Colony and Newport,	693.00	
Hannibal and St. Joseph,	5,600.00	
Peoria and Hannibal,	800.00	
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg,	4,147.50	
European and North American,	66.96	
Selma, Marion, and Memphis,	437.04	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota,	392.87	
Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota,	40.00	
		<hr/> 31,275.37
Dividends on Stocks.		
Charles River National Bank,	720.00	
First (Cambridge) “ “	600.00	
Fitchburg “ “	288.00	
Massachusetts “ “	290.30	
Merchants’ “ “	380.00	
New England “ “	300.00	
Old Boston “ “	1,244.10	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company,	2,040.00	
Appleton “ “	650.00	
Boston “ “	1,300.00	
Cocheco “ “	2,000.00	
Lawrence “ “	750.00	
Massachusetts “ “	1,120.00	
Merrimack “ “	3,400.00	
Pacific Mills “ “	9,020.00	
Stark “ “	2,850.00	
Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad,	335.25	
Michigan Central Railroad,	220.00	
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company,	52.50	
Milwaukee Iron Company,	120.00	
		<hr/> 27,680.15
Annuities.		
John Glover’s,	16.67	
William Pennoyer’s,	307.74	
		<hr/> 324.41
Real Estate.		
From Rents, &c.,		114,864.87
		<hr/>
Amount carried forward,		\$ 222,506.06

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1872.*

EXPENSES.

Paid to account of Expenses in the	
University, as per Table I.,	\$ 22,185.13
College, " " " II.	
Salaries for instruction,	\$ 93,139.66
Repairs and Improvements,	22,243.37
General Expenses,	34,901.23
Scholarships,	22,191.98
Beneficiaries,	1,348.90
Prizes for Reading, Dissertations, &c.,	530.34
Botanic Garden,	3,347.50
Herbarium,	895.89
Gymnasium,	1,345.96
	<hr/> 179,944.83
Library, as per Table III.	
Books,	8,243.81
Salaries and other expenses,	14,494.99
	<hr/> 22,738.80
Divinity School, as per Table IV.,	19,007.08
Law School, as per Table V.,	27,286.00
Medical School, } as per Table VI.,	{ 41,269.15
Dental School, }	{ 1,357.67
Lawrence Scientific School, as per Table VII.,	36,227.96
Observatory, as per Table VIII.,	13,419.89
Bussey Building Fund, }	{ 34,568.07
Bussey Institution, }	{ 17,597.03
James Arnold Fund, }	{ 265 00
Real Estate, for Repairs, Insurance, &c.,	28,064.81
On account of moving and repairing Dane Hall,	2,766.67
Annuities.	
Bussey,	6,100.00
Sanders (final payment),	1,293.34
Gore,	1,200.00
Osgood,	360.00
Class of 1802,	170.00
Anonymous,	829.91
	<hr/> 9,953.25
Amount carried forward,	\$ 456,651.34

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending.*

INCOME.

	Amount brought forward,	\$ 222,506.06
Term Bills.		
College, as per Table II.,	\$ 111,132.55	
Divinity School, as per Table IV.,	3,413.67	
Law School, as per Table V.,	16,179.00	
Medical School, } as per Table VI.,	24,055.24	
Dental School, }	1,077.67	
Lawrence Scientific School, as per Table VII.,	4,342.05	
Bussey Institution, as per Table IX., . . .	650.00	
		<hr/> 160,850.18
Sundries.		
From Trustees of Thayer Scholarships, . . .	3,600.00	
“ “ Count Rumford's Legacy,	641.56	
“ “ Edward Hopkins,	251.39	
“ Pew rents in Appleton Chapel,	384.00	
For use of Library by Resident Graduates and others,	225.00	
“ “ Gymnasium by Professional Students, .	150.00	
“ the Degree of Master of Arts,	771.00	
“ “ Bachelor of Arts out of course, . .	12.50	
“ Catalogues sold,	3.35	
“ Wood sold,	214.00	
“ Rents in Divinity School (not students), .	170.88	
“ Loans repaid, College,	478.75	
“ “ Law School,	166.00	
“ Fees in Infirmary, Dental School,	121.00	
“ Sale of agricultural products, Bussey Institution,	53.60	
“ “ Catalogue and Photographs at the Gray		
Collection,	36.00	
		<hr/> 7,279.53
		<hr/> \$ 390,635.77

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

For Notes and Mortgages paid off,	\$ 181,856.67
John Glover's Annuity, paid off,	350.00
Sale of United States 6% Bond, \$ 500,	553.13
“ “ 20 Old Colony and Newport Railroad Bonds,	19,248.05
“ “ 15 shares Atlantic Cotton Mills,	13,398.65
“ “ 11 “ Great Falls Manufacturing Co., . .	1,245.37
“ “ 5 “ Hamilton “ “	4,487.50
“ “ 25 “ Lawrence “ “	26,184.87
“ “ 24 “ Suffolk “ “	9,575.04
“ “ 10 “ Tremont “ “	4,987.00
Additional Subscription towards the purchase of the	
Holmes Estate, Cambridge,	1,000.00
James Arnold's gift for Arboretum,	99,345.48
John Thornton Kirkland, Fellowship, . . .	6,000.50
Class of 1841, Scholarship,	2,000.00

Amounts carried forward, \$ 370,232.26 390,635.77

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1872.*

EXPENSES.

	Amount brought forward,	\$ 456,651.34
Sundries.		
Paid principal and interest on Mortgage on Marsh land in Brighton,	2,539.28	
" interest on Mortgage on Estate No. 50 Allen Street (6 mos.),	350.00	
" cash advanced by Suffolk National Bank,	18,472.21	
		21,361.49
" for engravings and salary of Curator from Gray Fund,		1,823.82
" to the Treasurers of the Herring Pond and Marshpee Indians the income of the Daniel Williams Fund,	1,111.00	
" to the Minister and Teacher at Tyngsborough, Mass., the income of the Sarah Winslow Fund,	337.60	
		1,448.60
		\$ 481,285.25

INVESTMENTS.

In Notes and Mortgages,	\$ 162,883.21
Holyoke House, Cambridge,	\$ 120,470.97
" " Less paid last year,	76,001.26
	44,469.71
	207,352.92

The following property was received as a portion of the

James Arnold Fund, —

United States 6% Bonds,	\$ 12,000.00	valued at	13,955.00
Chicago, Dubuque, and Minn. Railroad Bond,	1,000.00	" "	900.00
New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds,	10,000.00	" "	9,000.00
Pittsfield and No. Adams R. R. Stock,	13 shares	" "	1,300.00
New Bedford and Taunton R.R. Stock,	8	" "	880.00
Michigan Central R. R. Stock,	44	" "	5,148.00
Chicago, Bur., and Quincy R. R. Stock,	110	" "	14,630.00
Quincy Railroad Bridge Co.,	10	" "	1,250.00
Milwaukee Iron Co.,	15	" "	1,500.00
New Bedford Copper Co.,	10	" "	250.00
Wamsutta Mills,	80	" "	8,880.00
Merchants' National Bank (New Bedford),	5	" "	650.00
Notes Receivable,			38,356.67
			96,699.67

Balance, August 31, 1872: —

In Suffolk National Bank,	4,901.74
" hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, including Term Bills not collected at that date,	47,417.69
	52,319.43

Amount carried forward, \$ 837,657.27

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

Amounts brought forward,	\$ 370,232.26	390,635.77
Mrs. R. J. Mackintosh , London, for repairs on Appleton Chapel,	2,500.00	
Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture ,	3,000.00	
George Woodbury Swett , for Laboratory of Physiology in Medical School,	5,000.00	
Medical Library Fund , from members of the former Medical Faculty,	1,422.13	
J. P. Cooke , and Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr. , toward the cost of improvements on Boylston Hall,	1,500.00	
G. W. Wales , for the purchase of Books,	200.00	
Hollis Hunnewell , " "	30.00	
F. H. Appleton , " "	100.00	
Prof. Ezra Abbot , a balance in his hands for the purchase of Books,	67.04	
George R. Baldwin and Thomas C. Clarke , for the purchase of Engineering Instruments,	100.00	
Anonymous gift for immediate use at the Botanic Garden,	1,000.00	
Thayer Club for reduction of debt,	537.81	
Baring Bros. & Co. , advances on account,	6,313.41	
Dental School , mortgage note on Estate No. 50 Allen Street,	10,000.00	
	<hr/>	402,002.65

Balance, September 1, 1871:—

In hands of George Dexter , Steward, including Term Bills not collected at that date,	45,018.85
	<hr/>
	\$ 837,657.27

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1871.*

EXPENSES.

Amount brought forward, \$ 837,657.27

\$ 837,657.27

The following Account exhibits the State of the Property, as embraced in the Treasurer's Books, August 31, 1872.

Notes and Mortgages,		\$ 434,578.74
United States Bonds,	\$ 222,450 valued at	225,345.67
New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds,	10,000 " "	9,000.00

Railroad Bonds.

Phil., Wil., and Baltimore,	\$ 100,000 valued at \$ 95,000.00	
Ionia and Lansing,	72,000 " "	59,520.00
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg,	60,000 " "	60,000.00
Eastern Railroad,	50,000 " "	48,000.00
Burlington and Missouri River,	34,000 " "	34,000.00
New York Central,	28,000 " "	27,000.00
Hannibal and St. Joseph,	70,000 " "	70,000.00
Peoria and Hannibal,	10,000 " "	10,000.00
European and North American,	1,000 " "	1,000.00
Selma, Marion, and Memphis,	5,000 " "	5,000.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota,	5,000 " "	5,000.00
Chicago, Dubuque, and Minn.,	1,000 " "	900.00
		<hr/> 415,420.00

Bank Stock.

Charles River National Bank,	60 shares,	6,000.00
First (Cambridge) National Bank,	50 "	5,000.00
Fitchburg " "	24 "	2,403.00
Massachusetts " "	12 "	3,000.00
Merchants' " "	38 "	3,800.00
New England " "	30 "	3,000.00
Old Boston " "	200 "	8,933.00
Merchants' (New Bedford) " "	5 "	650.00
		<hr/> 32,786.00

Railroad Stock.

Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy,	110 shares,	14,630.00
Pittsfield and North Adams,	63 "	6,300.00
Michigan Central,	44 "	5,148.00
New Bedford and Taunton,	8 "	880.00
Quincy R. R. Bridge Co.,	10 "	1,250.00
		<hr/> 28,208.00

Manufacturing Stock.

Amoskeag,	12 shares,	12,000.00
Appleton,	5 "	5,000.00
Boston,	10 "	7,000.00
Cocheco,	20 "	7,000.00
Manchester Print Works,	3 "	3,000.00
Massachusetts Mills,	7 "	6,600.00
Merrimack,	17 "	17,000.00
Pacific Mills,	41 "	35,810.00
Stark "	19 "	18,900.00
Wamsutta Mills,	80 "	8,880.00
Milwaukee Iron Co.,	15 "	1,500.00
New Bedford Copper Co.,	10 "	250.00
		<hr/> 122,940.00

Amount carried forward, \$ 1,268,278.41

	mount brought forward.	\$ 1,268,278.41
Real Estate.		
Houses and Lands in Cambridge yielding income,	333,355.77	
Sanders Estate, Cambridge,	23,392.98	
Unimproved Lands in Cambridge,	106,887.49	
Bussey Real Estate in Boston and Dedham,	329,702.23	
Amory Estate, Franklin Street, Boston,	168,067.62	
Webb " Washington Street, Boston,	57,273.07	
Estate on Hawley Street, Boston,	48,650.28	
" " Hawkins Street, "	29,175.34	
Jarvis Estate, Baltimore,	11,800.00	
Ward's Island, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00	
Reversion of Buildings on Brattle Street, Boston,	1,000.00	
	—	1,110,504.78
Sundries.		
In hands of Count Rumford's Trustees in Paris,	10,000.00	
Annuity of William Pennoyer, valued at	4,444.44	
Due from Lawrence Scientific School,	17,264.66	
" " Medical School,	6,812.36	
" " Dental "	15,159.00	
" " Law "	302.80	
" " Observatory,	397.71	
" " Thayer Club,	1,750.00	
Paid on account of enlarging Boylston Hall,	11,810.00	
" " " " moving and repairing Dane Hall,	9,210.42	
Term Bills not collected Sept. 1,	47,295.11	
	—	124,446.50
Balances.		
In Suffolk National Bank,	4,901.74	
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward,	122.58	
	—	5,024.32
		\$ 2,508,254.01

And the foregoing Property represents the following Funds and Balances, and is answerable for the same.

Principal Sept. 1st, 1871.		Principal Aug. 31st, 1872.
\$ 171,944.51	Stock Account (so called),	\$ 154,016.08
74,730.61	Insurance and Guaranty Fund (so called),	74,730.61
5,000.00	Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	5,000.00
15,000.00	Israel Munson Fund,	15,000.00
13,710.52	Leonard Jarvis Fund,	16,757.11
4,644.06	Peter C. Brooks Fund for building a	
	President's House,	4,921.93
150.35	Thomas Cotton Fund,	150.95
\$ 285,180.05	Amounts carried forward,	\$ 270,576.68

Principal
Sept. 1st, 1871.

\$ 285,180.05

Amounts brought forward,

Principal Aug. 31st, 1872.

\$ 270,576.68

COLLEGE FUNDS.

26,427.28	Alford Professorship,	26,427.28
26,988.00	Boylston "	26,988.00
20,590.00	Eliot "	20,590.00
10,000.00	" (Jon. Phillips's gift),	10,000.00
3,333.34	Erving "	3,333.34
34,277.13	Fisher "	34,277.13
16,677.13	Hersey "	16,677.13
3,568.89	Hollis (Mathematics),	3,568.89
41,012.31	McLean "	41,012.31
20,000.00	Perkins "	20,000.00
23,828.75	Plummer "	23,828.75
50,000.00	Pope "	50,000.00
53,462.36	Rumford "	54,315.46
22,037.93	Smith "	22,037.93
15,467.03	Fund for Permanent Tutors, .	15,467.03
10,030.00	Thomas Lee Fund for the Hersey Professor,	11,929.66
50,000.00	Class Subscription Fund, .	50,000.00
16,359.75	Hollis Professorship of Divinity, .	17,639.10
965.09	Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures, .	1,040.55
30,000.00	Jonathan Phillips Fund (unrestricted), .	30,000.00
334.11	Henry Flynt's Bequest, .	335.44
	John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,	6,313.30
10,531.38	Harris Fellowship, .	10,576.72
2,307.86	Abbot Scholarship, .	2,338.14
644.13	Alford "	654.50
11,234.51	Bigelow "	11,279.72
90,957.05	Bowditch "	90,310.41
2,389.42	Browne "	2,426.32
6,380.41	Class of 1802 Scholarship, .	6,518.36
2,804.65	" 1814 "	2,873.98
4,317.77	" 1815 " (Kirkland),	4,346.45
3,442.37	" 1817 "	3,311.57
2,347.56	" 1835 "	2,381.16
	" 1841 "	2,156.40
22,389.13	Graduates' "	22,975.96
4,212.00	Hollis "	4,166.38
7,678.40	Morey "	7,375.81
5,820.87	Pennoyer "	5,831.26
4,387.34	Saltonstall " (Mary & Leverett),	4,103.74
	" (Dorothy),	326.70
2,704.34	Sever "	2,765.84
8,358.00	Sewall "	8,261.60
22,144.99	Shattuck "	23,829.32
2,406.89	Story "	2,445.09
3,677.50	Gorham Thomas "	3,665.10
5,310.22	Toppan "	5,425.49
23,175.28	Townsend "	22,987.64
3,315.47	Walcott "	3,374.74

\$ 1,013,476.69

Amounts carried forward,

\$ 742,489 70 270,576.68

Principal Sept. 1st, 1871.		Principal Aug. 31st, 1872.
\$1,013,476.69	Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$742,489.70 270,576.68
1,656.42	B. D. Greene's Bequest for Scholarship, . . .	1,775.96
10,072.01	Exhibitions,	10,321.89
1,303.64	Senior Exhibition,	1,345.59
	Samuel Ward Fund,	1,200.00
	John Glover "	544.28
1,077.10	Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,	1,161.34
13,865.57	Lee Prizes for Reading,	14,124.89
3,762.47	Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	4,011.73
7,417.54	Bowdoin " " Dissertations,	7,937.62
416.48	Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"	400.13
19,225.83	Botanic Garden Fund,	20,237.83
15,126.01	Mass. Fund for Botanic Garden,	15,126.01
12,415.89	Herbarium Fund,	12,550.07
		<u>833,227.04</u>

LIBRARY FUNDS.

10,772.63	Subscription for Library,	11,268.27
2,022.84	Bowditch Fund,	1,895.85
70.68	Boyden "	76.23
5,184.75	Farrar "	5,465.49
14.12	Hall "	1.97
2,659.62	Haven "	2,349.96
4,900.88	Hayward "	5,032.61
2,222.15	Hollis "	2,295.39
2,067.62	Homer "	2,227.41
5,081.83	Lane "	4,988.59
63,128.13	Minot "	63,424.03
5,365.42	Salisbury "	4,983.16
3,698.44	Shapleigh "	3,363.15
5,106.59	Ward "	5,065.63
359.80	Wales "	474.87
		<u>112,912.61</u>

LAW SCHOOL FUNDS.

15,000.00	Dane Professorship,	15,000.00
13,837.92	Bussey "	13,837.92
7,943.63	Royall "	7,943.63
		<u>36,781.55</u>

MEDICAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

19,629.51	Jackson Medical Fund,	18,278.71
14,000.00	Geo. C. Shattuck Fund,	13,579.64
7,079.29	Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,	7,441.80
3,644.73	Boylston Fund for Medical Prizes,	3,529.76
1,083.20	" " " " Books,	1,167.90
	Medical Library Fund,	1,478.33
		<u>45,476.14</u>

DIVINITY SCHOOL FUNDS.

27,487.58	General Fund,	27,487.58
31,429.58	Bussey Professorship,	35,794.04
15,253.15	Parkman "	15,253.15
\$ 1,368,859.74	Amounts carried forward,	\$ 78,534.77 1,298,974.03

Principal Sept. 1st, 1871.		Principal Aug. 31st, 1872.
\$ 1,368,859.74	Amounts brought forward,	\$ 78,534.77 1,298,974.02
5,722.31	Hancock Professorship,	5,722.31
19,314.65	Dexter Lectureship,	19,314.65
8,747.32	Henry Lienow Fund,	8,747.32
5,000.00	Mary P. Townsend Fund,	5,000.00
2,000.00	Winthrop Ward "	2,000.00
1,000.00	Samuel Hoar "	1,000.00
1,000.00	Abraham W. Fuller "	1,000.00
1,000.00	Caroline Merriam "	1,000.00
18,700.39	Jackson Foundation,	18,700.39
5,487.33	Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Funds,	5,487.33
2,000.00	J. Henry Kendall Fund,	2,000.00
2,000.00	Nancy Kendall "	2,000.00
867.94	Lewis Gould "	867.94
1,000.00	Adams Ayer "	1,000.00
		152,374.71

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

36,959.21	Professorship of Engineering,	36,959.21
2,724.29	Professorship of Chemistry,	2,724.29
50,000.00	James Lawrence Fund,	50,000.00
58,606.12	Abbott Lawrence "	58,606.12
51,750.00	Gray Fund for Zoölogical Museum,	51,750.00
		200,039.62

OBSERVATORY FUNDS.

104,292.13	Edward B. Phillips Fund,	104,292.13
20,000.00	James Hayward "	20,000.00
15,008.60	Sears "	15,595.45
12,880.18	Quincy "	10,748.28
10,000.00	Anonymous Observatory Fund (at present charged with an Annuity),	10,000.00
		160,635.86

FUNDS FOR THE ERECTION OF AN
ALUMNI HALL.

20,000.00	Charles Sanders Gift,	20,000.00
30,993.47	" " Bequest,	33,417.20
7,250.06	Gift of Class of 1807,	7,817.01
		61,234.21

OTHER FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

410,709.18	Bussey Trust (income thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ to Bussey Institution, $\frac{1}{4}$ to Law School, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to Divinity School),	410,709.18
58,453.10	Bussey Institution,	2,654.10
	Bussey Building Fund,	28,456.07
	James Arnold Fund,	101,022.68
19,560.23	Gray Fund for Engravings,	19,068.84
19,553.42	Gore Annuity Fund,	19,892.54
\$ 2,371,439.67	Amounts carried forward,	\$ 581,793.41 1,879,258.42

Principal Sept. 1st, 1871.		Principal Aug. 31st, 1872.
\$2,371,439.67	Amounts brought forward, .	\$ 581,793.41 1,873,258.42
6,128.50	Mary Osgood Fund (at present charged with an Annuity), . .	6,247.75
1,201.23	Gospel Church Fund, . . .	1,295.17
3,020.48	John Foster Fund (income to Law School, Divinity School, and Medical School, in turn),	3,020.48
	Gift for Appleton Chapel, . . .	2,500.00
	Gift for books on Chemistry, . . .	82.18
2,523.33	For payment of Mortgage on Marsh Land.	
2,082.76	Baring Bros. & Co. (bal. due them), .	8,396.17
614.58	Exchange Account,	1,354.28
18,472.21	Suffolk National Bank (bal. due).	
	Notes payable,	10,000.00
		<u>614,639.44</u>

**FUNDS IN TRUST FOR PURPOSES NOT
CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE.**

15,552.61	Daniel Williams Fund, for the con- version of the Indians,	15,657.85
4,675.94	Sarah Winalow Fund, for the Minister and Teacher at Tyngsborough, Mass.,	4,698.30
		<u>20,356.15</u>
<u>\$2,425,711.31</u>		<u>\$2,508,254.01</u>

Total amount of Funds, August 31st, 1872, as above,	\$2,508,254.01
" " " " September 1st, 1871, "	<u>2,425,711.31</u>
Showing a total increase during the year of	\$82,542.70
Which is made up as follows :—	
Gifts forming new Funds,	\$111,335.15
Increase of Funds established during the year, . . .	2,246.38
Indebtedness on Estate on Allen Street, Boston, . . .	10,000.00
	<u>\$123,581.53</u>
Deduct decrease more than increase of Funds which appear both at the beginning and end of the year,	\$20,043.29
And balances of sundry accounts which have been paid off,	20,995.54 41,038.83
	<u>\$82,542.70</u>
Net decrease of old Funds as above stated,	\$20,043.29
Less increase of Funds established during the year,	\$2,246.38
Less indebtedness for mortgage on Allen St. Est., 10,000.00	
	<u>12,246.38</u>
	7,796.91
Add balances which have been used, as above stated,	<u>20,995.54</u>
Showing net decrease of the Funds, excluding gifts, as is also shown in the following table.	<u>\$28,792.45</u>

Statement showing the Changes in the

Increase of Funds which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of income over payments towards the special objects of those Funds.

Peter C. Brooks Fund,	\$ 277.87
Thomas Cotton "	.60
Rumford Professorship,	853.10
Thomas Lee Fund,	1,899.66
Hollis Professorship of Divinity,	1,279.35
Paul Dudley Fund,	75.46
Henry Flynt "	1.33
Abbot Scholarship,	30.28
Alford "	10.37
Bigelow "	45.21
Browne "	36.90
Class of 1802 Scholarship,	137.95
" " 1814 "	69.33
" " 1815 "	28.68
" " 1835 "	33.60
Graduates,	586.83
Harris Fellowship,	45.34
Pennoyer Scholarship,	10.39
Saltonstall " (Mary and Leverett),	19.40
Sever "	61.50
Shattuck "	1,684.33
Story "	38.20
Toppan "	115.27
Walcott "	59.27
Greene Fund for Scholarship,	119.54
Exhibitions,	739.22
Senior Exhibition,	41.95
R. A. Perkins Fund,	84.24
Lee Prizes,	259.32
Boylston Prizes,	249.26
Bowdoin "	520.08
Botanic Garden Fund,	1,012.00
Herbarium Fund,	134.18
Subscription Fund for Books,	495.64
Boyden " "	5.55
Farrar " "	280.74
Hayward " "	131.73
Hollis " "	73.24
Homer " "	159.79
Minot " "	295.90
Wales " "	115.07
Warren Museum Fund,	362.51
Boylston Fund for Medical Books,	84.70
Bussey Professorship of Theology,	4,364.46
Sears Observatory Fund,	586.85
Charles Sanders Fund for Alumni Hall,	2,423.73
Class of 1807 " " " "	566.95

Amount carried forward, **\$ 20,506.87**

Funds during the year 1871-72.

Decrease of Funds which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of payments for the special objects of those Funds over income received.

Bowditch Scholarship,	\$ 646.64
Class of 1817	130.80
Hollis	45.62
Morey	302.59
Sewall	96.40
Gorham Thomas Scholarship,	12.40
Townsend	187.64
Hopkins Fund for "Deturs,"	16.35
Bowditch Book Fund,	126.99
Hall	12.15
Haven	309.66
Lane	93.24
Salisbury	382.26
Shapleigh	335.29
Ward	40.96
Jackson Medical Fund,	1,350.80
Geo. C. Shattuck Fund,	420.36
Boylston Medical Prizes,	114.97
Quincy Observatory Fund,	2,131.90
Gray Fund for Engravings,	491.39
Bussey Building Fund, formerly called Bussey Institution Income Fund, used for building,	29,997.03
	<hr/> 37,245.44

Decrease of Stock Account

By the Leonard Jarvis Fund,	3,046.59
" Samuel Ward	1,200 00
" Amount received from sale of Stocks, less than cost of same,	2,237.54
" Excess of Expenditures over Income,	11,444.30
	<hr/> 17,928.43

Decrease of the **Saltonstall** Scholarships

By the establishment of the Dorothy Saltonstall Scholarship,	303.00
---	--------

Decrease of the Exhibitions Fund

By the establishment of the John Glover Fund for similar purposes,	489.34
---	--------

Balances of sundry accounts which have been paid off this year.

Fund to pay Mortgage on Marsh,	2,523.33
Advances from Suffolk National Bank,	18,472.21
	<hr/> 20,995.54

Amount carried forward, \$ 76,961.75

Statement showing the Changes in the

Amount brought forward,	\$ 20,506.87	
Gore Annuity Fund,	329.12	
Mary Osgood "	119.25	
Gospel Church "	93.94	
Baring Bros. & Co.,	6,313.41	
Exchange Account,	739.70	
Daniel Williams Fund,	105.24	
Bussey Institution (School of Agriculture and Horticulture),	2,654.10	
Sarah Winalow Fund,	22.36	
	<hr/>	30,883.99
Increase of Funds established during the year.		
James Arnold Fund,	1,677.20	
John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,	312.80	
Class of 1841 Scholarship,	156.40	
Dorothy Saltonstall Scholarship,	23.70	
John Glover Fund,	54.94	
Medical Library "	56.20	
	<hr/>	2,281.24
Less decrease of the Chemical Book Fund,	34.86	
	<hr/>	2,246.38
Increase of Leonard Jarvis Fund , by amount restored from Stock Account,		3,046.59
Funds established during the year, not gifts.		
Samuel Ward Fund (from Stock Account),	1,200.00	
John Glover Fund (from Exhibitions Account),	489.34	
Dorothy Saltonstall Scholarship (from Saltonstall Scholarship),	303.00	
	<hr/>	1,992.34
Indebtedness on Estate on Allen Street,	10,000.00	
	<hr/>	48,169.30
Balance,		
Which is the net decrease of the funds for the year 1871 - 2, apart from gifts,		28,792.45
Total,		<hr/> \$ 76,961.75

Funds during the year 1871-72.

Amount brought forward, \$ 76,961.75

Total, \$ 76,961.75

The following tables are not balanced accounts, and are not found, in their present form, in the Treasurer's books. They are intended to exhibit with some detail the resources and the expenditures of each department of the University. The income of every fund held by the University is given in these tables, and also the sum paid out for the specific object of each and every fund, in case that sum be either less or more than the actual income of the fund. If the object to which the income of a fund is to be applied be a general one, — like salaries, for example, — and the exact income of the fund has been so appropriated, no separate mention is made in these tables of that appropriation. That particular payment is merged with others of the same kind under the general heading.

TABLE No. I.

THE UNIVERSITY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the unappropriated fund heretofore called the

Stock Account,	\$ 13,114.00
" " " Insurance and Guaranty Fund,	5,843.95
" " " Israel Munson Fund,	1,173.00
" " " Leonard Jarvis Fund,	1,078.07
" " " Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	391.00
" " " Peter C. Brooks Fund,	363.17
" " " Thomas Cotton Fund,	10.95
	<hr/> \$ 21,974.14

Fractional balance remaining after dividing the net income

among the Funds,	226.86
From Resident Graduates and others for use of the Library,	225.00
For care of the Sarah Winalow Fund,	5.70
	<hr/> \$ 22,431.70

PAYMENTS.

Overseers' Expenses.

Advertising meetings and elections,	\$ 159.60
Printing President's Annual Report,	312.71
" Treasurer's " "	157.96
" other reports, and By-laws,	77.08
Paid expert for examining the Treasurer's books, by order of the Committee of the Overseers,	25.00
	<hr/> \$ 732.35

Office Expenses.

President's,	93.60
Treasurer's,	253.47
Steward's,	351.90
	<hr/> 698.97

Amount carried forward, \$ 1,431.32

TABLE I., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

	Amount brought forward,	\$ 1,431.32	
Salaries.			
President,	\$ 5,010.35		
Treasurer,	3,000.00		
Secretary of Board of Overseers,	60.00		
Steward,	2,500.00		
Steward's Assistant,	866.66		
Secretary at Cambridge,	1,500.00		
Assistant Secretary at Cambridge,	1,000.00		
For keeping Treasurer's books, and copying records and other papers,	1,800.00		
Superintendent of Buildings,	1,500.00		
		<u>17,237.01</u>	
Sundries.			
Advertising,	1,537.26		
Triennial Catalogue,	1,368.42		
Attorney's fees,	33.20		
Use of room, No. 50 State St., for College meetings,	26.00		
Diplomas,	10.70		
City of Cambridge, assessment for sidewalk,	83.92		
Watchman in vacation,	122.00		
Rent, estimated value of use of house by Asst. Sec- retary at Cambridge, for which no rent is re- ceived,	250.00		
Repairs on the President's House,	85.30		
		<u>3,516.80</u>	
			<u>\$ 22,185.13</u>

TABLE No. II.
THE COLLEGE.

RECEIPTS.

From Term Bills.			
Instruction,	\$ 90,725.00		
Rents (in part),	19,309.00		
Special repairs,	818.55		
Diplomas,	280.00		
		<u>\$ 111,132.55</u>	
Income of Scholarship Funds.			
Abbot,	180.28		
Alford,	50.37		
Bigelow,	878.55		
Bowditch. Interest,	\$ 1,638.86		
From special investment, 4,714.50			
		<u>6,353.36</u>	
Browne,	186.90		
		<u>\$ 7,649.46</u>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$ 111,132.55		

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amounts brought forward,	\$ 7,649.46	\$ 111,132.55
Class of 1802. Interest,	\$ 107.95	
From special investment,	350.00	
	<hr/>	457.95
Class of 1814,		219.33
" 1815 (Kirkland),		327.34
" 1817,		269.20
" 1835,		183.60
" 1841,		156.40
Graduates. Interest,	186.83	
From special investment, 1,600.00		
	<hr/>	1,786.83
Hollis,		329.38
Harris Fellowship,		823.60
Kirkland, John Thornton, Fellowship,		312.80
Morey,		559.13
Pennoyer. Interest,	107.65	
Annuity,	307.74	
	<hr/>	415.39
Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett,		319.40
Saltonstall, Dorothy,		23.70
Sever		211.50
Sewall,		653.60
Shattuck. Interest,	1,184.33	
From special investment, 2,000.00		
	<hr/>	3,184.33
Story,		188.20
Gorham Thomas,		287.60
Toppan,		415.27
Townsend,		1,812.36
Walcott,		259.27
Benjamin D. Greene,		119.54
	<hr/>	20,965.18
Received from the Trustees of the Thayer Scholarships,		3,600.00
Other Beneficiary Funds.		
"Exhibitions," interest,	749.37	
Returned by Beneficiaries,	478.75	
	<hr/>	1,228.12
Senior "Exhibition,"		101.95
John Glover Fund, interest,	38.27	
Annuity,	16.67	
	<hr/>	54.94
Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,		84.24
	<hr/>	1,469.25
Prize Funds, interest on.		
Thomas Lee Prizes for Reading,	1,084.32	
Ward Nicholas Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	294.26	
James Bowdoin Prizes for Dissertations,	580.08	
Edward Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"	283.99	
	<hr/>	2,242.65
Amount carried forward,		\$ 139,409.63

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 139,409.63
Funds for Instruction.	
Interest on the Alford Professorship Fund,	\$ 2,066.67
Boylston " "	2,110.46
Eliot " "	1,610.15
Jonathan Phillips's addition to the Eliot Fund,	600.00
Erving Professorship Fund,	260.70
Fisher " "	2,680.47
Hersey " "	970.82
Hollis " (Mathematics),	279.10
McLean "	3,207.22
Perkins "	1,564.00
Plummer "	1,863.43
Pope "	3,910.00
Rumford "	4,353.10
Smith "	1,723.37
Fund for Permanent Tutors,	1,209.52
Thomas Lee Fund for the Hersey Prof.,	865.28
Class Subscription Fund,	3,910.00
Henry Flynt "	24.33
Hollis Prof. of Divinity (accumulating),	1,279.35
Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures, "	75.46
	<hr/>
	34,563.43
Botanic Garden.	
Interest on accumulated income,	174.07
" " investment of the Garden Fund,	1,002.58
" " the Massachusetts Fund,	1,182.85
Gift for immediate use,	1,000.00
Use of house by Prof. Gray,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	4,359.50
Herbarium. Interest,	70.07
From special investment,	960.00
	<hr/>
	1,030.07
Gymnasium. Receipts from Professional Students,	150.00
Interest on Jonathan Phillips's Unrestricted Fund,	2,246.00
Sundries.	
Pew rents, Appleton Chapel,	384.00
For the Degree of Master of Arts,	771.00
For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts out of course,	12.50
Catalogues sold,	3.35
Wood sold,	214.50
Gifts from J. P. Cooke and Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr., to apply on contract for altering Boylston Hall,	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	2,885.35
Total,	<hr/>
	\$ 184,743.98

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.

Abbot,	\$ 150.00	
Alford,	40.00	
Bigelow,	833.34	
Browne,	150.00	
Bowditch,	7,000.00	
Class of 1802,	150.00	
" 1814,	150.00	
" 1815 (Kirkland),	298.66	
" 1817,	400.00	
" 1835,	150.00	
Graduates,	1,200.00	
Harris Fellowship,	778.26	
Hollis,	375.00	
Morey,	861.72	
Pennoyer,	405.00	
Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett,	300.00	
Sever,	150.00	
Sewall,	750.00	
Shattuck,	1,500.00	
Story,	150.00	
Thayer,	3,600.00	
Gorham Thomas,	300.00	
Toppan,	300.00	
Townsend,	2,000.00	
Walcott,	200.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 22,191.98

Paid other Beneficiaries.

From the "Exhibitions" Fund,	488.90	
Senior "Exhibition,"	60.00	
Special appropriation,	800.00	
	<hr/>	1,348.90

Prizes.

Lee Prizes for Reading,	125.00	
Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	45.00	
Bowdoin " " Dissertations,	60.00	
Hopkins "Deturs,"	300.34	
	<hr/>	530.34

Salaries for Instruction,	93,139.66	
Repairs and Improvements,	13,933.37	
On account of Contract for altering Boylston Hall,	8,310.00	
Botanic Garden, for Labor, Repairs, and Materials,	3,347.50	
Herbarium, " " "	895.89	
Gymnasium, Salary of Superintendent and Assistants,	997.77	
Repairs and Sundries,	56.21	
Gas and Water rates,	158.57	
Fuel,	109.21	
Apparatus,	24.20	
	<hr/>	1,345.96

Amount carried forward, \$ 145,043.60

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 145,043.60
General Expenses.	
Apparatus for Physical Lab'y, Harvard Hall, . . .	\$ 2,006.50
Advertising,	3.25
Binding,	5.00
Books for Examinations,	173.63
Blackboards,	29.50
Cleaning and care of College Buildings, . . .	5,618.11
College Yard Expenses.	
Labor,	\$ 3,709.15
Manure,	198.00
Plants,	200.00
Shrubbery,	178.70
Grass seed,	49.85
Gravel,	130.53
Repairs and painting,	98.25
Lighting Lamps,	13.80
	<hr/> 4,578.28
Commencement Expenses.	
Dinner,	1,800.00
Music,	150.00
Police,	27.00
	<hr/> 1,977.00
Class Day, Music,	90.00
Dean's Office, Stationery, Postage, &c., . . .	574.61
Diplomas,	434.05
Fuel,	2,165.49
Furniture,	275.10
Freight,	37.45
Gas,	797.66
Janitors,	1,445.00
Maps and Globes,	62.68
Mats,	158.73
Microscopes,	463.00
Organ, repairs on,	100.00
Pews hired in Cambridge Churches, . . .	1,034.90
Printing,	2,418.28
Professor Cooke (Expenses in his Dep't), . . .	800.00
" Gibbs " " " " " " " " " "	400.00
" Gray " " " " " " " " "	76.56
" Lovering " " " " " " " " "	800.00
" Trowbridge " " " " " " " " "	100.00
	<hr/> 2,176.56
Rent, estimated value of use of houses by	
Instructors, for which no rent is received, 6,250.00	
Less charged to Law School, rooms in	
Wadsworth House two years,	400.00
	<hr/> 5,850.00
Amounts carried forward,	\$ 32,474.78 \$ 145,043.60

TABLE IV., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 9,224.12
Beneficiary Funds, interest on.	
Jackson Foundation,	\$ 1,462.38
Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Fund,	429.10
J. Henry Kendall Fund,	156.40
Nancy Kendall "	156.40
Lewis Gould "	67.87
Adams Ayer "	66.96
	2,339.11
Term Bills.	
For Instruction,	1,525.00
" Rents,	1,888.67
	3,413.67
Rents from persons not members of the University,	170.88
Benjamin Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School),	8,223.76
	\$ 23,371.54

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	\$ 13,190.00
University Lectures,	100.50
Beneficiaries and Services of Students,	2,505.50
Repairs and Improvements,	755.14
Furniture,	92.50
Cleaning,	116.25
Books,	300.00
Printing,	21.00
Advertising,	145.50
Fuel,	255.00
Gas,	75.11
Stationery and Postage,	40.08
Incidentals,	3.40
Water rates,	15.00
Librarian,	500.00
Dinners for Alumni, 1871 and 1872,	664.00
Arranging books in Library,	54.60
Diplomas,	173.50
	\$ 19,007.08

TABLE No. V.

LAW SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.	
Nathan Dane Fund,	\$ 1,173.00
Benjamin Bussey Professorship Fund,	1,082.13
Isaac Royall Fund,	621.30
	\$ 2,876.43
Amount carried forward,	\$ 2,876.43

TABLE V., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 2,876.43
Benjamin Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School),	8,223.76
John Foster Fund, income for Law students every third year,	236.20
Term Bills for Instruction,	16,179.00
For Loan repaid,	166.00
	<u>\$ 27,681.39</u>

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	\$ 15,495.00
Librarian,	1,200.00
Janitor,	450.00
Advertising,	792.33
Books,	2,576.83
Binding,	967.44
Cleaning,	293.60
Diplomas,	61.50
Fuel,	455.80
Furniture,	743.89
Gas,	241.24
Printing,	441.14
University Scholarships,	466.66
Repairs and Improvements,	2,459.75
Stationery and Postage,	131.82
Water rates,	25.00
Interest charged on debt of School,	84.00
Rent, estimated value of use of rooms in Wadsworth House, by Prof. Langdell, for which no rent is received (two years),	400.00
	<u>\$ 27,286.00</u>

TABLE No. VI.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.	
Jackson Medical Fund,	\$ 1,535.06
Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,	553.64
Ward Nicholas Boylston Fund for Medical Prizes,	285.03
" " " " " Books,	84.70
George C. Shattuck Fund. Interest,	\$ 486.23
From special investment,	1,050.00
	<u>1,536.23</u>
Hersey Professorship, part of income for Dr. Shattuck's salary,	333.33
Medical Library Fund,	111.20
	<u>4,439.19</u>
Amount carried forward,	\$ 4,439.19

TABLE VI., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 4,439.19
Gift from the estate of the late George W. Swett , to construct a Laboratory of Physiology,	5,000.00
From Students for instruction,	\$ 21,458.00
“ “ “ graduation fees,	1,740.00
“ “ in Chemical Laboratory, breakage and chemicals,	415.24
“ “ in Practical Anatomy, for material,	442.00
	<hr/> 24,055.24
	<hr/> \$ 33,494.43

PAYMENTS.

Jackson Medical Fund.

Last year's income paid to C. F. Swan, \$1,350.80

Warren Anatomical Museum.

Current expenses of, 191.13

Boylston Medical Prizes.

For Advertising, \$ 50.00

“ Prizes, 350.00

400.00

Swett Laboratory of Physiology, 4,569.99

Chemical Laboratory, Expenses, 869.51

Physiological “ “, 300.00

Practical Anatomy, “, 1,426.81

Clinical Medicine, “, 100.00

Obstetrics, “, 98.00

Salaries for instruction, 20,019.56

Repairs and improvements, 4,580.62

City of Boston, for land adjoining the School, 1,481.62

General Expenses.

Advertising, \$1,356.95

Books from Library Fund, 55.00

Catalogues, 839.20

Cleaning, 256.71

Clerks, 987.93

Diplomas, 98.40

Doorkeeper, 88.00

Fuel, 536.72

Faculty meetings, 73.69

Gas, 36.86

Insurance, 205.00

Interest on advances, 44.34

Janitor (11 months), 1,100.00

Printing, 80.50

Stationery and Postage, 37.79

Water rates, 84.02

5,881.11

\$ 41,269.15

TABLE VI., CONTINUED.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

From Students for instruction (part of year),	\$ 1,077.67
" Infirmary,	121.00
	<hr/> \$ 1,198.67

PAYMENTS.

Interest charged on debt of School,	\$ 525.00
Salary of Demonstrator (part of year),	309.50
Advertising,	59.97
Printing,	394.20
Instruments and Apparatus,	21.83
Metals,	31.94
Drugs, chemicals, and sundries,	15.23
	<hr/> \$ 1,357.67

TABLE No. VII.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.	
Professorship of Engineering Fund,	\$ 2,889.60
Professorship of Chemistry Fund,	213.03
James Lawrence Fund,	3,335.62
Abbott Lawrence Fund,	4,583.00
Gray Fund for Zoölogical Museum,	3,500.00
Gift from George R. Baldwin and Thomas C. Clarke for the purchase of Engineering Instruments,	100.00
Term Bills, for Instruction,	\$ 3,165.00
" " Mining School,	1,177.05
	<hr/> 4,342.05
	\$ 18,963.30

PAYMENTS.

Salaries for Instruction,	11,000.00
Advertising,	93.00
Instruments and Apparatus,	313.30
Books,	22.25
Printing,	25.00
Fuel,	342.25
Gas,	7.40
Stationery,	17.40
Cleaning,	178.00
Janitor,	425.00
Repairs and Improvements, including interest on advances,	19,767.87
Furniture,	180.99
Water rates,	48.00
Professor Eustis, expenses of his department,	250.00
Insurance,	7.50
Attorney's fee in the matter of the probate of the will of John B. Barringer, deceased,	50.00
Paid the Treasurer of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,	3,500.00
	<hr/> \$ 36,227.96

TABLE No. VIII.
OBSERVATORY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Edward B. Phillips Fund,	\$ 8,155.65
James Hayward "	1,564.00
David Sears "	1,173.70
Josiah Quincy "	1,007.22
	<hr/> \$11,900.57

PAYMENTS.

Salaries,	\$7,350.00
Cleaning and care of Observatory,	143.89
Estimated value of use of house by Professor Winlock, for which no rent is received,	600.00
Freight,	57.20
Gas,	155.03
Instruments and Apparatus,	1,186.52
Repairs,	172.41
Stationery and Postage,	291.29
Fuel,	211.15
Books and Binding,	109.72
Printing,	2,222.43
Engraving and Photographs,	653.00
Insurance,	211.25
Interest charged on debt,	56.00
	<hr/> \$13,419.89

TABLE No. IX.
BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

From Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{2}$ net income),	\$16,447.53
Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture, annual gift,	3,000.00
Fees for Instruction,	650.00
Sale of agricultural products,	53.60
Gift from F. H. Appleton for the purchase of books,	100.00
	<hr/> \$20,251.13

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	12,800.00
Assistant, Laborers, and expenses in Agricultural Chemistry,	1,671.45
Labor and expenses in Horticulture,	1,178.04
Equipment of Physical Laboratory,	300.00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$ 15,949.49

TABLE IX., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amount brought forward, . . .	\$ 15,949.49
Books,	162.54
Advertising,	234.50
Printing,	15.00
Insurance,	470.00
Fuel,	501.25
Stationery and Postage, Cleaning, Gas, &c., . . .	264.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 17,597.03

Bussey Building Fund.*Receipts.*

From Interest on the accumulated Fund,	4,571.04
--	----------

Payments.

For New Building, balance due on contracts, . .	19,497.27
Glass Houses, " " " "	3,891.12
Construction of Avenues,	1,500.00
Chemicals and Apparatus,	1,500.00
Furniture and Fittings,	3,180.99
Sheds and Fences,	1,282.50
Surveys and Plans,	530.00
Interest charged on above amounts,	1,479.31
Horticultural Department.	
Labor, Manure, Clay, &c., \$ 1,061.25	
Greenhouse Sashes,	322.50
Peat,	289.00
Plants,	264.98
Pots,	269.15
	<hr/>
	2,206.88
	<hr/>
	34,568.07

James Arnold Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund for 3 months,	1,942.30
--	----------

Payments.

Salary of Curator, 2 months,	250.00
Surveys,	15.00
	<hr/>
	265.00

TABLE NO. X.
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

Bussey Trust.

Receipts.

Income from Real Estate,	\$ 32,660.30
Interest on balance of Fund,	6,334.75
	<u>\$ 38,995.05</u>

Payments.

Annuities,	6,100.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ the remaining income to Bussey Institution,	16,447.53
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " Divinity School,	8,223.76
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " Law School,	8,223.76
	<u>\$ 38,995.05</u>

Gray Fund for Engravings.

Receipts.

Income from Special Investment,	1,030.71
Interest on balance of Fund,	265.72
From sale of Catalogue and Photographs.	36.00
	<u>1,332.43</u>

Payments.

Salary of Curator, 8 months,	333.33
Engravings and Etchings,	1,442.74
Advertising,	34.25
Stationery and Express charges,	13.50
	<u>1,823.82</u>

Gore Annuity Fund

Receipts.

Interest on Fund,	1,529.12
-----------------------------	----------

Payments.

Annuity,	1,200.00
--------------------	----------

Mary Osgood Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund,	479.25
-----------------------------	--------

Payments.

Annuities,	360.00
----------------------	--------

TABLE X., CONTINUED.

Anonymous Observatory Fund.*Receipts.*

Income from Special Investment,	\$ 829.91
---------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

Payments.

Annuity,	829.91
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------

Daniel Williams Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	1,216.24
-------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

Payments.

Treasurer of Herring Pond Indians,	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 370.33	
" " Marshpee	"	.	.	.	.	740.67	
							1,111 00

Sarah Winslow Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	365.66
-------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------

Payments.

Minister at Tyngsborough, Mass.,	.	.	.	.	.	168.80	
Teacher at " "	"	.	.	.	.	168.80	
Commission on Income credited to University,	.	.	.	.	.	5.70	
							343.30

Charles Sanders Bequest (accumulating), interest on Fund,	.	2,423.73
Gift of Class of 1807,	" " "	566.99
Gospel Church Fund,	" " "	93.94

Certificate of the Joint Committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College, for examining the Books and Accounts of the Treasurer, entered in the Journal kept by him.

WE, the undersigned, a Joint Committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College to examine the Books and Accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1872, have examined from pages 34 to 91 inclusive in Cash Book, and have seen that all the bonds, notes, mortgages, certificates of stock, and other evidences of property, which were received by him and on hand at the beginning of said year, are now in his possession, or are fully accounted for by entries made therein. We have also noticed all payments, both of principal and interest, indorsed on any of said bonds or notes, and have seen that the amounts so indorsed have been duly credited to the College.

We have carefully examined all notes, bonds, mortgages, and other securities invested during the said year, and are of opinion that all such investments are judiciously made and amply secured.

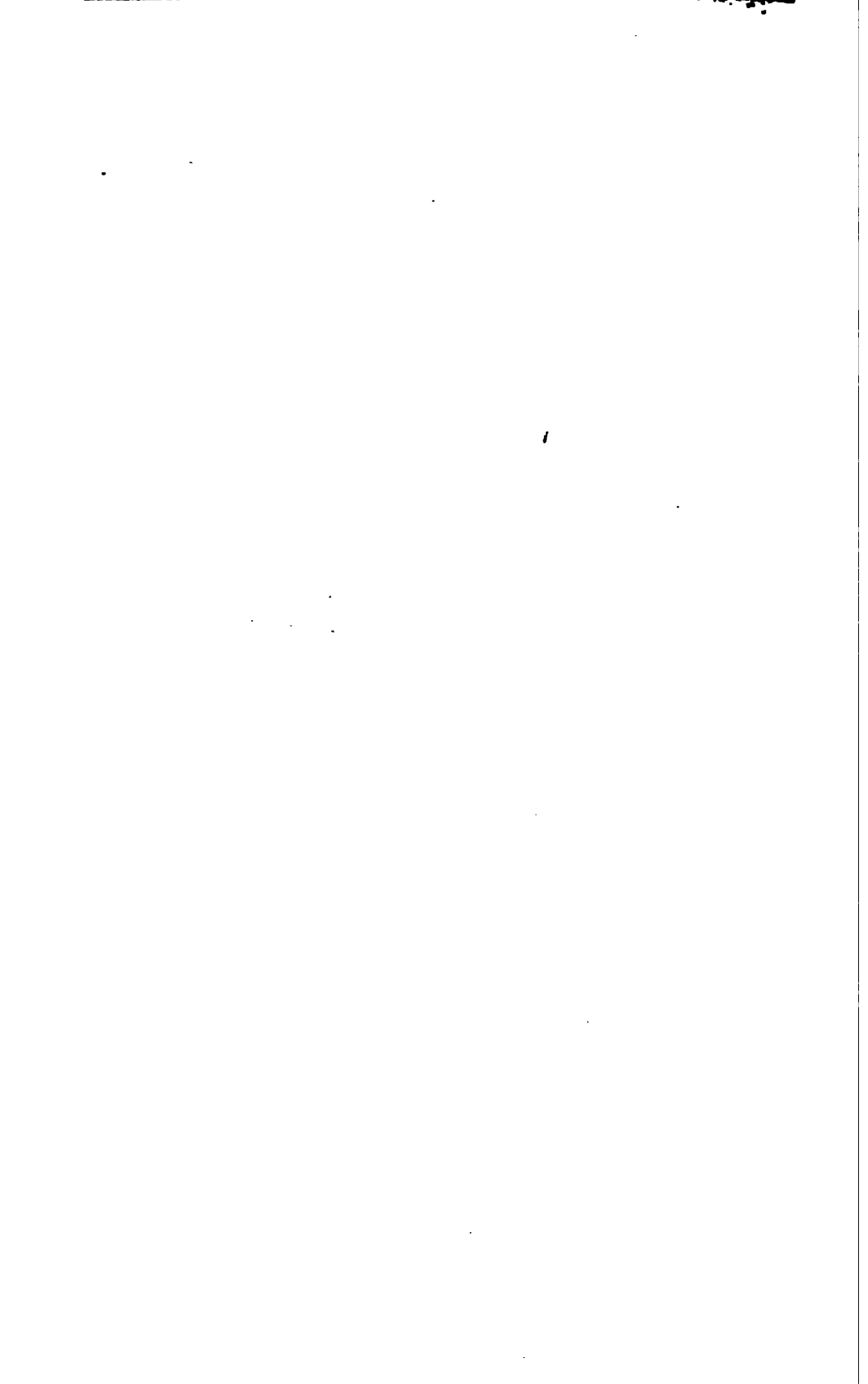
We have in like manner satisfied ourselves that all the entries for moneys expended by the Treasurer, or in any way charged to the College, are well vouched; such of them as are not supported by counter entries being proved by regular vouchers and receipts.

The Committee have also seen that all the entries for said year are duly transferred to the Ledger, and that the accounts there are rightly cast, and the balances carried forward correctly to new accounts.

(Signed,)

CHARLES W. ELIOT,	}	<i>Committee on the part of the Corporation.</i>
STEPHEN SALISBURY,		
I. S. WHEELER,	}	<i>Committee on the part of the Overseers.</i>
GEO. B. CHASE,		
FRANCIS A. OSBORN,		

Boston, November 30, 1872.

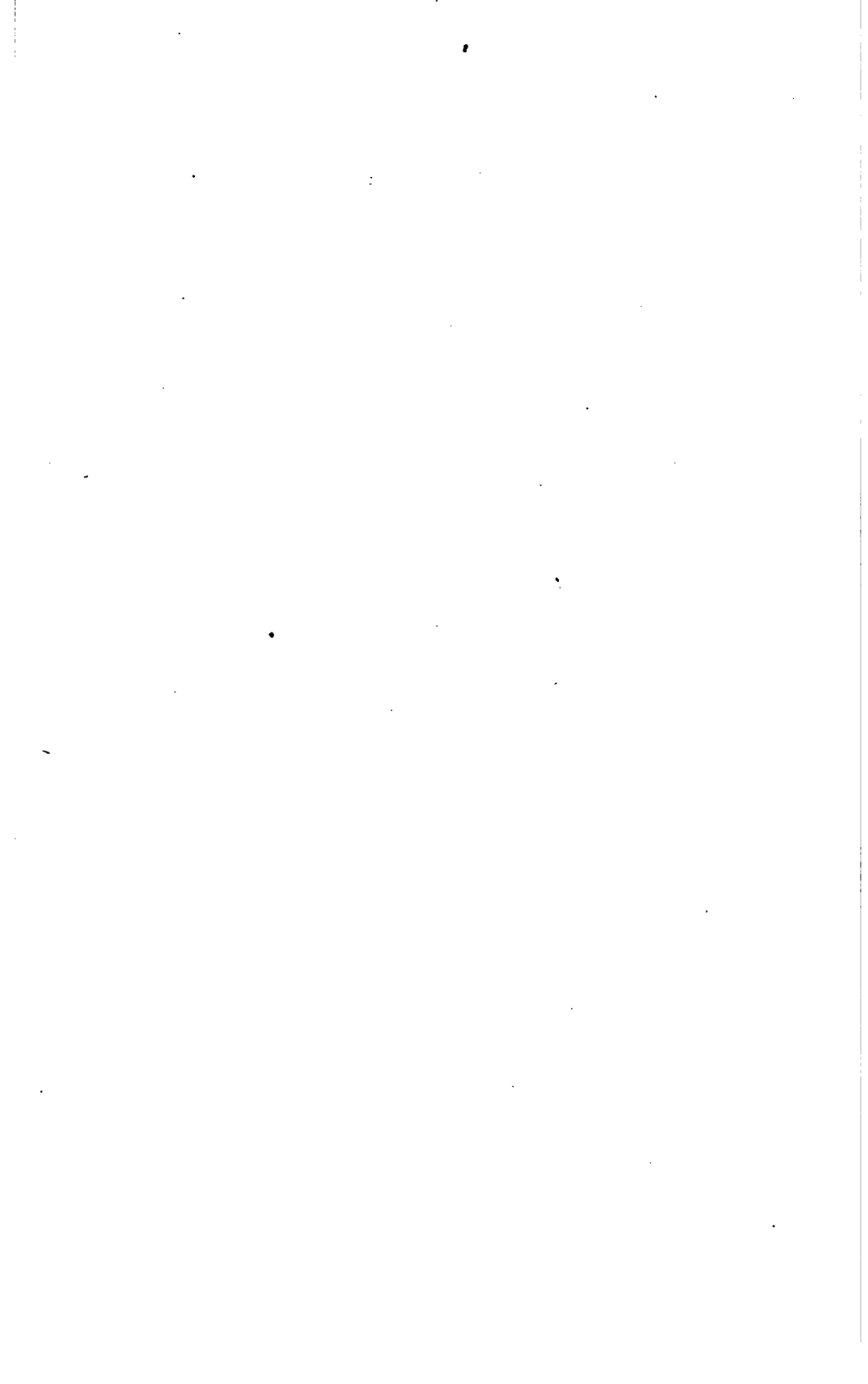


From Harvard Library

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE.
1872-73.



CAMBRIDGE:
WELCH, BIGELOW, AND COMPANY,
UNIVERSITY PRESS.
1874.



FORTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1872-73.



CAMBRIDGE:
UNIVERSITY PRESS.

1874.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1872-73.

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS:—

THE President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report for the academic year 1872-73, namely, from September 26, 1872, to September 25, 1873.

RESIGNATIONS.

CHARLES S. PEIRCE, Assistant in the Observatory, resigned December 2, 1872.

FRANCIS G. SANBORN, Instructor in Entomology, resigned February 28, 1873.

JOSEPH H. SENTER, Assistant in the Library, resigned June 1, 1873.

SAMUEL BREARLEY, Proctor, resigned June 23, 1873.

MARCELLO HUTCHINSON, Assistant in the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry, resigned June 30, 1873.

WILLIAM ELDER, Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, resigned June 30, 1873.

WILLIAM W. BOYD, Proctor, resigned June 30, 1873.

JAMES J. MYERS, Proctor, resigned September 1, 1873.

ARTHUR I. FISKE, Tutor in Greek, resigned September 1, 1873.

PIERRE J. BORIS, Instructor in French, resigned September 1, 1873.

GEORGE T. DIPPOLD, Instructor in German, resigned September 1, 1873.

APPOINTMENTS.*

(UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR.)

JAMES B. GREENOUGH, to be Assistant Professor of Latin from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

JOHN K. PAINE, to be Assistant Professor of Music from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

* In these lists the dates are the dates of appointment by the President and Fellows.

WILLIAM EVERETT, to be Assistant Professor of Latin from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, to be Assistant Professor of Vegetable Physiology and Instructor in Botany from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

CLEMENT L. SMITH, to be Assistant Professor of Latin from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

GEORGE H. PALMER, to be Assistant Professor of Philosophy from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

FRANK E. ANDERSON, to be Assistant Professor of Greek from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

JAMES B. AMES, to be Assistant Professor of Law from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

JOHN FISKE, to be Assistant Librarian, June 2, 1873.

ADRIEN JACQUINOT, to be Tutor in French for three years from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

GEORGE A. BARTLETT, to be Tutor in German for three years from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

ARTHUR I. FISKE, to be Tutor in Greek for three years from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

ALLEN W. GOULD, to be Tutor in Greek for three years from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

HENRY H. A. BEACH, to be Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, November 11, 1872.

WILLIAM JAMES, to be Instructor in Anatomy and Physiology from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

CHARLES B. PORTER, Demonstrator of Anatomy, to be also Instructor in Surgery, June 23, 1873.

JAMES A. BEATLEY, to be Assistant in the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry, June 23, 1873.

ALFRED W. FIELD, to be Proctor, June 30, 1873.

EDWARD D. BETTENS, to be Proctor, June 30, 1873.

JOHN MURDOCH, to be Proctor, June 30, 1873.

JOHN F. SIMMONS, to be Proctor, June 30, 1873.

(FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.)

For 1872 - 73.

JNO. F. WEIR, to be University Lecturer on the Means and Principles of Art, March 31, 1873.

CHARLES S. BRADLEY, to be Lecturer on Equity, October 9, 1872.

JOHN C. GRAY, JR., to be Lecturer on Evidence, October 28, 1872.

GEORGE H. PALMER, to be Instructor in Philosophy, October 9, 1872.

ALLEN W. GOULD, to be Instructor in Greek, October 28, 1872.

ALBERT R. CRANDALL, to be Instructor in Natural History, November 25, 1872.

WALTER FAXON, to be Instructor in Natural History, November 25, 1872.

JOSEPH B. WARNER, to be Instructor in History, December 9, 1872.

EDWARD S. SHELDON, to be Instructor in Italian and Spanish, February 28, 1873.

For 1873 - 74.

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, to be Lecturer on Otology, June 23, 1873.

JOHN O. GREEN, to be Lecturer on Otology, June 23, 1873.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH, to be Lecturer on Syphilis, June 23, 1873.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, to be Lecturer on Syphilis, June 23, 1873.

JAMES R. CHADWICK, to be Lecturer on Diseases of Women, June 23, 1873.

CHARLES P. PUTNAM, to be Lecturer on Diseases of Children, June 23, 1873.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, to be Lecturer on the Application of Electricity in Nervous Diseases, June 23, 1873.

STACY BAXTER, to be Instructor in Elocution from September 1, 1873, May 12, 1873.

HENRY HOWLAND, Tutor in German, to be also Instructor in History and Political Economy, June 2, 1873.

WILLIAM GRAY, HENRY J. BIGELOW, and THOMAS G. APPLETON, to be Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for one year from March 1, 1873, February 10, 1873.

ORGANIZATION. — INSTRUCTION. — DISCIPLINE.

THE teachers actually employed in the instruction of undergraduates during the current year, under arrangements made for the most part in the year 1872-73, are as follows:—

Year.	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Tutors.	Instructors.	Assistants.	Total.
1873-74	18	15	5	4	8	50

The teachers actually employed in the College during the year 1872-73 were (as was stated in last year's Report, p. 10):—

Year.	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Tutors.	Instructors.	Assistants.	Total.
1872-73	20	8	6	12	5	51

Professor Asa Gray withdrew from active service in teaching at the close of the year 1872-73, and his work in the College was taken up by Assistant-Professor Goodale, who had already acted as instructor in botany. Fortunately for the scientific fame of the University, Professor Gray retains his professorship, and remains in charge of the invaluable Herbarium which his personal influence and labor, furthered by generous friends of science, have created. The Dean of the College, Professor Gurney, found it necessary last spring to diminish his labors for a time; and as it was much easier to fill his place temporarily as Professor than as Dean, it was arranged that his work in teaching should be transferred to an instructor for the year now current. Four tutors and two instructors were promoted during the year to be assistant professors.

The tutors and instructors now in service are, with the single exception of a graduate of 1872, persons of considerable age and standing, who have had long and thorough preparation for their work. There was a period in the history of the College when the tutors were generally recent graduates, who were pursuing

their own studies in the professional schools, and who had no more special training for their duties as teachers than the uniform, fragmentary curriculum of the College of that day supplied. That period is past. The College can now ordinarily command in its tutorships and instructorships the services of accomplished teachers, or of men of special and elaborate training in the subjects which they profess. At this moment not a single tutor or instructor is a member of a professional school.

There is a widespread notion, founded on a past condition of things, that the Freshmen on coming to college are placed in the hands of inexperienced young men who do not compare favorably in personal force and attainments with the masters of the schools which the Freshmen have just left. Whatever foundation there may once have been for this opinion concerning American colleges in general, and particularly concerning the larger colleges, there is now no foundation at all for it, so far as Harvard College is concerned. The teachers of the Freshman class are two professors, four assistant professors, three tutors, and one instructor. Of these ten teachers, only two are wholly devoted to the Freshmen; all the rest teach also Seniors, Juniors, or Sophomores. Nine out of the ten are men of much greater attainments in their several specialties than are generally to be found even in the best schools,—a result quite natural, inasmuch as college teachers have the privilege of devoting themselves to single departments of learning,—a privilege denied to most school-teachers.

There are three important subjects which are now very inadequately provided for at the University, although they have not of late been entirely neglected; they are English Literature, Jurisprudence, and Art, the latter more particularly in its relations to literature. Distinct, endowed professorships of these

subjects are much needed, the more so because of the increasing resort to Cambridge of graduates of this college and other colleges with the purpose of pursuing liberal studies as candidates for the Master's or Doctor's degree. Short courses of lectures upon these great topics, however good of their kind, are quite insufficient; the sustained, systematic work of resident professors is what is wanted.

By the liberality of the children of the late Nathan Appleton, the interior of Appleton Chapel was entirely reconstructed last year; galleries were put in, the chancel and pulpit were rearranged, handsome stained-glass windows replaced the former plain ones, and the walls and roof were beautifully decorated in color. It was supposed that the work would be almost finished in the summer vacation, but the extraordinary slowness of all the artisans employed delayed the completion of the work until the 22d of February, 1873. By the courtesy of the Shepard Congregational Society, the congregation which ordinarily worships in Appleton Chapel on Sunday was permitted to occupy the former church of that society, situated on Holyoke Street. The change wrought in the interior of the Chapel was wonderful; it had been singularly bare and unattractive in appearance, and very hard to speak in; it was changed into a handsome, cheerful, and appropriate house of worship. The former resonance of the interior, which had made the Chapel so hard to speak and hear in, almost entirely disappeared, and the capacity of the building was increased from 650 to 900 seats. As the altered Chapel was found to seat as many persons as the church of the First Parish, the exercises of Class Day and Commencement were held last June in the Chapel, instead of in the church. Then disappeared the last trace of the official connection between the College and the First Parish, — a connection which had been maintained in various forms for more than two hundred years.

In the months of April, May, and June a series of Sunday-evening services, open to the public, were held in Appleton Chapel. The preachers were eminent clergymen of various denominations. Except on one or two stormy evenings, the attendance was good at these services, and it included on several occasions large numbers of students. The experiment had success enough to warrant its continuance in a somewhat different form during the current year. Evening services are held in Appleton Chapel this year on the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

During the execution of the alterations in the Chapel, no suitable place could be found in which to hold the daily service of morning prayers, and this exercise was therefore omitted from September 26 to February 23. On February 24 the exercise was resumed. The Faculty thus tried, quite involuntarily, an interesting experiment in college discipline. It has been a common opinion that morning prayers were not only right and helpful in themselves, but also necessary to college discipline, partly as a morning roll-call and partly as a means of enforcing continuous residence. It was therefore interesting to observe that the omission of morning prayers for nearly five months, at the time of year when the days are shortest and coldest, had no ill effects whatever on college order or discipline. There was no increased irregularity of attendance at morning exercises, no unusual number of absences, and, in fact, no visible effect upon the other exercises of the College or upon the order and quiet of the place. The professors and other teachers living beyond the sound of the prayer-bell would not have known from any effect produced upon their work with the students that morning prayers had been intermitted.

After long discussions in the College Faculty, and careful consultation with the heads of several prepara-

tory schools, important changes were made in the requisitions for admission to college. These changes and the motives for their adoption are fully set forth in the accompanying Report of the Dean of the College Faculty. In the opinion of the Faculty and of the heads of schools who were consulted, the standard of the admission examination has not been absolutely raised by the changes made. The preparatory work to be done by a boy who is coming to this college when he is eighteen has been essentially modified, but not increased. Indeed, all the Faculties of the University are agreed that it is not desirable to further increase the average age of admission to college. That age has gradually risen until it is now a little over eighteen years, and the College Faculty, thinking that age to be high enough, do not wish to require for admission anything more than a boy of eighteen of fair capacity and industry may reasonably be expected to have learned. The optional division of the admission examination into two parts, separated by an interval of at least one year, will be a very sensible relief to the preparatory schools and to many candidates.

The Regulations of the College Faculty were carefully revised during the past year, with two principal objects in view: to do away with unnecessary or ineffective rules, and to raise the minimum requisitions for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The elective system does not give students liberty to do nothing. On the contrary, the Faculty feel justified in demanding a higher minimum in elective than in required studies, and their experience shows that the actual minimum in elective studies is, as a matter of fact, decidedly higher than in required.

The professors and students of the College suffer great inconveniences because of the lack of lecture and recitation rooms. Moreover, many of the rooms which have to be used hour after hour by sections of

large size are not provided with any means of ventilation. There are fifteen recitation-rooms of different sizes in University Hall, not one of which has any adequate means of ventilation. Whenever in cold weather these rooms are used by sections which nearly fill them, as is constantly the case, the air of the rooms becomes horribly foul in half an hour, particularly at exercises conducted by gas-light. The Corporation have long been anxious to remedy this serious evil; but the undertaking is such an expensive one that it has repeatedly been unavoidably postponed. By the lamented death of Mr. Cyrus Wakefield, without a will, the University lost the immediate prospect of a handsome building containing the much-needed lecture and recitation rooms. The plans of the building had been drawn, when Mr. Wakefield died very suddenly, leaving his benevolent purpose unfulfilled. The number of rooms available for college lectures and recitations has been utterly inadequate for several years past, and the evil becomes worse and worse as the College grows.

The gymnasium of the University is completely out-grown, and the Corporation have been advised by the architect of the building, Edward C. Cabot, Esq., that it is not possible to enlarge the building with advantage. As the University has plenty of unoccupied land, it would be advisable, instead of undertaking to alter the present structure, to erect a plain wooden building, extensible in any direction, for a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, and to convert the present gymnasium into a swimming-bath, a use for which it is well adapted. Charles River is no longer fit to bathe in, because of the sewage which is discharged into it, and there are no public baths which are accessible to the students. In 1859, when the gymnasium was finished, there were 623 students in the Cambridge departments of the University; there are now 955. There was then

much doubt whether the students would use the gymnasium steadily, and whether, if they did, the exercises would prove to be safe and beneficial. These doubts have all been set at rest by the experience of fourteen years. The gymnasium has been very much used, and has been of great service.

The Thayer Club, an association of undergraduates whose object is to provide its members with good board at cost, has been very useful both to the College and to its members, ever since its organization in 1865; but with the increase of the College* it has reached a size quite out of proportion to the capacity of its kitchen, dining-room, and store-rooms. Nearly three hundred men are crowded into its small, low dining-room, sitting elbow to elbow, with hardly space enough between the narrow tables for persons to pass in single file behind the chairs. It is impossible to have proper attendance at the tables; and the mere lack of space and comfort leads to hurry and confusion. A quiet, orderly, enjoyable meal is hardly to be had under such conditions. On the other hand, the Thayer Club has steadily provided an abundant, wholesome table at something less than \$ 4.00 a week for several years, while the price of board at private houses has ranged from \$ 6.00 to \$ 8.00 a week. This is a substantial advantage which the College cannot forego; yet it is on all accounts desirable to improve very much the organization, equipment, and methods of the association. The great Dining Hall will be finished next June. Upon its ample floor from five hundred to six hundred persons can be very comfortably served at small tables of twelve places each. To provide the necessary heating and cooking apparatus, tables, chairs, sideboards, table furniture, and so forth, a sum of from \$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000 would be required. The Thayer Club has always had an undergraduate for steward;

* In 1865 - 66 there were 415 undergraduates; in 1873 - 74 there are 706.

but for the increased numbers here contemplated, a professional steward would doubtless be necessary. Skilful carvers, and a much larger proportional number of waiters than are now employed, would be necessary in order to make the whole service prompt, orderly, and comfortable. On the other hand, the average cost of the board to the individual member would be reduced somewhat by the addition to the numbers of the association. Careful estimates have been made of the cost at which three suitable meals a day could be given to from four hundred to six hundred students in the great Dining Hall, supposing the original equipment to be provided, and it seems altogether probable that the price would not be less than \$ 4.00, nor more than \$ 4.50 a week, while provisions remained at their present prices. The requisite economy being preserved, several important gains would result from the changes suggested. In the first place many students would board at the Hall who were not compelled to do so by poverty. The poorer students would of course resort thither; but many who were not absolutely poor would prefer to board there. Among students it is not well to have poverty the ground of association. Secondly, for hasty meals in a hot, crowded, vulgar room, under circumstances which make polite observances difficult, and social enjoyment almost impossible, would be substituted a decent order and comfortable service which would promote good manners and good fellowship. Thirdly, the moral effect of living in that superb Hall could not but be good. It is by far the grandest college Hall in the world, and there are very few rooms for secular purposes in existence which can be compared with it. Built to keep alive precious examples of brave devotion to country, truth, and duty, it is a place to be proud of and to become attached to, a place around which in successive generations pleasant associations and inspiring memories will gather, a place

to exert upon the opening mind of youth a wholesome though unnoticed influence.

For some years past there has been a duplication of instruction, to a certain extent, between the Divinity School and the Scientific School on the one hand, and the College on the other. Instruction in German, both elementary and advanced, has been given at the Divinity School, and in French and German at the Scientific School, by teachers employed for those Schools, while the same instruction has all the time been given in the College by professors and tutors of the College. On recommendation of the Academic Council, the Corporation caused this duplication to cease at the end of the year 1872-73. Students in those Schools now attend the College instruction in German and French.

This measure, though separately determined upon, was, in fact, a part of a much more comprehensive measure which the Corporation adopted last spring, at the instance of the Academic Council. The instruction given in the College had never been open to students in the other departments of the University, except on payment of an extra fee, nor the instruction given in the Schools to students of the College, with the exception of the instruction in Hebrew given by the Hancock Professor at the Divinity School; and it was practically understood that many of the College courses of instruction were not open to professional students on any terms. In accordance with a vote of the Corporation, passed April 28, 1873, students in regular standing in any one department of the University are admitted free to the instruction given in any other department, with the exception of exercises carried on in the special laboratories. This action of the Corporation, when it comes to be known and understood, will probably have far-reaching conse-

quences. It really increases very much the privileges of a student in any of the Schools which are grouped around the College at Cambridge. It is a very great advantage to a law student, for example, who has previously had no chance to get such instruction, that he can attend the College courses in history, Roman law, and political science. It is a valuable privilege for a divinity student that he can have the benefit of all the College teaching of metaphysics, German, and patristic Greek. On the other hand, the undergraduates of the College have already begun to avail themselves of the instruction given at the Scientific School in free-hand drawing, and the subject of Descriptive Geometry taught in the Scientific School was this year made a College elective. Whenever the study of ecclesiastical history can be placed upon a proper footing at the Divinity School, by establishing a full professorship of that very important subject, there is every reason why the course should be open as an elective to College students. The liberal study of Jurisprudence is one equally fitted for candidates in Arts and for candidates in Law. In short, this action taken by the Corporation on the suggestion of the Academic Council will make the opportunities offered to students in all the departments richer and freer.

In the Divinity School certain changes were made in 1872-73 in the disposition and use of beneficiary funds. The income of all the funds given for the benefit of indigent students had previously been used in one block, which was generally divided equally among all needy applicants. The Corporation have now divided again certain funds which had been previously consolidated, and established distinct scholarships bearing the names of the givers of the funds, as is fully set forth in the Treasurer's Statement, p. 1. Two objects are accomplished by this change: the

names of the givers of these funds are properly connected with their gifts, and scholarship is emphasized as a condition of receiving pecuniary aid.

The Report of the Dean of the Law Faculty shows, by statistics of the number of students in attendance during the past three years, how temporary has been the loss of numbers caused by the very decided raising of the standard of the School. The term of residence was lengthened and the examination for the degree established in 1870 - 71; and already the temporary loss of students has been made good. In two years, the required term of residence, the School now gives young men who are capable of receiving its teachings a thorough training in the fundamental principles of law, and through its unsurpassed library makes them thoroughly familiar with the use of the tools of the profession. Its degree is given only to those who pass a searching examination, the quality of which is open to public inspection in the printed examination papers (Harvard University Catalogue, 1873 - 74, p. 311). The quality of the young men who resort to the School has very conspicuously improved since 1870 - 71; nearly two thirds of them, this year, are Bachelors or Masters of Arts; and the atmosphere of the School is full of zeal and scientific enthusiasm.

After due deliberation upon the expediency of appointing a young teacher in the Law School, the Corporation and Overseers united in the appointment of an Assistant Professor of Law in June last. The gentleman who is to bear the brunt of this new experiment in the constitution of a Law Faculty has some unusual qualifications for the place, for he was not only distinguished as a student, both in college and in the Law School, but has had more than two years' experience as a teacher in the College; the experiment will there-

fore be tried under favorable conditions. It will doubtless prove that young teachers can do very useful work in the Law School as well as in the College, the Scientific School, and the Medical School; indeed, it would not be surprising if they could do a portion of the work of instruction better than older men.

The Corporation recognize the fact that the library is the very heart of the School; they have spent more than \$15,000 upon it since September, 1870, and have also, since September, 1871, employed, at a suitable salary, a responsible and competent librarian (not, as formerly, a student), who devotes his whole time to the delivery and care of the books.

It is much to be regretted that the Law School is so inadequately endowed, for some steps with regard to legal education still remain to be taken which demand a greater independence of receipts from students' fees than the School can now claim. The Dane Professorship has a fund of only \$15,000, while the present salary of the professor is \$4,000. The Royall Professorship is still worse off, having a fund of only \$7,943.63. Moreover, it is very desirable that the salaries of the professors in the Law School should be raised, even if it be not possible to raise the salary attached to a full professorship in the other departments of the University. Successful lawyers earn much more than \$4,000 a year in these times, even before they reach the prime of life. The qualities and attainments which go to make a good professor of law are more salable in any market than those which make a good professor of Greek, Hebrew, or metaphysics and they are available in many more markets.

The Medical School still has the honor of standing alone in its effort to improve the system of medical education in the United States. No serious changes were made in the School during the year 1872-73.

The students who entered under the old system, and thereby acquired a certain right to graduate under the rules of that system, have almost disappeared from the School. Degrees will be given on the old plan in February, 1874, for the last time.

The Faculty has made provision for giving advanced instruction in special subjects to persons who have already received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, whether at this or some other institution. The physiological laboratory is open to such persons for investigations in physiology; the chemical laboratory, for the study of medical chemistry or general analysis; the microscopical laboratory, for the study of histology. There is also practical instruction in operative surgery, auscultation and percussion, laryngoscopy, and electro-therapeutics; clinical instruction in ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, syphilis, and obstetrics; and lectures on hygiene, mental diseases, and gynæcology.

The growth of the reorganized School may be seen in the following table, the year 1871-72 being the first year of the new system:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Students under the new system	57	101	125
Students under the old system, or only in part under the new	146	69	50

It is a noticeable fact, that out of 175 students in 1873-74, 62 are Bachelors or Masters of Arts or Science, while in 1870-71, out of 301 students only 58 were Bachelors. A continuance for another year of the growth indicated in the above table will carry the receipts of the School decidedly above the highest level of former years (see p. 32). The success of the great changes made by the Medical Faculty is not, however, to be measured by any pecuniary standard; it is to be found in the improved quality of the students, in the higher spirit which animates the School, in the proved attainments of those who receive its

degree, and in the elevation of the profession which cannot but result from a sustained improvement in the discipline of the young men who annually recruit it. It will take many years to demonstrate the full good effect of the change in the system of the Medical School, as indeed is the case with all improvements in the higher education, so slow of growth are the most precious fruits of good training; meantime the Medical Faculty is wholly content with its work, and enjoys the support and approbation of the best part of the medical profession.

The Faculty of the Lawrence Scientific School in June last added considerably to the requisitions for admission to the School. Experience has shown that, as a rule, young men who have had little systematic training up to their eighteenth or nineteenth year cannot follow the courses of instruction given in the Scientific School either to their own advantage or that of the School. The Faculty, moved by this consideration, decided to make the examination for admission to the Scientific School comparable with that for admission to the College, except that French or German replaces Greek, and the quantity of Latin to be read is smaller. This step is a serious one, but it is in the same direction with all those which have been taken in this School since the spring of 1871. The only way to make a degree in Science as well worth having as a degree in Arts is to make it represent a training equally long, systematic, and comprehensive; this training must therefore cover the years of boyhood as well as those of opening manhood. So long as the scientific, polytechnic, and technological schools admit pupils with less acquirements than are demanded by the colleges, the degree in Science or Philosophy will be justly deemed inferior to the degree in Arts, even though the course of instruction in those schools

should be made four years long, which now is not generally the case.

The Faculty at the same time made arrangements to facilitate the admission of graduates of the College to advanced standing in the Scientific School. Graduates of the College, who while in college choose their studies with reference to subsequently taking a degree in Science, can get either of the degrees in engineering in two years, or the degree in chemistry, natural history, or mathematics, physics and astronomy, in one year.

With a view to doing something towards raising up a class of teachers competent to teach scientific subjects by rational methods, summer courses of laboratory instruction in chemistry and botany were given during July and August last in the chemical and botanical laboratories at Cambridge. They were attended by fifteen men and sixteen women,—for the most part teachers who could not have availed themselves of such opportunities at any other time of year. Like the summer course at Penikese Island, they seem to fulfil a good purpose, and will be continued every summer for the present.

The care of the libraries belonging to the University is one of the chief responsibilities of the Corporation. A great collection of books, like a museum of natural history or archæology, is not only to be made useful to the present generation, it is also to be transmitted safely to future generations. Teachers and students who use a public library or a scientific collection in their daily work are of course more inclined to remember the needs of the present than of the coming generations; but the Corporation have constantly to watch for the preservation of the libraries and collections in their charge.

The Law Library has become a very valuable col-

lection, and all possible pains are now taken to keep it in good condition ; but it is in Dane Hall, a building which, though not a specially insecure building as regards fire, is still not specially secure, the construction of the floors and partitions giving no defence against the rapid spreading of a flame once kindled. In winter there are six or seven fires in the Hall. It is essential that the Law Library should be in the same building with the lecture-rooms and reading-rooms of the Law School, for reference to the books by both professors and students is incessant, and should be made as quick and easy as possible. There is needed, therefore, for the Law School a new building, a large part of which should be fire-proof.

The Theological Library at Divinity Hall is still more exposed to destruction by fire than the Law Library ; but the remedy is easier, for the library might be kept in a detached fire-proof building, which need not cost more than fifteen thousand dollars.

The University Library in Gore Hall is well secured against fire, but has been supposed to suffer from dampness, particularly from dampness in the air of the hall, which condensed upon the cold surfaces of the windows, walls, or books, during severe weather in winter. This moisture in the air came in part from the leaky steam radiators, made of large copper tubes, with which Gore Hall is heated. These radiators allow steam to escape in considerable quantities, whenever the boiler is even a little urged on a cold day. A committee appointed by the Corporation to consider this matter, consisting of Professors Lovering, Gibbs, and Cooke, recommended that a hot-air furnace should be put into the Library, in addition to the present steam apparatus, in order to provide more heat, promote ventilation, and keep the atmosphere of the library drier than it has been. In accordance with this recommendation, a wrought-iron furnace has been put in, with every precaution against fire and dust.

The bequest of that indefatigable student and hearty friend of learning, the late James Savage of Boston, to the Library and Observatory (Appendix I.), will be a great help to the Library; for, whatever the annual share of the Library may amount to, it can be used under the terms of the gift for salaries or cataloguing, as well as for the purchase of books. This liberty is of great moment, for the Corporation are at their wits' end how to store, catalogue, and take care of even the books which they have funds to buy. The urgent need of enlarging Gore Hall has been repeatedly dwelt upon in these reports; but the Corporation have found no way to accomplish it.

The Corporation, in the spring of 1873, endeavored to increase the usefulness of the Gray Collection of Engravings, by allowing Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, to reproduce a considerable number of etchings and engravings by the heliotype process, under such restrictions as were necessary to prevent injury to the originals. Under the terms of the contract with Messrs. Osgood & Co., students and other persons who should buy through the Curator of the collection could obtain the heliotypes at prices considerably below the trade prices. This privilege was subsequently given to students in other institutions. The reproductions, though far from perfect, are still very beautiful, and very useful to students of art.

There is another very valuable collection in charge of the Corporation, the loss of which would be literally irreparable. The Museum of Anatomy and Pathology, which has been for twenty-six years under the care of Professor J. B. S. Jackson at the Medical College in Boston, contains a great number of unique, original specimens which could not be replaced; it is insured, but money could not buy its like. Now of all the twenty-four buildings which the University occupies, the building of the Medical College on North Grove

Street is the one most exposed to destruction by fire, because of its surroundings, its uses, and its construction. There is no adequate remedy except the erection of a new, fire-proof building, to contain the Museum and accommodations for those departments of the School for which the Museum is a necessary means of illustration in teaching. To provide such a building would be a great service to education, and a great benefit to the community.

In August last the Corporation received a bequest of \$ 50,000, under the will of the late John Parker, Jr., bearing date in 1845. The object of Mr. Parker's bequest is to provide the most thorough education possible for persons who possess uncommon powers in any department of learning, or who give promise of developing such powers, but who have not at command the means of paying for a prolonged and costly training (see Appendix II.). To carry out this object, the Corporation have established from the income of the fund three Fellowships of the annual value of \$1,000 each, which may be held by graduates of the College, or of any other department of the University, for a term not exceeding three years in any case. The holder of a Parker Fellowship must devote himself to some special course of study approved by the Academic Council, but may pursue his studies either at home or abroad, at this University or at any other. It is obvious that these Fellowships will be very attractive prizes, and that, if rightly managed, they will be a means of recruiting the University's body of teachers with young men of good parts and the best possible training. Next year the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship, founded by Hon. George Bancroft, will be available for the first time. The University will then have six Fellowships for Bachelors, all of which have an income large enough to support

a student, with economy, and four of which may be used either in this country or in Europe. The full effect of these endowments it may not be possible to foresee; but these admirable words, with which Mr. Bancroft closed the letter announcing his purpose to give the fund of the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship, indicate two of the ways in which they are likely to serve the University: "The incumbents of the scholarship may perhaps be afterwards drawn into the corps of professors of the University; should they render no such service, and should they be prospered in life, I wish each of them so prospered to be reminded, and, excepting always those permanently connected with the University as instructors, and those whose moderate wants press upon their means, I thus, in advance, charge them, to imitate my example in rendering aid, through Harvard College, to the cause of arts and letters, of science and learning."

The terms and conditions on which the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science were to be given were not announced until late in the spring of 1872; nevertheless, at the beginning of the year 1872-73 there were in residence seven candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and five candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science. There were also two candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, but both of them were exempted by the Academic Council from residence, on the ground that they had graduated and taken places as teachers before the announcement of the new rules concerning the Master's degree. At the end of the year two candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and one candidate for the degree of Doctor of Science passed examinations before committees of the Academic Council, and obtained the recommendation of the Council for these degrees. The new degrees were,

therefore, conferred for the first time at Commencement, 1873, and upon candidates worthy to head what will doubtless prove a long and honorable list.

In the current year there are ten candidates for the Master's degree, twenty-one for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Science. Of these thirty-five candidates, all but four are Bachelors of this University. This result, with the similar and earlier experience at Yale College, proves that there are many young Americans, graduates of our colleges, who are ready to devote one, two, or three years to liberal study after obtaining the Bachelor's degree, provided that good instruction be offered them, and a definite goal set before them. It has been a common belief that, with the quick rush of American life in sight, our young men would not give the time necessary to get a thorough training even for the professions, much less pursue, for years after graduating, the abstract study of language, history, philosophy, or science. In the light of but a short experience it already appears that this opinion does great injustice to our young men. They have learned, or their parents and friends have learned, that for men of character the most thorough training is the most remunerative in every point of view, in money quite as surely as in power or influence. It is obvious that an added year at the end of a long course of training is worth much more to the student than any preceding year, and that he who uses well that added year must gain a great advantage over those who stop short in their course.

The misfortunes of the country, since the war of the Rebellion began, should be of some service to the higher education. Over and over again men in high public station have been seen making utter wreck of their careers through their own dense ignorance of what it behooved them to know. In the prime of life, at the consummate instant for action, these men were

found not only to lack the knowledge they needed, but to have lost all power to acquire or even to comprehend it. For ambitious young men no exhortation to lay broad and deep foundations in youth is so effective as the spectacle of promising careers ruined, and great opportunities of distinction and usefulness lost, mainly for lack of thorough education. The greater the natural ability of the conspicuous actors in such scenes, the more pitiable does it seem that they should fail at fifty for lack of the knowledge which they might easily have acquired at twenty-five. The whole experience of the country since 1861, military, legislative, and administrative, has taught most effectively the lesson that the surest way to success in any profession, military or civil, scientific or learned, is to get in early life the best and amplest training for it which the country affords.

In this point of view how extraordinary seems the recklessness with which young Americans choose their place of education! A young man goes to this college or that, this professional school or that, because it is near his home, or belongs to his sect, or is in his State and he can have free tuition, or because he knows somebody who is already there. On such trivial grounds is this all-important determination frequently made. It is a noticeable fact that American parents often leave the making of this choice to their sons, perhaps because they are not sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the step, and do not realize what a grievous mistake it is to choose a place of instruction poor in intellectual and material resources and in social advantages.

In the summer of 1872 the Woman's Education Association of Boston asked the Corporation, through a committee, if the University would hold examinations for young women at Boston on the general plan of the local examinations which have for several years been

successfully conducted by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Edinburgh. After consulting the Board of Overseers, the Corporation answered in the affirmative. A committee of the College Faculty thereupon examined and compared the courses of study in a number of schools and academies for girls, discussed the nature and amount of the requisitions which it would be reasonable to make for the present, and finally arranged a scheme of examinations in two grades, to be held for the first time in June, 1874.

The general or preliminary examination is for young women who are not less than seventeen years old ; it comprises English, French, physical geography, either elementary botany or elementary physics, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, history, and any one of the three languages, German, Latin, and Greek. The advanced examination is for young women who have passed the preliminary examination, and are not less than eighteen years old ; it is divided into five sections, namely, languages, natural science, mathematics, history, and philosophy, in one or more of which the candidate may present herself. The Faculty provided lists of books to be studied in preparation for these examinations, and specimen examination-papers upon all the subjects, in order to define as precisely as possible the quality and range of the examinations. This information was embodied in a pamphlet, which was published by the Woman's Education Association, with a circular of their own giving information about fees, lodging, beneficiary aid, and other like matters. The function of the University is limited to preparing the examination-papers, examining the work of the candidates, making a record of the results, and giving certificates to those who satisfy the examiners. The examinations will be held in any town or city where it seems probable that a reasonable number of candidates would offer themselves, and where an

association of women is organized to do that part of the work which is local. If it be asked, what good can examinations by the University do when the University does not teach girls, the answer is that they can do precisely the same service for girls' schools which college admission examinations have done for preparatory schools for boys,— they can set a standard, and prescribe a judicious programme of study for several years of life between twelve and eighteen. There is now no standard for girls' schools; no means of publicly comparing one school with another; no visible goal for pupils or teachers. These deficiencies the proposed examinations may in part supply. At any rate the experiment is an interesting one; it can be tried without interfering with the regular work of the University, and its results will be of value whether they be affirmative or negative, favorable or unfavorable to the prosecution of the undertaking.

During the past two years the President has availed himself of such opportunities as have occurred to establish a new practice in the University with regard to the appointment of professors, the practice, namely, of formally consulting the professors of the Faculty in which the vacancy exists with regard to the candidates for the place. This practice has existed for many years with regard to medical professorships; but the President desires to make it general throughout the University in regard to offices with life-tenure. The Corporation, from the very nature of the body, can seldom be minutely acquainted with the qualifications of candidates for professorial chairs, particularly if the candidates are young men, or men who have lived in other parts of the country, perhaps in the service of other institutions. It is obvious that the Corporation must, as a rule, rely very much upon the President in these important matters. The Board of Overseers,

being a local body, is in much the same position as the Corporation with regard to new appointments; they are generally satisfied with the same evidence which has satisfied the Corporation. A heavy responsibility, therefore, rests upon the President. It is, of course, absolutely impossible that any President should be a competent judge of the qualifications of candidates for professorships in all branches of human knowledge; in almost every case he must seek advice from persons who have special knowledge of the subject in hand. But by seeking advice privately he only changes the ground of his responsibility, for he is then responsible for choosing his advisers. The University is still relying too exclusively upon his single judgment.

If, on the contrary, the President is expected, in accordance with an established custom, to consult, as a body, the professors of the Faculty in which the vacancy exists, his advisers are provided for him, and his responsibility is sensibly lightened, while the University has a safeguard against hasty or otherwise injudicious action on the part of the President. It is altogether probable that the best advisers upon the subject in hand will be found among the professors consulted: first, because they are likely to be competent judges of the qualifications of candidates; and, secondly, because they have a strong interest in reinforcing their own Faculty and the University to the utmost. It is an incidental advantage of this practice that it has a tendency to strengthen the *esprit de corps* of a Faculty, and to insure harmony therein. Of course, under the charter of the College, such action on the part of the professors of a Faculty is of no binding effect upon the Corporation or the Board of Overseers; but to be useful and effective it need not be of legal force; it may even be avowedly unofficial action, which is not reported in any regular form to the Corporation and Overseers. The advan

tages of the method are, that it is well adapted to inform the President, to diminish his responsibility, and to put a check upon any indiscreet exercise of his power. As the University increases in size and complexity, these considerations become more and more important.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The great fire of November 9 - 10, 1872, in Boston, threatened to cause deficits for the year 1872 - 73 in the three departments of the University which depend largely upon the Bussey Trust Fund. The greater part of this fund is specially invested in real estate in Boston, and two of the stores burnt belonged to this property. The Bussey Institution receives one half of the net income of the fund, and the Divinity School and Law School one quarter each.

In 1872 - 73 the Bussey Institution received from the Bussey Trust Fund \$ 7,280.37 less than in 1871 - 72. The expenses of the Institution for the year consequently exceeded its receipts by \$ 5,400; but nearly one half of this deficit was met by an accumulation of former years, so that the actual debt of the Institution to the University treasury is only \$ 2,745.80. For the year 1873 - 74 the Corporation expect that salaries and expenses in the Bussey Institution will be about \$ 3,000 less than they were in 1872 - 73, and they count upon a larger income from the Bussey Trust this year than last, inasmuch as the two new Bussey stores in the "burnt district" are both let, and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

The income of the Law School was \$ 4,766.27 less in 1872 - 73 than in the year preceding, \$ 3,640.19 of the reduction being due to the heavy loss of income upon the Bussey Trust. It happened, however, that, without essentially impairing the instruction or reducing the

important expenditures upon the Law Library, the expenses of the School for 1872-73 could be brought decidedly below the expenses of the preceding year, which were swelled by large payments for repairs and furniture. A reduction of \$4,479.27 in expenses was effected, and there was consequently no deficit in the Law School for 1872-73. The expenses for the current year will not exceed those of 1872-73, and the receipts from students will be considerably larger than the receipts from that source in 1872-73. Although, therefore, the Law School is very inadequately endowed, its financial condition gives no present concern to the Corporation.

The Divinity School had a very serious deficit in 1872-73. The Bussey Fund gave it \$3,640.19 less than the year before, and the receipts from tuition-fees and rents of rooms fell off \$602.04. At the same time its expenses increased by \$6,240.07, whereof \$4,000 was the salary of the newly established professorship of New Testament Criticism. Instead of having, as in 1871-72, a surplus of \$4,364.46, the School had, in 1872-73, a deficit of \$6,285.80. Without the fire the School would still have had a deficit of \$2,000. It will not be possible wholly to avoid a deficit for 1873-74, unless the income of the Bussey Trust should be more completely repaired than can now be reasonably anticipated; but the deficit can be reduced within small limits. The expenses of the School will be reduced by about \$3,000, and the receipts from tuition-fees and rents of rooms will be somewhat larger than they were in 1872-73. Should the income of the Bussey Trust rise again as much as may be fairly expected during the current year, the deficit of the Divinity School for this year will be small. In face of the serious deficit of 1872-73, it is some comfort to recall the fact that the Divinity School has had a long series of annual surpluses, some-

times of considerable amount, and so is better able to bear its present losses.

The annual account of the Medical School is of peculiar interest, because the ultimate decision concerning the success of the great changes recently made in the method and standard of the School has been supposed to depend upon the effect produced on the receipts from students. Certainly the example set by this School will be sooner imitated, if it shall appear that the new system is more profitable than the old to medical professors, as well as more advantageous to medical students; for while American medical schools are conducted on the principles which now commonly prevail in their management, the question of more or less profit to the professors is one not likely to be overlooked. The year 1872-73 was the second year of the new plan. The number of students fell from 203 in 1871-72 to 170, and the receipts from students fell from \$24,055.24 to \$22,283.84. The year 1870-71 was the last year under the former plan. The following table exhibits the current receipts and expenses of the years 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1872-73:—

Year.	No. of Students.	Receipts from Students.	Income from Professorship Funds.	Paid for Salaries.	General Expenses.	Difference between current Receipts and Expenses.
1870-71	301	\$27,717.67	\$2,779.00	\$19,476.82	\$10,039.31	\$980.54 surpl.
1871-72	203	24,104.59	3,404.62	20,019.56	8,877.44	1,387.79 deficit
1872-73	170	22,283.84	2,952.78	18,783.32	7,820.50	1,367.20 "

This table shows why the new system is going to succeed. A reduction of 43 per cent in the number of students, accompanied, of course, by a considerable diminution of general expenses (but not of salaries), causes only a reduction of $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in receipts from students. It is obvious that a very moderate increase in the number of regular students (each paying \$200 a year) would make the annual account of

the School quite as good as it was in 1870-71. Indeed a very satisfactory increase in receipts from tuition-fees has already taken place in this first half of the year 1873-74. It is altogether probable that the account of 1873-74 will be quite as favorable as that of 1870-71. The Corporation have already felt warranted in undertaking to pay some new salaries during the current year. An all-important revolution in medical education will then have been accomplished, so far as this School is concerned, without reducing the amounts paid for instruction, at the cost of two small annual deficits amounting together to the insignificant sum of \$ 2,755. The School received aid from generous friends in 1872-73 to the amount of \$ 4,200. The present debt of the School to the University treasury is \$ 5,089.35, a sum less than the cost of the improvements made in the Medical College building during the past two years and a half. In that interval the chemical laboratory has been greatly enlarged, and the microscopical laboratory and the physiological laboratory have been constructed. The laboratory of physiology was provided by the very serviceable and timely gift from the estate of the late George W. Swett, but the other two laboratories have been built and furnished at the charge of the School. No department of the University needs a large endowment more than the Medical School, or better deserves one, and there is no department of the University in which the good to be done by a liberal endowment would be more direct, immediate, diffusive, and lasting. To improve medical education is a pressing need of the time.

The complete annual account of the Dental School appears this year for the first time in the Treasurer's Statement. The School has no endowment, except the skill and repute of its professors. The building which it occupies was bought for it with money advanced from the University treasury, and the debt of the

School, which is secured by possession of the building, No. 50 Allen Street, now amounts to \$ 13,859.90 (reduced in 1872-73 from \$ 15,159). The account of the School for 1872-73 shows a creditable surplus. For 1873-74 there is an increase of students, and the Corporation have felt able for the first time in the history of the School to pay salaries, though of very small amount, to the professors of dental subjects.

The Lawrence Scientific School was reorganized in 1871, the new plan going into operation at the beginning of the year 1871-72. In the year 1871-72 the receipts from students fell off; but the year 1872-73 carried that class of receipts decidedly above the receipts of 1870-71, the last year of the former organization. That increase is fully maintained for the current year.

1870-71, receipts from students	\$ 5,063.72
1871-72, " " "	4,342.05
1872-73, " " "	5,868.33

The account of the School for 1872-73 is an unusually satisfactory one, there being a surplus of \$ 2,545.50, which has been applied to reducing the debt of the School to the University treasury, — a debt incurred in reconstructing the interior of Lawrence Hall at the time of the reorganization of the School. The Barringer Fund, which was paid into the treasury in the spring of 1873, is an important addition to the permanent resources of this School. The Corporation is under great obligations to the Hon. D. C. Smith, of Schenectady, the executor of Mr. Barringer's will, for the wisdom and considerateness with which he discharged his delicate duty.

The account of the Observatory for the year shows an unused balance of income. There have been certain receipts and expenditures at the Observatory which have not been included in the published account, because the transactions were not completed on September 1, 1873; they will be given in the next Treas-

urer's Statement. These receipts and expenditures are connected with the sale of the Observatory time to certain cities, railroads, and private establishments, and with the publication and sale of a series of admirable prints depicting astronomical objects and phenomena.

It remains to examine the receipts and expenditures classed as University, College, and Library (excluding expenditures for books). (Compare Report for 1871-72, p. 35.) On September 1, 1872, the Corporation had to deal with a deficit of \$ 11,444.30 for the year then just closed, and there had been deficits five years out of the six since September 1, 1866. The Corporation thought they foresaw that the receipts from undergraduates for rents and tuition-fees would increase in 1872-73, that part of this increase would be absorbed by an increase of college salaries, and that it would be necessary to reduce expenditures other than college salaries by \$ 7,000, in order to prevent the recurrence of a deficit. This retrenchment was made, and the results, somewhat complicated by the great Boston fire, are exhibited in the following table:—

	Anticipated Increase over 1871-72.	Actual Increase.
1. Cash from undergraduates	\$ 7,700.	\$ 8,156.00
2. Reduction of expenditures (other than college salaries)	Proposed. 7,000.	Actual. 6,711.64
3. Increase of college salaries	Anticipated. 3,200.	Actual. 1,481.27
4. Decrease of income from funds called University and College (caused by the fire)		2,056.84
5. Increase of income from "sundries"		1,539.28

Adding the actual items 1, 2, and 5 together, and subtracting from their sum the sum of items 3 and 4, there remains \$ 12,868.81, which is the amount by which the result of the year 1872-73 was better than that of the year 1871-72 in the expenditures classed as University, College, and Library (excluding books). The deficit of \$ 11,444.30 in 1871-72 was therefore

changed to a surplus of \$ 1,424.51 in 1872-73 (see Treasurer's Statement, p. 4). The inquiry may suggest itself, Why was the loss of income caused by the Boston fire so small on funds called University and College? The reason is that a large portion of the fire subscription was promptly paid in and put at interest, and the interest so earned was all credited to the funds generally invested. The Bussey Trust Fund, being for the most part specially invested in real estate, only profited very slightly by the interest on the subscriptions which were promptly paid in, yet half of the property destroyed belonged to the Bussey Trust Fund.

For the current year the income available for the expenditures comprised under the heads University, College, and Library (excluding books) will be materially larger than it was in 1872-73. The number of undergraduates is 12 per cent larger than in 1872-73; and though several promotions of tutors and instructors have been made, and the salary list thereby increased, yet the increase of salaries will not be equal to the increase of tuition-fees. Moreover, every college room is occupied this year, which was by no means the case in 1872-73. Four new dormitories, accommodating nearly four hundred persons, have been built since 1870; but they are already full. With some reinforcements for the Freshman year, and some help in looking over the students' work at written examinations for those teachers who have large classes to deal with, the present corps of instructors will suffice for eight hundred students. For the present, therefore, some gain to the treasury results from an increase in the number of students. The College budget may be considered easy, so long as the present scale of salaries is maintained and no new professorships are established, provided, of course, that no unexpected disaster befalls the University. It is to be hoped, however, that the College may not be forced to remain stationary long.

New endowed professorships are urgently needed in every department of the University, and it is of great importance that the regular salary attached to the full professorship should bear a better comparison than it now does with the probable earnings of able men in the other learned professions. The greatest anxiety of the Corporation is how they shall worthily fill vacancies in the corps of professors. If men of eminent ability are to be drawn from other callings in the prime of life to fill the chairs of the University, a professorship must be attractive in point of salary as well as in point of consideration and influence. If, on the other hand, these chairs are to be filled by men of promise in youth and proved powers at maturity who chose the profession of teaching in early life, it is essential that a University professorship, the highest post of the profession, should be a prize attractive in the eyes of young men of promise in comparison with the prizes of other learned professions. If the University has heretofore been able to fill its professorships always creditably and sometimes illustriously, it is to be ascribed rather to good fortune than to the legitimate working of a policy wisely adapted to secure that end. Of course it is the relative, not the absolute, value of a professor's salary which is to be regarded. With a gold currency and the College funds earning five per cent a year, four thousand dollars might be a more attractive salary than five thousand would be now, while all prices are exaggerated by an irredeemable currency of uncertain volume and the funds are earning seven and a half per cent.

It is not yet possible to say how much the University will ultimately lose by the Boston fire of November 9-10, 1872. The great subscription for repairing the losses of the University has reached \$ 183,040.91. The principal of this fund has not been used to make good any losses of income or deficits in the year

1872-73; but the interest upon the fund has been so applied. The insurance assessments and new premiums, which had to be paid in consequence of the fire, were charged to the fund to the amount of \$ 9,424.92, but the new insurance was made in all cases only for a single year. The Corporation hope that the insurance money received for the stores which were burnt, the subscription fund, and the profit upon the sale of the land taken by the city to widen Arch and Hawley Streets, all united, will nearly cover the loss of principal caused by the fire. They further hope to gain some advantage in the long run from the improvement of Arch and Hawley Streets, and from the fact that the new stores now in process of construction are handsomer and better buildings than the former ones. The next Annual Report will doubtless contain a complete statement of the actual results. In the mean time the President and Fellows, as the trustees of a great work of public beneficence, return their grateful thanks to the subscribers to the fund, by whose zealous generosity a serious disaster has been in great measure repaired.

The usual lists and statistics concerning University degrees, honors, prizes, and committees will be found in the Appendix, III.-VII. The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following reports of the Deans of the several Faculties of the University. The present form of the President's Annual Report, which was first adopted in the Report of 1869-70, has this merit, that it gives each of the Deans of Faculties a separate and public opportunity to make such suggestions concerning his Department as he may think needful. It might easily happen that the knowledge, experience, or foresight of some of the Deans should be greater than that of the President, and their suggestions, consequently, might be of more value than anything the President found to say.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President.*

REPORT

OF THE

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY: —

SIR, — As Dean of the College Faculty, I submit the following Report upon the conduct of the College during the academic year 1872 — 73.

The number of undergraduates at the beginning of that year was six hundred and thirty-seven,—an increase of eighteen over the number on the books of the College at the beginning of the preceding year. Of these one hundred and thirty-two were Seniors, of whom two only failed to receive their Bachelor's degree, one hundred and sixty-three Juniors, one hundred and sixty-six Sophomores, and one hundred and seventy-six Freshmen. Sixteen students withdrew from the College during the year of their own accord. Of this number nine are believed to have withdrawn from the knowledge that they were spending their time unprofitably, one from ill health, two in order to pursue other courses of study, and four from other causes. Two members of the Freshman class died during the year.

INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction, the names of the instructors, the number of students attending each course, the number of sections into which they were divided, and the number of exercises in each course for student and for instructor, are given in the following tables.

FRESHMEN.

Required Studies.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Mr. Gould	Greek 1	<p>Aristophanes, Clouds. — Homer, Iliad, Books IV, V., and VI. — Plato, Apology and Crilo. Xenophon, Memorabilia (Selections); Euripides, Alceste. Aristophanes, Birds. — Grote's History of Greece, Chapters 67 and 68. — Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses. — Greek Composition. Cicero, De Senectute. — Horace, Odes. — Merivale's History of the Romans, (Chapters 26-28, 30, 32, 35, 41)</p> <p>SECTION A. Livy, Book VIII., §§ 2-10; Book IX., §§ 1-42. — Horace, Epodes. — Extemporaneous Translation and Composition. SECTION B. Livy, Book IX., §§ 1-80. Ovid, from Ransay's Selections — Extemporaneous Translation and Composition</p> <p>Solid Geometry. — Analytic Geometry Plane Trigonometry. — Algebra</p> <p>Grammar. — Exercises in Translation and Composition</p> <p>Champlin's Principles of Ethics. — Bulfinch's Evidences of Christianity</p> <p>Elements of Inorganic Chemistry. — Lectures</p>	176	6	8 in 2 weeks	12
Mr. Fluke	Greek 2		176	6 or 8	2	10
Mr. Smith	Latin 1		176	6	2	12
Mr. Everett	Latin 2		176	6 or 8	8 in 2 weeks	10
Prof. Scaver	Mathematics		176	6	2	12
Prof. White	Mathematics		176	6	2	12
Mr. Bartlett	German		176	6	2	12
Prof. Peabody	Ethics		176	2	2	4 (for a half-year)
Prof. Cooke (lectures) & Mr. Field	Chemistry		176	1 for lectures 6 for recitations	2 lectures 6 for recitations	2 lectures 6 recitations

SOPHOMORES.

Required Studies.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. G. A. Hill	Physics	<p>Ganot's Physics, translated by Atkinson, Books I, II, III., IV., and VI.</p> <p>Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric (Selections). — Herbert Spencer's Essay on Style</p> <p>Six Themes during the second half-year</p> <p>The History of Rome in Rawlinson's Manual of Ancient History</p> <p>(Grammar. — Exercises in Translation and Composition. (Required only of those who have failed) to pass the admission requisites)</p>	166	1 for lectures 6 for recitations	2	7
Prof. A. Hill	Rhetoric		166	6	2	12 (for a half-year)
Prof. A. S. Hill	Themes		166		1 in 3 weeks	2 (for a half-year)
Prof. Gurney	History		166	8	2	6 (for a half-year)
Mr. Fessenden	Elementary French		84	8	2	6

JUNIORS

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Instructor.	
Instructors.	Subjects.				Students.	per week for Instructor.
Mr. Palmer	Philosophy	Jevons's Logic. — Hamilton's Metaphysics	162	6	2	10
Mr. Palmer	Forensics	Four Forensics	162		1 in 4 weeks.	1 (for a half-year)
Prof. Dunbar	Political Science	Fawcett's Political Economy. — The Constitution of the United States	162	4	2	8
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics	Ganot's Physics, translated by Atkinson, first seven chapters of Book VII.	162	1 for lecture 4 for recitations	2	6
Prof. Lovering	Physics	Lectures on Mechanics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Acoustics	162	1	1	1
Prof. A. S. Hill	Rhetoric	Whately's Rhetoric	162	6	1	6 (for a half-year)
Prof. Child	Rhetoric	Six Themes	162		1 in 3 weeks.	1 (for a half-year)

SENIORS.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Instructor.	
Instructors.	Subjects.				Students.	per week for Instructor.
Prof. Bowen	Forensics	Four Forensics	181		1 in 4 weeks	1 (for a half-year)

JUNIORS AND SENIORS.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.		Text-Books.		Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.						
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 4	{ <i>Aeschines</i> against <i>Ctesiphon</i> . — <i>Demosthenes</i> on the <i>Crown</i> . — <i>Aeschylus</i> , <i>Agamemnon</i> , and <i>Pro-metheus</i> . — <i>Sophocles</i> , <i>Antigone</i>		34 Jun. } 1 Sen. }	1	3	3
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 5	{ <i>Thucydides</i> and <i>Herodotus</i> (Selections). — <i>Grote's History of Greece</i>		3 Jun. } 2 Sen. }	1	3	3
Prof. Sophocles	Greek 6	{ <i>Polybius</i> and <i>Plutarch</i> (Selections)		3 Jun. } 8 Jun. }	1	3	3
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 7	{ <i>Aeschylus</i> , <i>Seven against Thebes</i> . — <i>Sophocles</i> , <i>Electra</i> . — <i>Euripides</i> , <i>Medea</i> . — <i>Aristophanes</i> , <i>Frogs</i> . — <i>Elegiac</i> and <i>Lyric Poets</i> (Selections)		6 Sep. } 7 Sen. }	1	3	3
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 8	{ <i>Plato</i> , <i>Protagoras</i> , and parts of the Republic. — <i>Aristotle</i> , <i>Politics</i> , four Books		5 Jun. } 10 Sen. }	1	3	3
Prof. Sophocles	Greek 9	{ Ecclesiastical Greek. (Selections from the Christian Fathers)		2 Sep. }	1	3	3
Prof. Lane	Latin 4	{ <i>Writers of the Empire</i> . <i>Quintilian</i> . — <i>Pliny's Letters</i> . — <i>Horace</i>		64 Jun. } 1 Sen. }	2	3	6
Prof. Lane	Latin 5	{ <i>Writers of the Republic</i> . <i>Plautus</i> . — <i>Cicero</i> . — <i>Lucretius</i> . — <i>Roman Inscriptions</i>		17 Jun. } 24 Sen. }	1	3	3
Prof. Lane	Latin 6	{ <i>History of the Empire</i> , <i>Tiberius to Domitian</i> . From <i>Tacitus</i> , <i>Suetonius</i> , and <i>Velleius Paterculus</i>		9 Jun. } 3 Sen. }	1	3	3
Mr. Brannan	Latin 7	{ <i>Elements of Roman Law</i> . <i>Huschke's Justinian Institutions</i> . — <i>Demangeat's Droit Romain</i>		14 Sep. }	1	3	3
Prof. Young	Hebrew	{ <i>Hahn's or Thelle's Biblia Hebraica</i> . — <i>Conant's Gesenius's Grammar</i>		1 Sep. } 4 Jun. }	1	3	3
Mr. Greenough	Sanskrit	{ <i>Grammar and Translation</i>		8 Sep. }	1	3	3
Prof. Child	English 2	{ <i>History and Grammar of the English Language</i> . — <i>Hadley's Short History of the English Lan-guage</i> . — <i>Morris's Historical Accidence</i> . — <i>The Language in Chaucer and Shakespeare</i> . — <i>Lectures</i>		10 Jun. }	1	3	3
Prof. Child	English 3	{ <i>English Composition and English Literature</i> . — <i>Shakespeare's Hamlet</i> . — <i>Spenser, 1st Book of the Fairy Queen</i> . — <i>Bacon's Essays</i> . — <i>Milton's English Poems</i> (except <i>Paradise Lost</i> and <i>Paradise Regained</i>). — <i>Dryden's Poems</i> (Selections)		30 Sen. }	1	3	3
Prof. Helge	German 2	{ <i>Schiller</i> . — <i>German Composition</i>		25oph. }	2	3	6
Prof. Helge	German 3	{ <i>German Classics</i> . — <i>German Composition</i>		85 Jun. }	2	3	6
Prof. Bacher	French 2	{ <i>Molière</i> . — <i>Corneille</i> . — <i>Racine</i> . — <i>Cherbuliez</i> . — <i>French Grammar and Composition</i>		1 Jun. } 47 Sen. }	2	3	6
Prof. Bacher	French 3	{ <i>Brachet's Historical Grammar</i> . — <i>Montaigne</i> . — <i>Molière</i> — <i>Balzac</i> . — <i>French Composition</i>		78oph. }	2	3	6
				29 Jun. }	1	3	3
				12 Sen. }	1	3	3
				48oph. }	1	3	3
				16 Jun. }	1	3	3
				6 Sep. }	1	3	3

Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics	Differential Equations (Boole)	10 Grad.	1	3	3
Prof. Lovering	Physics 1	Astronomy and Acoustics	20 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics 2	{ Practical Exercises in the Laboratory, including the use of instruments of precision in testing the laws of mechanics, acoustics, optics, magnetism, and electricity; and an extended course in Electrical Measurements }	8 Jun. 9 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Lovering	Physics 3	Unidulatory Theory of Light — Electricity and Magnetism	10 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Gibbs and	Physics 4	Heat, with its Applications	2 Sen.	1	3	3
Mr. H. B. Hill	Chemistry 2	Qualitative Analysis	85 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Cooke	Chemistry 3	Mineralogy, including use of the Blow-pipe, and Crystallography	8 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Cooke and	Chemistry 4	Quantitative Analysis (chiefly Laboratory work)	21 Sen.	1	3	3
Mr. Marvin	Natural History 2	Botany	12 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Goodale	Natural History 3	Comparative Anatomy and Physiology	14 Jun. 1 Sen.	1	3	3
Dr. Dwight and	Natural History 4	Zoology	28 Jun. 26 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Shaler and	Natural History 5	Historical Geology and Orography	24 Jun.	1	3	3
Mr. Faxon	Natural History 6	Zoology (Invertebrates)	8 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Whitney	Natural History 7	Advanced Botany	10 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Shaler and	Music 1	{ Harmony. — Counterpoint and Choral Figuration. — Simple forms of Free Composition. — Song, March, Dance, Prelude, etc. }	14 Sen.	1	3	3
Mr. Faxon	Music 2	Initiative Counterpoint. — Canon. — Free Composition (Thematic Treatment)	88 Soph. 3 Jun. 8 Jun.	1	2	2
Dr. Goodale				1	3	3
Mr. Paine						
Mr. Paine						

In addition to the subjects which all members of the several classes are required to study, every Senior has twelve exercises a week, every Junior nine exercises a week, and every Sophomore eight exercises a week, in elective studies. Students are at liberty to choose their electives freely from all the courses of instruction given to undergraduates which they are qualified by previous training to pursue.

The foregoing tables do not give quite fully the number of students who received instruction in the several courses, as it is not uncommon for students, in addition to their regular courses of study, to attend the instruction given in some other subject or subjects. This they are at liberty to do to any extent that they find profitable, but as attendance at exercises and examinations is not required of them, no record is kept of the number of such students. Students, however, who pass all the regular examinations in an extra study are entitled to a place on the printed scale of rank in that study, if their scholarship warrants it.

In addition to the exercises given in the tables, examinations in writing, of three hours each, were required in every study at the end of the year (or at the end of the half-year in studies pursued only during the first half-year), and additional similar examinations in nearly every subject in the middle of the year. Other written examinations, varying in number, were held in most of the studies of the year.

The names of the students who obtained honors or prizes in the several departments will be found in the Appendix.

DISCIPLINE.

By the rules of the Faculty, students whose deficiencies in their studies in any year are so serious that they cannot be expected to make them up and at the same time pursue profitably the studies of the next year are required to join the class below as a condition of finally receiving their degree. This rule was enforced at the end of the past academic year in the case of one Junior, four Sophomores, and three Freshmen. Six of these students continued their studies with a lower class. As was stated above, nine students were withdrawn from college on account of their failure to profit by their college course. For less serious deficiencies in their studies, one hundred and forty-eight students were required to pass satis-

factorily a second examination, at the end of the vacation, in the subjects in which they had failed, as a condition of being permitted to continue with their several classes. Thirty-one students, at the beginning of the year, were suspended for periods of one or two months, on account of their failures to make up conditions. Six students were suspended at the end of the year for the term of three months, chiefly on account of irregularity of attendance.

For grave violations of college rules, four students were suspended for periods of three months each.

In addition to the cases of discipline already mentioned, early in the year seven Sophomores and one Freshman were suspended for periods varying from three months to a year for the part which they took in a disorderly gathering of Sophomores and Freshmen on the first Monday evening of the year. Shortly afterward, statements in writing, signed by all the members of the Sophomore and Freshmen classes, were presented to the Faculty, to the effect that the two classes proposed to refrain from "hazing" in all its forms, and to discountenance the practice. All occasion for the further enforcement of the vote of suspension was by this action removed, and the eight students were allowed at once to rejoin their classes. The purpose of the students has been scrupulously carried out in the letter and in the spirit; and it is reasonable to hope that the self-respect of succeeding classes will prevent the revival of a practice which is utterly at variance with the manly and generous instincts upon which students pride themselves.

CHANGES IN THE COURSES OF STUDY.

1. *Preparatory Course.*—Important changes were made during the past year in the requisitions for admission, some of which are to take effect in 1874, and others in 1875 and 1876.

For the year 1874 the changes are in the requisitions in Classics and History, and in the introduction of a new requisition in English Composition. In the course of reading in the Classics, the Catiline of Sallust is substituted for the last three books of Caesar's Gallic War; four thousand lines of Ovid for the Georgics and last six books of the Æneid of Virgil; and Cicero's Cato Major for two of his Orations. Candidates will also be required to translate at sight some

passage in Latin prose not included in the requisitions. In Greek, the seventh book of Herodotus is substituted for the last three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis* for such students as prefer this course to the selections of a Greek Reader. It should be added that in the shorter Classical Course (Course II.), designed for those who offer a larger amount of mathematics, the *Cato Major* is substituted for two books of Caesar's Gallic War and the *Eclogues* of Virgil. In History, an elementary knowledge of Roman history to the death of Commodus, such as may be obtained, for example, from Smith's smaller *History of Rome*, has been added to the previous requisition in Greek History. In English Composition, each candidate will be required to write a short composition, correct in expression, spelling, grammar, and punctuation, the subject to be taken from the works of standard authors, the works selected for the purpose being announced from year to year. Thus, in 1874 the subject will be taken from one of the following works: Shakespeare's *Tempest*, Julius Caesar, or *Merchant of Venice*; Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*; Scott's *Ivanhoe* or *Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

It is believed that the greater variety thus introduced into the selection of Latin and Greek authors which must be read in preparation for college will add much to the pleasure and profit of both pupils and teachers; while the demand upon the candidate to translate at sight a passage of easy Latin prose which he has not previously read will aid teachers to fix in the minds of their pupils the true aim of this preparatory course, which is not to secure by dint of repetition the ability to translate certain books, but, through the careful reading of these books, to obtain some degree of mastery over the language in which they are written. As some knowledge of the history of Rome is indispensable for reading intelligently Caesar, Sallust, Cicero, and Virgil, the amount of Latin to be read was diminished sufficiently to give time for the study of an elementary book on Roman history, without addition to the burden of preparation.

The need of some requisition which should secure on the part of young men preparing for college proper attention to their own language has long been felt. Bad spelling, incorrectness as well as inelegance of expression in writing, ignorance of the simplest rules of punctuation, and almost entire want of familiarity with English literature, are far from rare

among young men of eighteen otherwise well prepared to pursue their college studies. No small share of the responsibility for these deficiencies in its students has hitherto rested upon the College, which has been content to accept without question such training in English as teachers, with their eyes fixed on the requisitions for admission, were disposed or able to give. Now that the College has formally recognized the importance of elementary training in English Composition, and the fact that such training should be given early and in the schools, where alone it can be made thorough, doubtless the excellent instruction in English which is already provided in some of our preparatory schools will be furnished in all; and the College can profitably begin its instruction in this subject, as it should do, with Rhetoric proper and English Literature. The first step in demanding some knowledge of that literature from all its students has now been made by the College, by requiring hereafter all candidates for admission to have read with attention some half-dozen of its masterpieces, in order to qualify themselves for passing the admission examination in English Composition.

In the year 1875 the additional requisition will be made upon all candidates for admission that they shall be able to translate easy French prose at sight, with the option of substituting German for French. Already about one half of the students come to college qualified to pass such an examination, and those who are not able to pass it are required to study French in their Sophomore year, in addition to the regular work of that year. The change, therefore, is only the distinct recognition as a requisition for admission of what is already a requisition for the Bachelor's degree, in addition to the regular preparatory and college courses of study.

In the year 1876 all candidates for admission will be required to pass an examination in one of the following subjects in Elementary Science: *Elementary Botany*, *Rudiments of Physics and of Chemistry*, or *Rudiments of Physics and of Descriptive Astronomy*, the selection of the subject being left to the candidate. In addition to such knowledge of the subject in which they offer themselves as may be acquired from a good elementary text-book, the candidates who present Botany will be required to give evidence that they can analyze simple specimens; and those who present Physics or Chemistry, that they can perform simple experiments.

In all the changes in the preparatory course of study which have been here set forth, the single aim of the Faculty has been to make that course correspond more nearly with the best possible course of study for young men, up to an average age of eighteen, who purpose to pursue non-professional studies for four years more. As the training given in American colleges has been predominantly classical and mathematical, it is not surprising that the proficiency of a candidate in the Classics and in Mathematics has been the point chiefly considered in examinations for admission. That teachers and pupils in preparatory schools should direct their efforts mainly to meeting these specific demands of the colleges, and should subordinate the intrinsic importance of studies to their serviceableness in securing admission to college, is the only result that could be expected. Neither teacher nor pupil could be much blamed, for instance, for practically setting the writing of good Latin above the writing of good English. It is plain that the only remedy for this grave evil is for the colleges to show by the nature of their admission examinations that they will not accept the rudiments of scholarship as amends for deficiencies in the rudiments of education. The colleges, as the representatives of the value of the study of the Classics, should be especially careful not to give plausibility by any act or neglect of theirs to the groundless assumption that the discipline of mind secured by the preliminary classical training must be purchased by the sacrifice of some knowledge which a well-educated young man of eighteen ought to possess. Co-operation on the part of the leading colleges is much needed in enforcing upon teachers, and in enabling them to enforce upon their pupils, the necessity of thorough training in all the elements of a sound education. As soon as those colleges unite in demanding of candidates for admission a thoroughly good training in English no less than in classical subjects, the schools which feed the colleges will in turn be able to exact from lower schools an efficiency which they now greatly lack. The service which American colleges could thus indirectly render to American education it is difficult to overestimate. Were a good degree of proficiency in a well-constructed course of English studies strictly enforced as a condition of admission into our leading colleges, the quality of education received by all pupils in all schools directly or remotely affected by such action would

be sensibly improved. Hitherto a too exclusive concern for proper preliminary training in the Classics and Mathematics has cut off the higher institutions for education in this country from a part of that influence upon the lower which it is both their interest and their duty to exercise.

Division of the Admission Examination. — The average age of students entering Harvard College is now eighteen, and it is the opinion of the Faculty that no demands should be made upon candidates for admission which would cause students to begin their college studies at an average age above eighteen. In view, then, of the recent additions to the requisitions for admission, and of possible future additions, it has been decided to allow students who purpose to enter Harvard College to divide the admission examination in 1874 and thereafter into two examinations, separated by an interval of not less than an academic year. The preliminary examination, however, will count for nothing in favor of a candidate unless he shall present himself in not less than seven subjects (about one half of the whole number of subjects required for admission), and shall pass a successful examination in not less than four subjects. Candidates who prefer to do so can, however, pass the whole examination at one time, as at present. Such a division of the admission examination will afford a great relief to students and teachers. At present, candidates for admission are required to be prepared to pass examinations in what may fairly be regarded as the work of three years in little more than a couple of days, six hours a day being spent under examination. No similar burden is ever laid upon an undergraduate. The relief afforded to the candidate by allowing him to pass an examination on half of the preparatory work at a time will make the value of that work, it is believed, greater rather than less. Examiners will be more strict in noting deficiencies at the preliminary examination, since the student will have another year of school training to make up those deficiencies, and the subjects of the final examination, however the whole examination be divided, must stand in such a relation to those of the preliminary that the candidate's knowledge of principles can hardly grow rusty; while the advantage of not being compelled carefully to review merely elementary work in the year immediately preceding entrance to college will make that year more profitable as a preparation for college studies.

Required Studies.— It has been for several years the policy of the College to carry the required studies of the course back into the earlier years, so far as the nature of these studies and the maturity of the students permitted. Already, in the Senior year, only certain written exercises belong to the required course ; and the Faculty, last year, decided to transfer to the Sophomore year the elementary study of Political Economy, and of the Constitution of the United States, which have heretofore been Junior studies, together with that portion of the required course in Physics which was a Junior study. This change will leave as required studies of the Junior year only Logic, Psychology, and a portion of the course in Rhetoric, as well as of that in Themes and Forensics ; and it will enable Juniors to take an additional elective. The addition to the work of the Sophomore year amounts to two exercises a week, and does not increase the requisitions for that year beyond those of the Freshman and Junior years. In place of a portion of the required course in Physics, Elementary Astronomy will be hereafter taught in the Sophomore year ; and the Elements of General History has been substituted for Roman History in the required History of that year.

In the Report of last year it was stated that students would thereafter be allowed exemption from attendance at the exercises in any required study, upon condition of their passing a satisfactory examination upon that study at the beginning of the year. The anticipation that many students would take advantage of this privilege in order to secure themselves more leisure for the study of subjects in which they are especially interested has been entirely fulfilled ; and there is reason to believe that the excellent practice of employing a part of the long vacation in private study for this purpose will grow in favor with the students. Not simply is time thus gained for other studies, but the student is led, without the stimulus of approaching recitations, and in reliance upon himself, to pursue a study in a sufficiently thorough manner to be able to pass a rigid examination upon it. This spirit of independent study it is surely one of the chief ends of higher education to cultivate.

Elective Studies.— All the courses of instruction which were given in the year 1872-73 were open to the choice of students for the year 1873-74, except a course in Greek, — which the resignation of a Tutor made it necessary temporarily to

give up,—and the course in Roman Law, which was reluctantly omitted for a year from inability to secure a competent instructor. Certain courses in Mathematics, too, are given only in alternate years, others being substituted for them, in order to increase the range of mathematical study open to a student's choice, as undergraduate or graduate.

Two new courses were provided for the year 1873–74 in Modern Languages, one in German, and one in Romance Philology. The former aims simply to secure facility in reading, and is intended especially for Sophomores who wish to prepare themselves to use German as an aid in their historical or philosophical studies of the Junior and Senior years. The latter is designed to furnish training in the methods of Philology to students who have an adequate acquaintance with Romance languages. In Mathematics a course in Descriptive Geometry was added to the scheme of studies in that department, and in Chemistry a course in Organic Chemistry. In Music the scheme of study has been completed by the addition of a third elective in that subject. Provision has also been made for giving thorough instruction in Elocution to such Seniors as may desire it.

CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE FACULTY.

The regulations of the Faculty were subjected to a careful revision during the past year, but only two of the changes made in them were of sufficient importance to call for mention in this Report. One of these changes related to the manner of making up deficiencies in studies; the other to the deficiencies in scholarship which disqualify a student for recommendation for the Bachelor's degree.

For the past two years students who failed to obtain the minimum mark upon the year's work in any study were obliged to pass a satisfactory examination upon that study at the beginning of the next academic year; and upon failure to pass such examination, a student was suspended for such period as seemed necessary to qualify him to pass this examination, together with an examination on the studies pursued by his class during his absence. This method, however, of enforcing the duty of making up neglected studies was found objectionable in spirit and in practice; and it was decided that hereafter the responsibility of making up all arrears of

study should be thrown upon the student himself, the student and his parent or other guardian being annually informed of the existence of such arrears, and that no degree could be conferred until they were made up. In order to secure in all cases the thorough performance of neglected work, the method also of making up deficiencies in study was changed. Hereafter, a student who has failed to attain the minimum of scholarship which is required in any study, in making up that deficiency will be put upon precisely the same footing in regard to examinations as students of subsequent classes who are regularly pursuing the same study. Should the study in which he has failed, however, be an elective one, he will be at liberty in making it up to substitute for it any other elective of the same number of exercises. By this change another advance has been made in the transformation of the discipline from that of a school into that of a college, which furnishes instruction and holds rigid examinations, but in which the responsibility of profiting by these opportunities is thrown upon the student himself. It is believed that well-considered changes made in this direction will show that undergraduates are fitted by their age and intelligence to profit by heavier responsibilities than the College has hitherto permitted them, as undergraduates, to assume.

The other change in the regulations, which was mentioned above, was designed to elevate the standard of scholarship among the less faithful students. First, it was provided that hereafter two fifths, instead of one third only, of the maximum work must be obtained in any *elective* study, in order to relieve a student from the necessity of passing examinations upon it in some subsequent year, the requisition in *required* studies being left unchanged; secondly, that no student should be hereafter recommended for a degree, who had not obtained at least one half of the maximum work upon the studies of his college course taken together, or, in the case of Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores of the year 1873-74, upon the studies of the course from the beginning of that year. Heretofore a student has fulfilled the only requisition made upon him in point of scholarship as a candidate for a degree by obtaining not less than one third of the maximum work in each separate study pursued by him in college. It was therefore possible that a student should be recommended for a degree, who had obtained not more than one third of

the maximum work upon his college studies taken together. Under the new regulations, although a student will not be required in any particular required study to obtain more than one third, or in any particular elective study to obtain more than two fifths of the maximum work, he will be required to make amends for any failure to obtain one half of the maximum work in particular studies by obtaining at least so much more than one half in other studies. Only a moderate degree of proficiency will be exacted of any one in subjects for the study of which he lacks power or taste, provided he shows by his success in other subjects that he has not, upon the whole, failed in his duty as a student.

E. W. GURNEY, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY : —

SIR, — I respectfully submit the following Report on the Divinity School for the academic year 1872 – 73.

No change has taken place in the regular instruction of the Divinity School, except that Professor Abbot entered upon his duties in the critical and exegetical department, taking the New Testament as the subject of his expositions, and thus allowing Professor Young to confine his time and labors to the Hebrew language and literature. No lectures were delivered by persons not resident at the University.

The instruction given by the Professors was as follows : —

By Professor Hedge, in the History of the Christian Church from its foundation until the period of the Reformation.

By Professor Stearns, in Natural Theology, in Anthropology, in Christology, and Eschatology, in the History of Ethical Theories and in Christian Ethics, and (in part) in Church Polity.

By Professor Young, in the Hebrew Language, and in the Literature and Exegesis of the Old Testament.

By Professor Everett, in the Science of Thought, in the Philosophy of Religion, in the Ethnic Religions, in Homiletics, and the Pastoral Care, and in the Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

By Professor Abbot, in the Textual Criticism of the New Testament, and in the Exegesis of the Synoptic Gospels, the Epistle to the Romans, and the Epistle to the Galatians.

In the German Language, instruction was given by Mr. George T. Dippold to two classes, devoting about one hour twice a week to each class.

In Elocution, Mr. Stacy Baxter gave instruction separately to all the members of the School, devoting three half-days to this labor.

There has been no material change the past year in the method of instruction. It has been, as heretofore, by lectures, recitations, and essays or dissertations. The tendency has been to increase the amount of recitation required over that of former years. Text-books are employed, when such can be found as are in part, if not altogether, convenient and suitable for the teacher's purpose. Dissertations on subjects assigned are prepared by all regular students in all departments, amounting to four or five in the year for each student; and this labor of methodical writing is added to that required for some shorter essays, and for the sermons and plans of sermons which are frequently prepared by the Middle and Senior classes. The dissertations are generally read in the presence of the class and criticised by the Professor. There are also certain general exercises of the School which are deemed of great importance. Every Friday evening a sermon is delivered in the Divinity Chapel. Every fortnight a conference is held for one hour in the afternoon, in the same place, opened and conducted by a student, in which all the members of the School are free to take part. The express object of this meeting is edification; the contemplation of the duties and responsibilities of professional life, and the mutual strengthening of the religious spirit. Another object, only incidentally attained in this meeting for conference, the acquisition of the power of speaking accurately and readily without notes, is sought and attained in another exercise, a debate, alternating every fortnight with the conference, in which three speakers previously designated make speeches of twelve minutes' length in succession on a subject submitted to the Professor who presides at the exercise. The speeches are criticised on delivery by the Professors present as to expression, argument, and enunciation. This exercise was substituted for one of general debate some years since, and has been kept up with good spirit and proved one important means both of mental discipline and oratorical training.

The results of the examinations at the end of the year were

generally satisfactory. The regular students were admitted immediately to the full standing of the next year, with the exception of two persons who were required to review certain studies and pass an examination in them at the close of the vacation in order to continue with the advanced class.

Three members of the graduating class presented themselves as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Theology, and two were admitted to that degree. Two members of the same class graduated under the old form, by receiving the certificate of having faithfully pursued the prescribed course of study in the Divinity School. The "prescribed course" of former years did not necessarily demand so much of the pupil as is now required for admission to the degree; and the government of the institution thought it just, when they offered the degree of D. B. with suitable requisitions, not to cut off from all graduation those who entered the School with the expectation of graduating, but were unable to meet the new requisitions. This anomaly, arising from the desire to avoid doing injustice by too sudden and great change, will cease after the Commencement in 1874. From that time the names of those only who are admitted to the degree of D. B. will go upon the Triennial Catalogue.

The safe-keeping of the Theological Library has continued to be the object of earnest thought and care to those who are immediately concerned with it. In several Reports attention has been called to the exposure of this valuable collection of books to loss or destruction by fire. All that has been urged before might be again said of the need of a separate and well-defended building for this invaluable treasure, and of the need, which could be readily provided for by the removal of the library to another edifice, of another commodious lecture-room to be formed out of the rooms which it now occupies in Divinity Hall. But the exigencies of the University, in the Divinity School as well as in other departments, occasioned by the losses by the Boston fire of November, 1872, seem to require the postponement of this enlargement until a more auspicious period, which, it is hoped, will not be long in coming.

In regard to the use and preservation of this Library this Report is able to speak more favorably than that of last year. The Librarian observes in his Report to the Faculty, "A general co-operation in the measures formerly recommended for the better keeping of the Library has afforded an agreeable

sense of security, which is proved, by results now apparent, not to have been unwarranted. The scholarlike bearing of all frequenting the rooms deserves also this grateful acknowledgment." "The Shelf Catalogue is completed, except for the South Room, where it has not been found so indispensable; where, however, a good beginning has been made." More than four hundred tracts or pamphlets have been bound and entered properly in the Catalogue. Two examinations of the whole Library have been made, the first at the time of the winter recess, the second preparatory to the requirement of the Report at the end of the year. No books have been found that were formerly reported missing. One volume only of those loaned the past year is not accounted for.

A change worthy of notice has been made in the administration of some beneficiary funds. In the course of the preceding year the President and Fellows proposed to the Faculty to prepare and report a scheme for forming certain funds, of which the income had been annually massed in one aggregate of beneficiary money, into separate scholarships bearing the donor's name. A scheme was reported and adopted, according to which the specific income of each scholarship should be awarded to an individual student. These scholarships are nine in number, are of value varying from \$260 to \$125, and are awarded on the combined consideration of need and merit. No one of them, nor any share of the Hopkins income, will be bestowed upon any person who is not pursuing the regular course of study in the Divinity School with a view to offering himself as a candidate for the degree of D. B.

The Divinity School Boarding-Club completed the fourth year of its successful operation. For some reason, not fully ascertained, the cost of supplies for the first two months of the year was found to be considerably in excess of what was expected. By careful scrutiny of all possible causes of loss or waste, it was soon reduced to the usual rate, and the average cost of board for the year was \$3.65 per week. By cost is meant the expense of provisions, of labor, of keeping whole the table furniture and the kitchen furniture, and of ordinary repairs of the boarding-house.

The number of students who continued through the year was seventeen. The largest number present at any one time was twenty, of whom seven had received a college degree.

The number of students in the regular course was twelve. One pursued assigned studies belonging to a fourth year's residence. Seven students followed special courses of study selected upon their consultation with the Faculty. The existing regulations of the School permit any person of good ability and worthy aims, who may be unable to comply with the conditions of admission to the regular course, to enter the institution and get such benefit from its instructions as his imperfect preparation will allow. But it is the desire of the Faculty to limit rather than enlarge the number of imperfectly prepared students called *special*, and to present every fair and honorable inducement to pupils to enter, if possible, and pursue the regular course. Accordingly, special students are made to depend for support mostly on their own resources or on aid obtained outside of the Divinity School.

One who compares the numerical statements just presented with the corresponding statements in the Report made last year will observe two facts : first, that the whole number of students diminished ; and, second, that the proportion of special students increased. The first fact was largely owing to the new policy of requiring more attainments for admission to regular membership, and of withholding the offer of pecuniary support from all but regular members. The School might be filled (and by men of good character and respectable natural ability) if no preparatory learning were required for admission, and liberal aid were unconditionally offered. The second fact was owing also to the increased requirement for admission to the full course of study, in connection with the circumstance that some special students already in the School, and desiring to continue longer, were assisted by means obtained outside of the School by solicitations in their behalf. In the current year there is a marked change. Of twenty-two students, but two are not regular members, and one of these looks forward to becoming such.

Another fact will arrest the attention of one who compares the catalogue of the Divinity School with those of other schools not better endowed. It is the smaller proportion of college graduates on the list. I shall not at present advert to all the causes which contribute to this result. I mention this very influential one, that the patrons and friends of the Harvard Divinity School, ever ready to help abundantly men who at the proper age freely choose the ministry as a profes-

sion, are decidedly opposed to offering a college education to a young man as one inducement to engage to enter this profession, while there are scores of young men in the colleges who receive support for the whole period of academic study under the express or implied obligation to enter on graduating some theological school of a particular denomination. I am happy, however, to state, in closing, that of twenty-two members of the School in the current year, twelve have received a college degree.

OLIVER STEARNS, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report upon the Law School for the academic year 1872–73.

The instruction in the School during the year was given by the Bussey Professor and the Dane Professor (the Royall Professorship being vacant), and by the following lecturers, namely, Benjamin R. Curtis, Benjamin F. Thomas, Charles S. Bradley, Nicholas St. John Green, John C. Gray, Jr., and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

The exercises of the School began on Thursday, September 26, 1872, and ended on Thursday, June 19, 1873.

The instruction given by Professor Washburn during the year was the same in all respects as during the year 1871–72.

The instruction given by Professor Langdell was also the same as during the year 1871–72, except that he had an advanced course on Contracts, instead of Sales of Personal Property.

Mr. Green also gave the same instruction in all respects as in the year 1871–72.

The place of the Royall Professor was supplied by Mr. Bradley and Mr. Gray, the former lecturing twice a week during the year on Equity, and the latter once a week during the year on Evidence.

During the year, Mr. Curtis delivered a short course of lectures on the Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States; Mr. Thomas delivered a short course on Wills and Administration; and Mr. Holmes, on Jurisprudence.

During the year twenty-four Moot Courts were held, eight

by Professor Washburn, nine by Professor Langdell, three by Mr. Green, two by Mr. Gray, one by Mr. Bradley, and one by Mr. Holmes. Two cases were given out for written opinions by Professor Washburn.

The whole number of students connected with the School during the year was one hundred and seventeen. Of these, one hundred and nine were in the School during the whole year, and eight during half the year, making an average of one hundred and thirteen during the entire year. A comparison of these figures with those for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72 will show in a striking manner the effect of the measures which have been taken during the last two years to raise the standard of the School, and to discourage students from entering with a view to remaining only a short time. Thus, in the year 1870-71 there were no less than fifty-eight students who were in the School during part of the year only; in the year 1871-72 that class of students was reduced to thirty-one, while in the year now under review the reduction was in a greatly increased proportion. It is only in that class of students that there has been any falling off in numbers; those who were in the School during the whole year having numbered one hundred and seven in each of the years 1870-71 and 1871-72, being two less than in the year 1872-73. So far as regards receipts for tuition, the falling off in numbers has been much more than made up by the increase in the rate.

Of the eight students who were members of the School during half of the year 1872-73, four were members during the first half of the year, and four during the second half; consequently the number of students in the School was uniform throughout the year, and the Annual Catalogue represented precisely the average attendance through the year, namely, one hundred and thirteen. Previously, and for many years, the attendance during the first half of the year had been much larger than during the second half; and as the Annual Catalogue was always issued during the first half of the year, it showed an attendance considerably in excess of the average attendance for the year. A special explanation of this phenomenon will be found in the fact that, previous to the year 1871-72, the degree of LL. B. was conferred on all who had been in the School a year and a half; and hence all who entered at the beginning of any year became entitled to a degree at the middle of the next year; and as a large major-

ity of students always entered at the beginning of the year, those who entered at the middle of the year were always much fewer than those who left. Under the present system it will be seen that the practice of either entering or leaving at the middle of the year has almost entirely ceased.

As regards the falling off in *average* attendance during the first two years that the present system was in operation, the experience of the now current year goes to show that it was very temporary, the Annual Catalogue for the current year showing a larger attendance than the average for the year 1870-71.

At the beginning of the year now under review, it became for the first time a condition of being admitted to the second year, for the purpose of becoming a candidate for a degree at the end of the year, that a student should have previously passed an examination in the studies of the first year. Accordingly, at the annual examination in June, 1872, there were twenty-six applicants for examination in the studies of the first year, of whom nineteen passed, and seven failed. At the examination for advanced standing, in September, 1872 (then held for the first time), there were twelve new applicants, of whom ten passed and two failed. Also three of those who had failed in June offered themselves again in September, and passed. Therefore, at the beginning of the year 1872-73, the number of those who were entitled to become candidates for a degree at the end of the year was thirty-two. Of these, thirty-one presented themselves at the end of the year for examination in the studies of the second year, and twenty-eight of them passed and received degrees, three being rejected. Degrees were also conferred upon two candidates who passed their examination in the studies of both years at the end of the second year, having been excused from passing an examination for advanced standing in the previous September, on account of sickness. There were thirty degrees conferred, therefore, and seven candidates in all were rejected; four in the first year, and three in the second.

At the annual examination in 1873, there were fifty-six applicants for examination in the studies of the first year (more than twice as many as in the preceding year), of whom forty-six passed. This gave promise of a large class of second year's students for the now current year,—a promise which has been amply fulfilled.

The most essential feature of the School, that which distinguishes it most widely from all other schools of which I have any knowledge, is the library. I do not refer to the mere fact of our having a library, nor even to the more important fact of its being very extensive and complete ; I refer rather to the library as an institution, including the relation in which it stands to all the exercises of the School, the influence which it exerts directly and indirectly, and the kind and extent of use that is made of it by teachers and students. Everything else will admit of a substitute, or may be dispensed with ; but without the library the School would lose its most important characteristics, and indeed its identity.

It is very gratifying, therefore, to be able to report that, during the year under review, the administration of the library was very successful and satisfactory. So far as is known, not a single volume was lost during the year, even temporarily. There was the same liberal scale of expenditure in the purchase of books and in binding as during the two preceding years. The amount expended in the purchase of books, from September 1, 1870, to this date, is \$11,136.44. The amount expended for binding during the same period is \$3,107.38. The number of volumes of books purchased during the same period is two thousand three hundred and thirty-one, of which sixteen hundred and fifty-one volumes are Reports. The latter were purchased to a great extent for the purpose of forming the working library, which now contains one thousand volumes of Reports, all of which are duplicates. Although there is still, doubtless, much room for improvement, yet, according to all existing standards, the library is now very complete, and in the following particulars it is believed to stand at the head of all law libraries in the United States: first, the condition and quality of its books, meaning by quality the edition ; secondly, its collection of civil and foreign law ; thirdly, its working library of duplicates, containing nearly thirteen hundred volumes of books in most constant use. This latter feature doubles the working capacity of the library ; and some idea may be formed of the kind and amount of work done by less than one hundred and fifty students, when I say that such is the demand for Reports that, without these duplicates, every person frequenting the library would be subjected to great inconvenience and loss of time from not being able to find the books that he wanted.

Indeed, the experience of the current year admonishes us that, with the present spirit of work in the School, and with our present organization, building, and equipment, one hundred and fifty students is about as many as we can do justice to; and if the School should increase much beyond that number, I think the question would arise whether it would not be wise to take further measures to raise the standard at the expense of numbers. Much has already been done in that direction, but I think something more remains to be done. I beg leave to call attention to three measures in particular, for want of some or all of which the School is falling short of what ought to be its aim. First, requiring a good academic education as a condition of admission; secondly, abolishing the practice of admitting students to advanced standing; thirdly, establishing a three years' course. The adoption of any one of these measures would be a great step in advance, and the adoption of them all would enable us to turn out a much higher grade of young lawyers than has hitherto been known in the United States.

C. C. LANGDELL.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR, — As Dean of the Faculty, I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the Lawrence Scientific School for the academic year 1872–73.

The number of students in attendance during the year was thirty-eight. Of these, twenty-three were students of Engineering; five were students of Chemistry; five were students of Natural History; and five were special students.

The first year's class in Engineering began Chauvenet's Spherical Trigonometry, receiving instruction from Mr. J. C. Bartlett one hour a day for five days in the week, until the subject was finished. They then took up Church's Analytical Geometry, receiving the same number of hours' instruction in the week, and continuing until the subject was finished and reviewed, with occasional examinations during the year, and an annual examination at the close of the review. They then reviewed Spherical Trigonometry and were examined on it at the close of the year.

Mr. Bartlett also gave instruction one hour a week in

Honck's Field-Book, and devoted one afternoon in the week to practical field-work in railroad engineering during the whole year when the weather permitted.

Mr. Kettell had charge of the class in Surveying. The text-book used was Gillespie's, and instruction was given by recitations three times a week, by plotting from given data, and by field practice.

Mr. Boris gave instruction in French three hours a week to a class of beginners, and three hours to advanced students.

Mr. Dippold had two classes in German, occupying one hour each, three days in the week.

Mr. Moore had a class in Free-hand Drawing, occupying two hours, two days in the week, throughout the year.

The mechanical drawing was under the charge of Professor Eustis, assisted by Mr. Kettell.

The second year's class in Engineering received five hours' instruction a week, from Mr. Bartlett, in the Differential and Integral Calculus, from the beginning of the year till the end of February. The text-book used was Church's Calculus, with many examples and problems, some original, and others taken from Olney, Todhunter, Haddon, and Hann. They had occasional examinations throughout the year, and a final examination in February.

Assistant-Professor Pettee gave instruction throughout the year in Physical Geography, Meteorology, and Elementary Geology. Recitations were held twice a week, and there were three examinations of one hour each, a semi-annual examination of two hours, and the final examination of three hours. The text-books were Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology (the portions relating to Structural Geology) and Ansted's Physical Geography. There was no separate text-book in Meteorology used. For a part of the recitations lectures were substituted. In April and May, during the absence of Assistant-Professor Pettee, the class was under the charge of Assistant-Professor Trowbridge.

From February to the end of the year, Professor Eustis gave instruction, one hour daily, to the second year's class, in Weisbach's Mechanics, with lectures and notes on Theoretical Mechanics.

Professor Eustis had a class in Descriptive Geometry, three days in the week, throughout the year.

The third year's class had a daily recitation, occupying an

hour and a half, with Professor Eustis, in Applied Mechanics and Engineering. They went through the whole of Rankine's Applied Mechanics, Rankine's Engineering, Wood's Strength of Materials, and Wood's Construction of Bridges and Roofs.

The instruction in Chemistry was given by Professor Cooke and his assistants. There were students of the Scientific School in all the undergraduate courses of Chemistry, namely, in 1, Descriptive Chemistry with laboratory practice; 2, Qualitative Analysis; 3, Mineralogy, including use of the blow-pipe and Crystallography; 4, Qualitative Analysis. In addition to the instruction given in connection with the undergraduate courses, two special courses were given for scientific students only, — one by Assistant-Professor Jackson on Manipulation and Qualitative Analysis, which was designed especially for members of the School in the department of Engineering, and one on general chemistry for the first year's students in Chemistry. Last year was the first year of the new three years' course in Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. The first class consisted of four students, and in addition there were in the laboratory three special students who were members of the School. There were also in the laboratory several advanced students, candidates for the Doctor's degree, who are not included in this enumeration.

The Physical Laboratory was under the charge of Assistant-Professor Trowbridge. Four students attended regularly; three of whom were regular students in the department of Chemistry, and one a special student in Natural History. Three students from the Engineering Department took the course in Physics as an extra. They were advanced students in engineering, and were not required to take the study. The laboratory received visits occasionally from students who were pursuing the one year's course for teachers. Their attendance was very irregular.

The degree of S. B. was conferred last Commencement day upon five graduates in Engineering, one in Chemistry, and one in Zoölogy.

When the Scientific School was reorganized, and more extended and liberal courses of study substituted for the purely technical courses which had been previously provided, the object sought for by those who had charge of its interests was to send forth graduates whose training should be more

nearly on a par with that given in the College proper; the difference being in kind rather than in degree. The experience of the past two years showed that this end could not be accomplished for the average student without materially raising the qualifications for admission. Hitherto, with the exception of the Engineering Department, applicants for admission have been received without any examination, and, as a natural consequence, many have been found utterly unqualified to pursue with advantage the prescribed courses of study. Even the Engineering students were only required to show a certain degree of proficiency in elementary mathematics. The Scientific Schools, quite as much as the Colleges, need to have all their pupils prepared for them by a well-selected, comprehensive, and rigorous course of study in the High schools and academies.

In accordance with these views, the Faculty, in June last, materially raised the standard of qualification, and required all candidates for admission, after 1873, to pass an examination in geography, English composition, Latin, French, or German, and the elementary mathematics, with certain additional subjects which vary with the course which the candidate proposes to pursue while in the school. This new programme was adopted too late to take effect the present year, but its details will be found in the University Catalogue for 1873-74, and it will govern the examinations of candidates in June, 1874. The preparatory schools throughout the country can easily give the preliminary training which is here required, and it is believed that the teachers of those schools will look with pleasure upon this step in advance.

H. L. EUSTIS, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report upon the School of Mining and Practical Geology for the academic year 1872-73.

The special instruction given in this School is now confined to a single year, the candidates for the degree of Mining Engineer being practically for the first three years members of the Lawrence Scientific School. Reference may be made to

the Report of the Dean of that School for further information concerning that part of the course.

The number of students in the fourth year was three. They received instruction in Photography from Mr. Black, in Boston ; in Volumetric Analysis from Mr. Munroe ; in Assaying from Assistant-Professor Pettee ; and in Palæontology, in connection with other classes, at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The absence of Professor Shaler prevented their receiving all the instruction in Higher Structural Geology that was expected, but a partial substitute was incorporated with the lectures on Mining given by Mr. Pettee. A course in Practical Astronomy, begun the previous year, was continued for a short time at the Observatory. The months of April and May were spent in an excursion to the principal coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania, the lead districts of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the Iron Mountain of Missouri ; the class being accompanied by Mr. Pettee and, for a part of the time, Mr. Drown, formerly instructor in Metallurgy in the School. The excursion was, upon the whole, profitable, but the benefits derived from it would doubtless have been greater, if the class had studied the elements of Metallurgy more thoroughly beforehand.

Two degrees of Mining Engineer were conferred at Commencement.

J. D. WHITNEY, *Dean,*

By W. H. PETTEE, *Asst. Prof. of Mining.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY : —

SIR, — As Dean of the Medical Faculty I submit the following Report upon the Medical School for the academic year 1872-73. The amount and character of the instruction given is shown in the following tabular views.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1872, TO FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

Hour.	Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
8	2 3	Massachusetts General Hospital. Massachusetts General Hospital.			Massachusetts General Hospital. Massachusetts General Hospital.		
9	1 2 3	Pathological Anatomy Lecture. Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. City Hospital.	Chemistry Recitation. Dermatology Lecture.	Pathological Anatomy Lecture. Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Ophthalmology Lecture.	Chemistry Recitation. Clinical Conference. Clinical Conference.
10	1 2 3	Theory and Practice Lecture.	City Hospital. City Hospital.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Medicine.	Chemistry Lecture.	City Hospital. City Hospital.	Physiology Recitation. Massachusetts General Hospital. Massachusetts General Hospital.
11	1 2 3	Chemistry Lecture. Clinical Surgery Lecture. Clinical Surgery Lecture.	Physiology Lecture.		Surgery Lecture. Surgery Lecture.	Physiology Lecture. City Hospital. Operations. City Hospital. Operations.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations. Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations
12	2 3	Obstetrics Lecture.	Theory and Practice Lecture.	Obstetrics Lecture.	Obstetrics Recitation.		
1	1 2	Anatomy Lecture. (Last 11 weeks.) Auscultation and Percussion.	Anatomy. Lecture. Auscultation and Percussion.	Anat. Lec. (last 8 weeks). Anat. Lec. (last 11 weeks).	Anatomy Lecture. Auscultation and Percussion.	Anatomy Recitation. Auscultation and Percussion.	
3	2 3	Pathological Microscopy. Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	Maternal Medica Recitation.	Pathological Microscopy. Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy. Recitation.	
4	2 3	Surgery Recitation.	Clinical Conference. Clinical Conference.	Therapeutics Lecture.	Theory and Practice Recitation.	Therapeutics Lecture.	
5	1 2 3	Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy. Practical Anatomy.	

FEBRUARY 17 TO JUNE 18, 1873.

Hour.	Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
8	2 3	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit. Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.	Otology. Lecture after May 1.	Clinical Conference. Clinical Conference.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit. Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.	Otology. Lecture after May 1.	
9	1 2 3	Pathological Anatomy Lecture. Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Medical Visit. City Hospital. Medical Visit.	Dermatology. Dermatology.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Medicine.	Chemistry Recitation. City Hospital. City Hospital. Ophthalmology.	Chemistry Recitation. Ophthalmology Lecture.
10	1 2 3	Chemistry Lecture. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Medicine.	Physiology Recitation. Chemistry Lecture. Electrotherapeutics.	Physiology Recitation. Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit. Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit.	Pathological Anatomy Lecture. Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Clinical Surgery. Lecture. City Hospital. Clinical Surgery. Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit. Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit.
11	1 2 3	Physiology Lecture. Theory and Practice Lecture. Diseases of Women.	Surgery Lecture. Surgery Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations. Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.	Thoracic Diseases.	City Hospital. Operations. City Hospital. Operations.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations. Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.
12	2 3	Surgery Recitation.	Theory and Practice Lecture. Theory and Practice Lecture.		Obstetrics Lecture.	Veneral Diseases Recitation.	
1	1 2 3	Anatomy Lecture till May. Surgery. Histology after May 1. Surgery. Histology after May 1.	Anatomy Lecture or Recitation till May. Hygiene Lecture after May 1.	Anatomy Lecture till May. Surgery. Histology after May. Surgery. Histology after May.	Anatomy Lecture till May. Surgery. Histology after May. Surgery. Histology after May.	Anatomy Recitation till May. Theory and Practice Recitation.	
3	1 2 3	Practical Microscopy. Pathological Microscopy. Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation. Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	Materia Medica Recitation.	Practical Microscopy. Pathological Microscopy. Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation. Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	
4	3		Obstetrics Recitation.	Therapeutics Lecture.	Otology after May 1.	Therapeutics Lecture.	
5	1 2 3	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1. Laryngoscopy after May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	

The number of students in attendance during the year was one hundred and seventy.

Fifty-three candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine offered themselves for examination in February and June, and forty-two were found qualified. Ten of these, who had voluntarily adopted the new method, passed satisfactory written examinations in every branch.

There is little of special interest to report, except the continued success of the new plan of study. The second year of operations under this plan was completed last June, and the result has been most gratifying.

Although the number of students is less than that of the preceding year, the loss is more apparent than real. A much greater diminution of numbers was anticipated. The class of students who were attracted by the old plan, but who are incapable of meeting the higher demands of the new, must disappear, either by graduating, or by a quicker process of natural elimination. The question is not how rapidly the old has decayed, but how rapidly the new has grown. The increase in the number of students each successive year under the new plan furnishes the most conclusive proof of the appreciation of its merits by physicians and students.

But it is not in increased numbers of regular students alone that the advance is shown. Those who now join the School are much better qualified for study, by previous education, than their predecessors.

While we are encouraged by these evidences of healthy growth, our efforts are to some extent limited by the character of the building we are forced to occupy. All our valuable apparatus and collections are still greatly exposed to destruction by fire.

C. ELLIS, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Dental Faculty I have the honor to submit the following Report on the instruction given and work done in the Dental School for the year 1872–73.

The regular winter session began Thursday, the 26th of September, 1872, and continued till February 12, 1873. Instruction was given in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Surgery, Operative Dentistry, Mechanical Dentistry and Dental

Pathology, and Therapeutics, by lectures, recitations, and clinical and practical exercises. In the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery, the student of dental medicine attended the same exercises as the student of general medicine.

No change has been made during the year in the department of Operative Dentistry, which has been under the charge of Professor Moffatt, with Dr. Hawes as Assistant, Dr. Shepard as Adjunct Professor, Dr. Salmon as Lecturer, and Dr. Wilson as Demonstrator in charge at the Infirmary. The instruction included three lectures a week, and clinical exercises five afternoons a week, devoted to operations upon the mouth and teeth by the students, under the direction of the instructors, some of whom were always present.

The Dental Infirmary, established by the professors and subsequently accepted as a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, has continued to satisfactorily fulfil its purpose as a public charity. The number of patients treated during the year has been 3,636. The whole number of operations performed has been 4,833, at an expense of \$1,600. The current expenses of this charity are borne by the Dental School; a more liberal expenditure in this department than has been thus far possible for the School would much increase the usefulness of the Infirmary.

The department of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics has been under the charge of Professor Hitchcock, assisted by Dr. E. A. Bogue, of New York, as Lecturer. Besides a regular course of lectures given each week, instruction was given in the use of the microscope for the study of dental histology. The lecturer in this department gave instruction in several special branches.

Instruction was given in Mechanical Dentistry by Professor Chandler, assisted by Drs. Ham and Wilson as Demonstrators. Lectures were given each week. Special instruction was given by Dr. Ham one day each week, and general instruction in the laboratory, under the charge of Dr. Wilson, was given five days of the week. All the processes and manipulations necessary to the construction and adaptation of artificial dentures were taught practically. The Infirmary of this department is distinct from that of the Massachusetts General Hospital, inasmuch as it requires different methods and appliances. Artificial teeth are here inserted for the poor at merely nom-

inal prices, the work being done by students under the direction of the teachers. The usefulness of this Infirmary is steadily increasing, being limited only by the scantiness of the pecuniary resources of the School.

The number of students during the year was twenty-seven. The number of the graduating class who received the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine was five.

The spring term began February 17, 1873, and continued till June 25. The instruction consisted of lectures and recitations in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, and Chemistry, besides practical work in the anatomical and chemical laboratories. In addition to this, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry were taught five days each week. The number of students was five.

Sufficient encouragement has not yet been received to enable the Faculty to include this term in the requirements for graduation. They trust, however, that the advantages offered for instruction in this specialty will result in securing such a class of students as will soon enable them to do so.

The result of the abolition of the plan of allowing five years spent in the practice of dentistry to be considered equivalent to one course of lectures, although slightly diminishing the number of students, has been entirely satisfactory to the Faculty.

THOMAS B. HITCHCOCK, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY: —

SIR, — During the academic year 1872-73 systematic courses of instruction in Applied Zoölogy and in Agricultural Chemistry were given at the Bussey Institution, by Professors Slade and Storer. Three students were in attendance. Several other persons, not enrolled as students, worked in the green-houses, for longer or shorter periods, under the direction of the head gardener, for the purpose of learning something of the manual operations of horticulture.

Investigations relating to problems in agricultural chemistry were carried on in the laboratory without cessation during the entire year by the professor in charge and his assistants, and upon the experimental field also during the

summer months. More might be done in this direction if the appropriations applicable for research were at all commensurate with the excellent mechanical equipment of the laboratory.

In the Horticultural Department, under Professor Sargent, much attention has been given to the propagation of trees for the Arnold Arboretum, and to the production of typical plants, flowers, and other specimens to be used in illustrating the courses of instruction in Botany given at the College proper in Cambridge. A considerable number of trees have been planted upon the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the School building, the land between the building and the street has been laid down to grass, and an aqueduct has been established for the purpose of irrigating this lawn.

Within the stone building a second recitation-room has been finished for the use of the instructor in Entomology, and a number of details relating to the furnishing of the laboratory, library, and offices have been satisfactorily attended to. With the exception of the room just mentioned, the upper stories of the building remain in the unfinished condition described in my last Report.

Some progress toward the formation of a collection to illustrate the course in Applied Zoölogy has been made by the professor in charge of that department, and cases have been built to contain the specimens.

The library of the Institution has been increased by several valuable gifts from individuals, notably by those of Mr. James W. Harris of Cambridge, Mr. F. H. Appleton of Boston, and "A Friend" in Jamaica Plain. Through the kindness of Mr. Sibley, a large number of duplicate volumes, relating to agriculture and the sciences upon which it depends, have been transferred from the College library to the Bussey Institution.

A valuable collection of specimens of woods has been given to the Institution by Mr. George B. Emerson.

F. H. STORER, *Dean.*

APPENDIX.

I.

Extract from the Will of James Savage.

"FIRST, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, I give the sum of forty thousand dollars, the income of which shall be annually applied in the support, first, of one scholarship, wherein the beneficiary may receive not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred dollars in each year; and the surplus income thereof shall be divided to the Library of the University and the Astronomical Observatory, but wholly without regard to arithmetical proportion, on the sole order of the President and Fellows annually, as in their judgment the need of these two departments may in each year severally require, so that the appropriation may, at their sole discretion, in each year, be less or larger than in the preceding year; and I further give them the power of selecting from my library one hundred volumes of the most curious, rare, or valuable books to be in their library forever preserved: with my benediction."

II.

Extract from the Will of John Parker, Jr.

"ALSO at my wife's decease it is my will that the sum of fifty thousand dollars, being one moiety of the principal sum or trust fund of one hundred thousand dollars before created, shall be paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard College in Cambridge to perform this my will concerning the same, that is to say, the said sum shall be invested in and upon good securities at interest, and except when such interest can be applied for the design and purposes hereinafter declared, the interest shall be added to the principal and the fund shall accumulate. And my will is that at the discretion of the said President and Fellows the interest and produce both of the original and accumulated fund shall be applied to the following object and to none other, viz.: To the instruction, education, and maintenance of one or more individuals as they may successively arise, of eminent natural talent or genius for some one or more of the sciences taught in said College, and who shall have given early satisfactory evidence of a rare talent, or special

adaptation of mind to one or more of said sciences, and whose circumstances may require pecuniary aid: not meaning hereby to indicate the merely poor and necessitous, but intending any who, possessing a genius of the above-mentioned premise, shall not be in circumstances to command or obtain that high degree of education which it is the object of this fund to furnish. And I further declare my will to be that the said Corporation may apply to the use of the individual or individuals who may be selected under the preceding authority as the person or persons to whom it shall be applicable a part or the whole of the interest of said fund for the education and maintenance of him or them, previously to his or their entrance into said College, or during his or their education therein or afterwards, at home or in foreign countries, for his or their most perfect education or attainment in the science or sciences for which he or they shall have given evidence of his or their genius or adaptation. In making the above bequest my design is to establish a fund for the highest possible education and advancement of one or more of those minds of great intellectual power, having a special adaptation to some particular science, which occasionally arise in society, and whose possessors, whether strictly poor or not, are not blessed with pecuniary means adequate to effecting the high state of improvement and advance in science for which they seem to be destined by nature, and therefore I am unwilling that the income of this fund should be applied to the use of any other. And to the end that the income of this fund shall not hereafter be applied to any purpose of general education, but be strictly employed in the advancement of the individuals above indicated, my will further is that the said President and Fellows, previously to the application of the income of this fund to the use of any person to whom it may in their judgment be applicable, shall submit the evidence on which their selection is made to the Governor and Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, and to the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for the time being, and shall not consider such person or persons entitled to the benefit of this fund until, by a certificate from these officers or two of them, they are apprised of their concurrence in the opinion of the said Corporation concerning the qualifications of the individuals so selected as being of the character and grade with those before indicated; and upon receiving such certificate the said President and Fellows are hereby authorized to apply the interest of this fund to the use of such individuals, and in the manner above specified, so long as he or they shall conform with the rules and requirements of said President and Fellows in respect of their studies and pursuits, and so long as in the judgment of said President and Fellows such individuals shall be worthy, and shall maintain the character for distinguished talent, adaptation, and devotion to the science or sciences which led to his or their selection."

III.

SUMMARY OF UNDERGRADUATES, PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS,
AND RESIDENT GRADUATES, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1872-73.*Undergraduates.*

Seniors	131
Juniors	163
Sophomores	166
Freshmen	176

636

Professional Students and Resident Graduates.

Theological Students	20
Law Students	113
Students attending the Medical Lectures	170
Students in the Dental School	26
Students in the Scientific and the Mining Schools	40
Candidates for Higher Degrees	15
Resident Graduates	10
Episcopal Theological Students	10

404

1040

IV.

ACADEMIC HONORS FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

Commencement, June 25, 1873.

Ernest Young,	An Oration.
Frank Hugh Foster,	Do.
Henry Sherman Kilby,	A Dissertation.
Alfred Foster Washburn,	Do.
Edward Preston Usher,	Do.
Eliot Lord,	Do.
Robert Wheeler Willson,	Do.
Frank Hagar Bigelow,	Do.
Edward Detraz Bettens,	Do.
Clarence Erskine Kelley,	Do.
Oliver Hurd Everett,	Do.
Charles Alfred Pitkin,	Do.
James Greenleaf Crosswell,	Do.
John Murdoch,	Do.
Ambrose Crosby Richardson,	Do.
James Laurence Laughlin,	Do.
Charles Edwin Batchelder,	Do.

Lyman Beecher Fisk,	A Disquisition.
Freeman Snow,	Do.
George Henry Johnson,	Do.
Melville Howard Swett,	Do.
Horatio Stevens White,	Do.
William Franklin Cheney,	Do.
Elgin Adelbert Angell,	Do.
Herbert Ingersoll Ordway,	Do.
William Cranston Lawton,	Do.
James Otis Lincoln,	Do.

HONORS AT GRADUATION.

1873.

In Classics.

James Greenleaf Croswell,	First Class.
Ambrose Crosby Richardson,	Do.
Harry Spencer Cram,	Second Class.
James Monroe Olmstead,	Do.

In History.

James Laurence Laughlin,	First Class.
Ernest Young,	Do.
Elgin Adelbert Angell,	Second Class.
Edward Detraz Bettens,	Do.

In Natural History.

Henry Guernsey Hubbard,	Second Class.
John Murdoch,	Do.

In Physics and Chemistry.

Charles Alfred Pitkin,	First Class.
Robert Wheeler Willson,	Do.
Henry Sherman Kilby,	Second Class.

SECOND-YEAR HONORS.

1873.

In Classics.

George Folger Canfield,	Sophomore.	} CLASS I.
Lester Williams Clark,	Do.	
Simon Greenleaf Croswell,	Do.	
William Henry Holman,	Do.	
Edward Martin Kingsbury,	Do.	
Henry Preble,	Do.	} CLASS II.
William Norton Bullard,	Sophomore.	
William Taylor Campbell,	Do.	
Nelson Taylor,	Do.	} CLASS III.
Albert Stowell Flint,	Sophomore.	
George Willett Van Nest,	Junior.	
Charles Whitman Wetmore,	Sophomore.	
Joseph Wilby,	Do.	

In Mathematics.

Orrando Perry Dexter,
 Morgan Gibbes Post,
 Albert Smith Thayer,
 William Silsbee Fenollosa,
 John Chapin Lane,
 Nathan Matthews,
 Warren Augustus Reed,
 Monroe Livingston Willard,

Freshman.	}	CLASS I.
Sophomore.		
Do.		
Sophomore.	}	CLASS II.
Sophomore.		
Do.	}	CLASS III.
Do.		
Do.		

V.

PRIZES.

DETURS.

The following students received books, called "Deturs," from the donation of Edward Hopkins, at the beginning of the present academic year:—

Junior of 1873 - 74.

Franklin William Hooper.

Sophomores of 1873 - 74.

Charles Henry Barrows,
 Marcus Percival Bennett,
 Amos Lawrence Bond,
 John Franklin Botume,
 Alfred Bowditch,
 William Harry Burbank,
 William Leverett Chase,
 Richard Smith Culbreth,
 Loren Griswold DuBois,
 Henry Theophilus Finck,
 Samuel Tucker Fisher,
 James Henry Flint,
 Robert Hallowell Gardiner,
 William Henry Gove,
 Frederick Lewis Green,
 John Charles Holman,
 Frederick Henry Kidder,
 Edward Brown Lefavour,
 Percival Lowell,

Frank MacArthur,
 Frederick Clement McDuffie,
 Philippe Belknap Marcou,
 Francis Minot,
 William Russell Morse,
 Henry Gilman Nichols,
 John Barton Olmsted,
 Benjamin Osgood Peirce,
 George Stevenson Pine,
 Silas Allen Potter,
 Charles Wade Stickney,
 Thomas Lincoln Talbot,
 Nathan Augustus Taylor,
 Charles Franklin Thwing,
 Alfred Allison Wheeler,
 Theodore Chickering Williams,
 Charles Bryant Witherlee,
 George Edward Woodberry.

BOWDOIN PRIZES.

Charles Leavitt Beals Whitney, Resident Graduate.
 Eliot Lord, Class of 1873.
 Charles Theodore Russell, Class of 1873.
 Ambrose Crosby Richardson, Class of 1873, for a translation into Attic prose.

BOYLSTON PRIZES FOR ELOCUTION.

First Prizes.

Arthur Howard Pickering, of the present Senior Class.
 Frederick Osni Vaille, of the present Senior Class.

Second Prize.

William Burry, of the present Senior Class.

LEE PRIZES FOR READING.

First Prizes.

Charles Albert Dickinson,
 Frederick Wood Griffin,

Edward Bicknell.

Second Prizes.

Alfred Allison Wheeler,
 Edward Everett Parker,

Thomas Lincoln Talbot.

VI.

DEGREES.

Bachelors of Arts of the Class of 1873	129
Bachelors of Arts of former Classes	2
Graduates of the Divinity School	2
Bachelors of Divinity	2
Doctors of Medicine	41
Doctors of Dental Medicine	5
Bachelors of Laws	30
Bachelors of Science	7
Mining Engineers	2
Doctor of Science	1
Doctors of Philosophy	2

VII.

COMMITTEES OF THE OVERSEERS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

1. *Committee to visit the University.*

The President and Secretary of the Board of Overseers,	The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
His Excellency, the Governor,	The Secretary of the Board of Education,
His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor,	The Chairman of each of the other Visiting Committees.
The President of the Senate,	
nor,	

2. *Committee to visit the Academical Department.*

Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL. D.,	William Endicott, Jr., Esq.,
Charles Francis Adams, LL. D.,	T. Wentworth Higginson, Esq.,
Hon. George S. Hillard,	William D. Howells, Esq.,
John C. Ropes, Esq.,	Gen. John C. Palfrey,
Le Baron Russell, M. D.,	James B. Thayer, Esq.,
Rev. Alexander McKenzie,	George B. Chase, Esq.,
Samuel Eliot, LL. D.,	Prof. James M. Crafts,
James Freeman Clarke, D. D.,	William A. Harris, Esq.,
Epes S. Dixwell, Esq.,	Augustus Lowell, Esq.,
Henry Wheatland, M. D.,	Frederick W. Tilton, Esq.
Prof. Alpheus Crosby,	

3. *Committee to visit the Divinity School.*

Rev. Edward E. Hale,	George W. Briggs, D. D.,
James Walker, D. D.,	Rollin H. Neale, D. D.,
Thomas Hill, D. D.,	Rev. John F. W. Ware,
Seth Sweetser, D. D.,	Rev. Edward H. Hall,
Rev. Alexander McKenzie,	Rev. Charles E. Grinnell.

4. *Committee to visit the Law School.*

Hon. Francis E. Parker,	John Wells, LL. D.,
E. Rockwood Hoar, LL. D.,	William C. Endicott, Esq.,
Hon. Darwin E. Ware,	Henry W. Muzzey, Esq.,
William G. Russell, Esq.,	Edwin H. Abbot, Esq.,
Hon. Henry W. Paine,	Robert M. Morse, Jr., Esq.
George O. Shattuck, Esq.,	

5. *Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School and the School of Mining and Practical Geology and the Bussey Institution.*

James Lawrence, Esq.,	Robert W. Hooper, M. D.,
Hon. Stephen Salisbury,	James B. Francis, Esq.,
Theodore Lyman, Esq.,	Lemuel Shaw, Esq.,
Waldo Higginson, Esq.,	Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,
Erastus B. Bigelow, Esq.,	Prof. Alfred P. Rockwell,
Benjamin S. Rotch, Esq.,	Prof. William R. Ware.

6. *Committee to visit the Medical and Dental Schools.*

Samuel A. Green, M. D.,	Morrill Wyman, M. D.,
Hon. Martin Brimmer,	Charles G. Putnam, M. D.,
Edward H. Clarke, M. D.,	George Hayward, M. D.,
Le Baron Russell, M. D.,	Daniel Harwood, M. D.,
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D.,	Hall Curtis, M. D.,
Henry I. Bowditch, M. D.,	Frederic Winsor, M. D.

7. *Committee to visit the Observatory.*

J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	David Sears, Esq.,
John C. Ropes, Esq.,	Henry A. Whitney, Esq.,
Joseph Coolidge, Esq.,	James M. Barnard, Esq.,
Robert Treat Paine, Esq.,	John J. Dixwell, Esq.,
Henry C. Perkins, M. D.,	Alvan Clark, Esq.
Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D.,	

BOYLSTON PRIZES FOR ELOCUTION.

First Prizes.

Arthur Howard Pickering, of the present Senior Class.
 Frederick Osní Vaille, of the present Senior Class.

Second Prize.

William Burry, of the present Senior Class.

LEE PRIZES FOR READING.

First Prizes.

Charles Albert Dickinson, Edward Bicknell.
 Frederick Wood Griffin,

Second Prizes.

Alfred Allison Wheeler, Thomas Lincoln Talbot.
 Edward Everett Parker,

VI.

DEGREES.

Bachelors of Arts of the Class of 1873	129
Bachelors of Arts of former Classes	2
Graduates of the Divinity School	2
Bachelors of Divinity	2
Doctors of Medicine	41
Doctors of Dental Medicine	5
Bachelors of Laws	30
Bachelors of Science	7
Mining Engineers	2
Doctor of Science	1
Doctors of Philosophy	2

VII.

COMMITTEES OF THE OVERSEERS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

1. *Committee to visit the University.*

The President and Secretary of the Board of Overseers,	The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
His Excellency, the Governor,	The Secretary of the Board of Education,
His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor,	The Chairman of each of the other Visiting Committees.
The President of the Senate,	
nor,	

2. *Committee to visit the Academical Department.*

Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL. D.,	William Endicott, Jr., Esq.,
Charles Francis Adams, LL. D.,	T. Wentworth Higginson, Esq.,
Hon. George S. Hillard,	William D. Howells, Esq.,
John C. Ropes, Esq.,	Gen. John C. Palfrey,
Le Baron Russell, M. D.,	James B. Thayer, Esq.,
Rev. Alexander McKenzie,	George B. Chase, Esq.,
Samuel Eliot, LL. D.,	Prof. James M. Crafts,
James Freeman Clarke, D. D.,	William A. Harris, Esq.,
Epes S. Dixwell, Esq.,	Augustus Lowell, Esq.,
Henry Wheatland, M. D.,	Frederick W. Tilton, Esq.
Prof. Alpheus Crosby,	

3. *Committee to visit the Divinity School.*

Rev. Edward E. Hale,	George W. Briggs, D. D.,
James Walker, D. D.,	Rollin H. Neale, D. D.,
Thomas Hill, D. D.,	Rev. John F. W. Ware,
Seth Sweetser, D. D.,	Rev. Edward H. Hall,
Rev. Alexander McKenzie,	Rev. Charles E. Grinnell.

4. *Committee to visit the Law School.*

Hon. Francis E. Parker,	John Wells, LL. D.,
E. Rockwood Hoar, LL. D.,	William C. Endicott, Esq.,
Hon. Darwin E. Ware,	Henry W. Muzzey, Esq.,
William G. Russell, Esq.,	Edwin H. Abbot, Esq.,
Hon. Henry W. Paine,	Robert M. Morse, Jr., Esq.
George O. Shattuck, Esq.,	

5. *Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School and the School of Mining and Practical Geology and the Bussey Institution.*

James Lawrence, Esq.,	Robert W. Hooper, M. D.,
Hon. Stephen Salisbury,	James B. Francis, Esq.,
Theodore Lyman, Esq.,	Lemuel Shaw, Esq.,
Waldo Higginson, Esq.,	Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,
Erastus B. Bigelow, Esq.,	Prof. Alfred P. Rockwell,
Benjamin S. Rotch, Esq.,	Prof. William R. Ware.

6. *Committee to visit the Medical and Dental Schools.*

Samuel A. Green, M. D.,	Morrill Wyman, M. D.,
Hon. Martin Brimmer,	Charles G. Putnam, M. D.,
Edward H. Clarke, M. D.,	George Hayward, M. D.,
Le Baron Russell, M. D.,	Daniel Harwood, M. D.,
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D.,	Hall Curtis, M. D.,
Henry I. Bowditch, M. D.,	Frederic Winsor, M. D.

7. *Committee to visit the Observatory.*

J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	David Sears, Esq.,
John C. Ropes, Esq.,	Henry A. Whitney, Esq.,
Joseph Coolidge, Esq.,	James M. Barnard, Esq.,
Robert Treat Paine, Esq.,	John J. Dixwell, Esq.,
Henry C. Perkins, M. D.,	Alvan Clark, Esq.
Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D.,	

8. *Committee to visit the Library.*

Hon. George S. Hillard,	Edward Jarvis, M. D.,
Ralph Waldo Emerson, LL. D.,	James W. Thompson, LL. D.,
Samuel A. Green, M. D.,	Edwin P. Whipple, Esq.,
Prof. George W. C. Noble,	Henry G. Denny, Esq.,
Rev. Phillips Brooks,	Charles Deane, Esq.,
William Gray, Esq.,	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Esq.,
Samuel Eliot, LL. D.,	James T. Fields, Esq.,
Charles Folsom, Esq.,	Rev. Henry F. Jenks,
Rev. Richard M. Hodges,	Justin Winsor, Esq.,
Samuel F. Haven, LL. D.,	Charles A. Cutter, Esq.

9. *Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.*

Hon. Stephen Salisbury,	Increase S. Wheeler, Esq.,
Hon. William A. Richardson,	Edward Bangs, Esq.,
Waldo Higginson, Esq.,	Gen. Francis A. Osborn.

10. *Committee on Elections.*

Hon. Henry W. Paine,	Hon. William A. Richardson,
Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL. D.,	George O. Shattuck, Esq.
Henry Lee, Esq.,	

11. *Committee on Reports and Resolutions.*

Charles Francis Adams, LL. D.,	William G. Russell, Esq.,
Hon. Francis E. Parker,	Hon. Martin Brimmer,
Hon. Darwin E. Ware,	Edward H. Clarke, M. D.
Prof. G. W. C. Noble,	

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

TO THE HONORABLE AND REVEREND,
THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:—

The Treasurer of the College respectfully presents his Annual Statement of the Financial affairs of the University.

The only change in the arrangement of the funds upon the Treasurer's books has been in those of the Divinity School. The Corporation voted to divide that heretofore known as the "Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Fund" into three separate funds, representing the present value of the gifts of Joshua Clapp, William Pomeroy, and Hannah C. Andrews respectively, and to divide that known as the "Jackson Foundation Fund" into three, representing the value of the gifts of Thomas Cary, George Chapman, and Sarah Jackson respectively.

The Corporation voted also to establish Scholarships in the Divinity School as follows: one Chapman, two Cary, one Kendall, one Jonas H. Kendall, one Clapp, and three on the "Jackson Foundation," for the support of which the income is derived from the funds above mentioned heretofore used for general beneficiary purposes.

The funds separately invested are as follows:—

Funds.	Investments.	Principal.	Income.
Bowditch Scholarships (part of),	} United States 6% Bonds,	\$70,000.00	4,824.78
James Lawrence Fund,	" " "	50,000.00	3,406.87
Gray Fund for Engravings (part of),	} " " "	15,000.00	1,052.71
Charles Minot Fund (part of),	{ Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburg R. R. Bonds,	60,000.00	4,200.00
Graduates' Scholarship (part of),	{ Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Bonds,	20,000.00	1,600.00
Botanic Garden Fund, (part of),	{ New York Central R. R. Bonds,	17,000.00	1,020.00
Herbarium Fund, (part of),	{ Ionia & Lansing R. R. Bonds,	11,520.00	960.00
Anonymous Gift for Observ- atory, now used to pay an- nuities.	{ Selma, Marion, & M. R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	226.50
	{ Burlington, Cedar R., & M. R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	400.75
Adams Ayer Fund,	{ European & N. Ameri- can R. R. Bond,	1,000.00	68.37
Shattuck Scholarships (part of),	} Cochecho Manuf'g Co.,	7,000.00	2,000.00
George C. Shattuck Fund (part of),	} Stark Mills M'fg Co.,	7,000.00	770.00
Bussey Trust (part of),	Real Estate,	266,292.65	20,782.38
Charles Sanders Fund,	" "	20,000.00	1,831.92
Leonard Jarvis Fund (part of),	" "	11,800.00	1,018.36
Samuel Ward's Gift	{ Ward's (Bumkin) Is- land, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00	none.
Pennoyer Scholarships (part of),	{ Pennoyer Annuity in England,	4,444.44	815.22
Rumford Fund (part of),	French Rentes,	10,000.00	654.47
Gray Fund for Museum,	Mortgage,	50,000.00	3,500.00
Jonathan Phillips Fund,	"	10,000.00	650.00
Fund of Class of 1802 (part of),	} " { (Paid off during the year.)		242.08
John B. Barringer Fund (part of), received in June, special investment for the present.	{ United States 6 % Bonds,	11,162.19	57.56
	{ Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific R. R. Bonds,	6,120.00	242.81
	{ Central Pacific R. R. Bonds.	4,080.00	138.75
	{ Tol. Wab., & West'n R.R. Bonds,	900.00	17.50
	{ Chesapeake & Ohio " "	2,880.00	none.
	{ St. Jos. & Denv. City " "	950.00	none.
	{ Schenectady Bank Stock,	2,200.00	100.00
		\$670,549.28	50,081.03

The other Funds of the College are invested as a whole. These general investments, with the income thereof, are shown by the following statement: —

Investments.	Principal, September 1, 1872.	Principal. August 31, 1873.	Income.
Notes, Mortgages, &c.,	\$369,578.74	\$646,078.74	*33,827.01
Thayer Club Indebtedness,		1,650.00	115.50
Railroad Bonds,		299,689.37	22,285.00
Railroad Stock,		42,278.00	1,806.60
United States Bonds,		91,470.67	5,997.89
New Boston Coal Mining Company Bonds,		9,000.00	665.00
Bank Stock,		32,136.00	3,843.00
Manufacturing Stock,		134,600.00	17,190.00
Real Estate,		563,606.74	45,386.97
Due from Lawrence Scientific School,		14,719.16	1,208.52
“ “ Medical School,		5,089.35	350.00
“ “ Dental School,		13,859.90	980.00
“ “ Law School,		194.41	21.20
“ “ Bussey Institution,		2,745.80	
Unoccupied Lands,		106,887.49	
Sanders Estate (advances for annuity and repairs),		1,561.06	
Brattle Street Reversion,		1,000.00	
Paid on account of enlarging Boylston Hall,		9,635.49	
“ for moving and repairing Dane Hall,		4,940.75	
“ “ altering Appleton Chapel,		2,859.62	
Term Bills not collected September 1,		50,408.17	
Cash Balances.			
In Suffolk National Bank,		6,984.61	
In New England Trust Company,		51,487.50	
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward,		1,678.50	
Total of general investments,		\$2,094,561.33	\$133,676.69
Total of special investments,		670,549.28	
Amount of Funds, Aug. 31, 1873,		\$2,765,110.61	

The net income of these general investments (\$133,676.69) has been divided at the rate of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the funds which they represent, leaving a small balance which has been placed to the credit of the University Account.

The following table shows the expenditures in the departments dependent upon the College proper, and the income available for those expenditures: —

* Balance of interest account.

University Salaries and Expenses,	20,948.46
College Expenses,	37,285.15
Library Salaries and Expenses (not books),	13,532.69
Gymnasium Salaries and Expenses,	2,010.15
College Salaries,	94,597.93
Repairs to College Buildings,	7,076.94
	<hr/>
	\$175,451.32

To meet the above there is

Interest on funds for

University Salaries and Expenses,	20,338.92
College Expenses,	2,632.00
Library and Gymnasium Expenses, <i>none.</i>	
College Salaries,	31,084.17
Repairs on College Buildings, <i>none.</i>	
Cash received from undergraduates,	120,060.05
Sundries,	2,686.36
Undivided balance of income credited to University Acct.,	74.33
	<hr/>
	176,875.83
Balance carried to the credit of the account for altering	
Boylston Hall,	\$1,424.51

Subscriptions and Gifts have been received as follows:—

A valuable collection of instruments and apparatus for the department of Physiology in the Medical School, from Doctor J. S. Lombard.

Certain valuable sets of Reports, to be deposited in the Library of the Law School and returned on demand, from Professor C. C. Langdell.

An old Cabinet supposed to have belonged to the "Apostle Eliot,"—the original commission of Samuel Shute, as Governor of Massachusetts,—and a bust of himself, by bequest, from the late William H. Sumner.

From Nathan Appleton, \$2500, Wm. S. Appleton, \$2500, Mrs. R. S. Mackintosh, \$2500, Thos. G. Appleton, \$5000, children of the late Nathan Appleton, towards the alteration and decoration of the interior of Appleton Chapel, as proposed by them.

From the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, \$3000, one half to be expended in experiments at the Bussey Institution, and one half at the Botanic Garden, under the direction of a Committee of the Trustees of the Society.

For the Botanic Garden, \$1000 from an anonymous friend who for several years past has given annually the same amount.

From the estate of the late John A. Blanchard, \$1000, bequeathed by him without conditions as an expression of his deep interest in the University.

From the Hon. George Bancroft, payment in full of his gift to establish the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship.

For the Chemical Department of the Lawrence Scientific School, by bequest of the late John B. Barringer, of Schenectady, the sum of \$28,744.95.

By bequest from the late Hon. James Savage, \$40,000, the income thereof to be applied, first, to the amount of not less than \$200 nor more than \$300 annually, to the support of one Scholarship; the rest to be divided between the Library of the University, and the Astronomical Observatory, "but wholly without regard to arithmetical proportion, on the sole order of the President and Fellows annually;" also, in his own words, "The power of selecting from my Library one hundred volumes of the most curious, rare, and valuable books, to be in their Library forever preserved — with my benediction."

For the Herbarium at the Botanic Garden, from the family of the late Mr. Sullivant, and in pursuance of

his wishes, a very valuable collection of mosses.

From Mr. John A. Lowell, Dr. Taylor's herbarium of Musci and Hepaticae.

By bequest, from Miss Lucy Osgood, \$6000 for the benefit of the Library, and \$6000 to found a Scholarship, subject to annuities of \$360 and \$420 respectively.

For the benefit of the Medical School, through the hands of Mr. J. I. Bowditch, the following subscriptions amounting to \$4200: —

Mrs. Abby Adams, . . .	\$300	Abbot Lawrence, . . .	\$100
Charles Amory, . . .	100	John Amory Lowell, . .	500
James S. Amory, . . .	100	George C. Shattuck, . .	300
William Amory, . . .	100	Quincy A. Shaw, . . .	300
J. Ingersoll Bowditch, .	300	S. G. Snelling, . . .	100
Peter C. Brooks, . . .	100	Charles E. Ware, . . .	200
John A. Burnham, . . .	100	Misses Wigglesworth, .	300
John H. Dix, . . .	200	J. Huntington Wolcott, .	100
Calvin Ellis, . . .	1,000		
			\$4,200

From the Trustees of the late John Parker, Jr., and by bequest from him, \$50,000, the income to be for "the instruction, education, and maintenance of one or more individuals, as they may successively arise, of eminent natural talent or genius for some one or more of the sciences taught in said College," the appointment to be made under certain prescriptions and regulations specified in his will.

From Mrs. Anna Parker, a valuable bust of her late husband, by Hiram Powers, and a pedestal to receive it, in memory of his donation to the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

From subscriptions for the Organ in Appleton Chapel, \$350.

From the editors of the Harvard Advocate of the Class of 1872, \$200.

From F. H. Appleton, for the purchase of books for the agricultural department of the Bussey Institution, \$100.

Generous and most acceptable contributions in aid of the College, to meet her losses by the great fire of November, 1872, have been made by the Alumni and other friends in this country and in England and France. At the present time (Dec. 31, 1873) they amount to \$183,040.91, and the sum paid in is \$162,519.81. At the time of closing the accounts (Aug. 31) it was and even now it is impossible to make up an accurate statement of the amount of this loss. The subscriptions paid in have been credited to the Fire Relief Fund, to which have been thus far charged only the cost of reinsurance, and the assessments in mutual insurance companies on old insurance policies on property not burned. The estates on which the buildings were burned have been credited with the receipts, up to August 31st, from insurance offices, and from the City for damages for land taken to widen streets, and have been charged with assessments in mutual insurance companies, and expenditures for rebuilding; but no attempt to charge off the loss which may be eventually sustained has been made, because more is yet to be received from insurance, no assessment has been made for betterments, and it is impossible to estimate the cost of rebuilding. Therefore the book valuation of these estates is, for the present, essentially unreal. Four and one third months rent had been received from these estates before the fire, and this has been carried to the uses

of the year. The actual loss will appear in the next Annual Statement. The loss of rents alone for seven and two thirds months, based upon the receipts of the year previous, has been, in the general investments, \$7,205.04; in the Divinity School, \$2,689.84; in the Law School, \$2,689.84; in the Bussey Institution, \$5,379.68. The Law School, by the increase of its income from other sources, has been enabled to meet its expenditures. Those of the Divinity School, being largely for purposes not likely soon to recur, exceeded its income \$6,285.50. In the Bussey Institution they have, besides exhausting an unexpended balance at the beginning of the year, overrun the income, \$2,745.80. In the College expenditures great economy had been enforced before the fire on account of their excess over receipts in the previous year. This, together with the encouraging increase of income from tuition fees and rents of dormitories, has brought the year's expenditures in this department, including the payment of a part of the debt previously incurred in altering Boylston Hall, within the year's receipts.

NATHANIEL SILSBEE, *Treasurer.*

Boston, Dec. 31, 1873.

List of subscriptions to repair the losses of the
University by the Boston Fire of Nov. 9-10, 1872,
complete to January 1st, 1874.

Abbot, Ezra, Cambridge, . . .	\$500	Bemis, George, Boston, . . .	\$500
A Cambridge Professor, . . .	500	Bennett, E. H., Taunton, . . .	50
Adams, B. F. D., Waltham, . .	25	Bethune, G. A., Boston, . . .	100
Adams, S. T., South Acton, . .	10	Bethune, J. M., Boston, . . .	100
A friend,	1,000	Bigelow, George T., Boston, . .	500
A friend,	500	Bigelow, Horatio, Boston, . .	200
A friend,	50	Bigelow, Jacob, " . . .	1,000
A friend,	25	Bigelow, Joseph S., " . . .	25
A friend, Boston,	500	Bigelow, W. Sturgis, " . . .	1,000
A friend, Boston,	200	Binney, Horace, Philadelphia, .	1,000
A friend, Boston,	100	Bixby, James T., Watertown, . .	20
A friend, Boston,	750	Blagden, G., New York City, . .	25
A friend, Salem,	200	Blake, Charles F., " . . .	100
A friend (not a graduate), Providence, R.I.	1,000	Blake, F. G. O., Sterling, . . .	25
Three friends, Boston,	2,000	Blake, George B. Jr., Boston, .	500
A graduate "in behalf of the soldierly alumni, dead," . . .	1,000	Blanchard, J. A. Jr., " . . .	100
A graduate, Portsmouth, . . .	5,000	Böcher, F., Cambridge, . . .	500
A helping hand, Boston, . . .	50	Borie, A. E., Philadelphia, . . .	1,000
Allen, J. H., Cambridge, . . .	25	Borland, J. N., Boston, . . .	50
Allen, Wm. F., Madison, Wis. .	10	Bowditch, Mrs. N. I., Boston, .	2,000
Alger, Horatio, So. Natick, . .	5	Bowen, F., Cambridge, . . .	500
Alger, Horatio Jr., N. Y. City, .	100	Boyd, W. W., Charlestown, . .	350
Alumnus,	20	Brackett, Geo. C., Brooklyn, N.Y.	100
Ames, James Barr, Cambridge, .	50	Bradford, C. F., Boston, . . .	100
A minister, Salem,	250	Bradford, E. H., " . . .	25
A minister's widow,	25	Bradford, G. H., " . . .	10
Amidown, Edw'd H., N.Y. City, .	500	Bradley, C. S., Providence, R.I.	500
Amory, Arthur, " . . .	25	Brannan, J. D., Cambridge, . .	100
Amory, C. W., Boston, . . .	100	Brearley, S., Cambridge, . . .	225
Amory, William, " . . .	1,000	Brewer, D. R., Brooklyn, N.Y., .	10
Anderson, C. E., N. Y. City, . .	100	Brewer, Thomas M., Boston, . .	25
A Physician, Cambridge, . . .	50	Brick, R. A., New York City, . .	500
Appleton, F. H., Peabody, . . .	200	Brigham, L. L., " . . .	25
A professor,	250	Brimmer, Martin, Boston, . . .	1,000
A professor, Boston,	50	Brooks, George M., Concord, . .	50
Arnold, F. B., New York City, .	100	Brooks, P. C., Boston,	1,000
Aspinwall, Thomas, Boston, . .	100	Brooks, P. C. Jr., Boston, . . .	1,000
Avery, John, New York City, . .	10	Brooks, Phillips, " . . .	250
		Brooks, Shepard, " . . .	1,000
		Brown, Addison, N. York City, .	100
		Browne, Edward I., Boston, . .	50
		Bryce, James, London, England, £10, . . .	51.72
Baldwin, A. C., Boston, . . .	500	Buckingham, C. E., Boston, . .	300
Bancroft, J. C., Milton, . . .	500	Bullard, W. S., Boston, . . .	5,000
Baring Bros. & Co. London, Eng.	5000	Butler, George B., N. Y. City, .	50
Bartlett, Francis, Boston, . . .	250		
Bartlett, Sidney, " . . .	1,000	Cabot, Samuel, Boston, . . .	100
Beal, Joseph S., Kingston, . . .	100	Cadwalader, John L., N.Y. City,	50
Beal, Thomas P., Boston, . . .	25	Caldwell, J., Ithaca, N. Y., . .	2.50
Beaman, C. C. Jr., N. Y. City, .	50		
Bellows, H. W., N. Y. City, . .	125		

Carpenter, A. J., N. Y. City, . . .	\$ 25	Dexter, George, Cambridge, . . .	\$500
Carter, James C., " " . . .	200	Dillaway, G. W., N. Y. City, . . .	25
Cary, Mrs. T. G., Cambridge, . . .	300	Dorr, George B., " " . . .	250
Cary, William F., N. Y. City, . . .	200	Drew, Edward B., Chelsea, . . .	100
Catlin, H. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. . .	1	Dunbar, C. F., Cambridge, . . .	1,000
Chadwick, Frank B., Boston, . . .	50	Dunning, Edward J., N. Y. City, . .	10
Chadwick, James R., " " . . .	50	Dwight, Thomas Jr., Boston, . . .	75
Chapman, R. M., Biddeford, Me. . .	150	Dyer, Louis, Cambridge, . . .	75
Chauncey, Henry, N. Y. City, . . .	100		
Cheever, David M., Boston, . . .	500	Eaton, George N., Baltimore, . . .	250
Choate, Charles F., Cambridge, . . .	500	Eckley, Joseph S., Buffalo, N. Y. . .	200
Choate, Joseph H., N. Y. City, . . .	250	Eliot, Charles W., Cambridge, . . .	1,500
Choate, William G., " " . . .	100	Eliot, Samuel, Boston,	200
Christern, F. W., " " . . .	100	Ellis, C. M., Boston (bill for legal	
Claffin, H. B., " " . . .	500	services, and cash \$50),	175
Clarke, Edward H., Boston, . . .	250	Ellis, George E., Boston,	1,000
Clarke, James F., Jamaica Plain, . .	50	Ellis, Rufus, Boston,	50
Class of 1791, member of	100	Ellis, W. R., " "	25
" 1798, " "	100	Emerson, George B., Boston, . . .	
" 1810, " "	1,000	\$1000 U. S. Bond,	1,125
" 1811, " "	100	Emerson, J. Haven, N. Y. City, . .	25
" 1838, " "	1,000	Evarts, W., New York City, . . .	25
" 1840, " "	50	Everett, C. C., Cambridge, . . .	500
" 1841, " "	50	Everett, Oliver C., Cambridge, . .	100
" 1844, " "	5	Everett, William, Cambridge, . .	250
" 1856, " "	50		
" 1860, " "	20	Farley, F. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., . .	20
" 1864, " "	25	Farwell, Mrs. A. G., Boston, . . .	50
" 1865, " "	100	Fearing, C. F., New York City, . .	50
" 1866, " "	10	Field, John W., Newport, R. I. . .	50
" 1868, " "	50	First Unitarian Church,	
" 1870, by T. B. Ticknor, Sec. . . .	827	Sandwich,	13
Clifford, J. H., New Bedford, . . .	500	Fisher, George H., N. Y. City, . .	25
Codman, Robert, Boston,	25	Fisher, Henry M., Philadelphia, . .	50
Converse, John H.,		Fiske, Andrew, Boston,	100
Racine College, Wis.	25	Fitz, R. H., " "	50
Coolidge, Joseph, Boston,	800	Folsom, George M., Dedham, . . .	60
Coolidge, J. R., " "	200	Foote, Henry W., Boston,	100
Cornell, Thos., N. Y., Bequest of . .	5,000	Foster, George J., N. Y. City, . . .	250
Cotting, B. E., Roxbury,	50	Fox, Austin G., New York City, . .	50
Curtis, B. R., Boston,	200	Fox, Thomas B., Boston,	100
Curtis, C. P., " "	250	Francis, T. E., Brookline,	25
Curtis, Daniel S., Boston,	200	French, Isaac V., N. Y. City, . . .	25
Curtis, George T., N. Y. City, . . .	100	Frothingham, B. T., " "	100
Curtis, John G., " "	15	Frothingham, O. B., " "	250
Cushing, Thomas, Boston,	100		
Cutter, George W., Arlington, . . .	10	Gair, Henry W., Liverpool	
		(gold),	5,000
Dana, R. H. Jr., Boston,	200	Gaffield, Thomas, Boston,	25
Davis, J. C. B., New York City, . . .	800	Gardner, George, " "	1,000
Davis, Samuel C. Jr.,		Gardner, John L., " "	5,000
St. Paul, Minn.	25	Garrison, W. P., N. Y. City,	10
Dearborn, J. L., St. Louis,	50	Gilman, Pope & Co., Boston, . . .	100
Dennett, J. R., New York City, . . .	50	Godkin, E. L., New York City, . . .	50
Denny, Clarence H., Boston,	500	Goodridge, J. L., " "	50
Denny, Henry G., " "	1,000	Goodwin, O., Boston,	500
Denny, John M., Boston,	500	Gorham, F. C., New York City, . . .	25
De Normandie, James,		Grant, Patrick, Boston,	100
Portsmouth, N. H.	100	Grant, W. W., Belleville, N. Y., . .	25
Dexter, Arthur, Beverly,	100	Gray, Asa, Cambridge,	400
Dexter, Elizabeth, " "	300	Gray, Levi, New York City,	25
Dexter, George, Boston,	50	Greeley, Samuel S., Chicago, . . .	25

Greene, J. S. Copley, Longwood, \$100	Kennedy, G. G., Boston, . . . \$100
Greenough, R. S., Newport, R.I. 200	Kidder, H. P., Boston,
Gregg, James B., Boston, . . . 25	3 Railroad bonds, valued at 2,550
Grinnell, C. E., Charlestown, . 25	Kilbreth, J. T., New York City, 10
Gurney, E. W., Cambridge, . . 2,000	Kimball, D. P., Boston, . . . 75
Gutman, J. Jr., New York City, 10	Kimball, J. F., Lowell, . . . 50
Hall, Edward H., Worcester, . 25	King, Edward, New York City, 50
Hall, Nathaniel, Dorchester, . 25	King, John A., " " 100
Hall, Rowland M., N. Y. City, . 10	Kirkland, C. P. Jr., " " 25
Hammond, Henry B., " " 100	Langdell, C. C., Cambridge, . . 1,000
<i>Harvard Club of Cincinnati,</i>	Lawrence, Amos A., Boston, . 1,000
<i>Ohio,—Larz Anderson, Eugene</i>	Lawrence, Arthur, Stockbridge, 50
<i>F. Bliss, Julius Dexter, M. F.</i>	Leonard, George E., Marshfield, 80
<i>Force, C. B. Marsh, John T.</i>	Lincoln, D. W., Worcester, . . 250
<i>Perry, Horatio Wood, . . . 1,670</i>	Locke, G. L., Bristol, R. I. . . 20
Haven, F. Jr., Boston, . . . 100	Lodge, Mrs. Anna C., Boston, 500
Haven, John A., N. Y. City, . . 1,000	Lodge, H. Cabot, Boston, . . . 500
Hawes, J. W., " " . . . 10	Longfellow, Sam'l, Cambridge, 20
Hayes, Francis, B., Boston, . . 500	Loring, C. W., Boston, . . . 200
Hayden, D. H., Boston, . . . 50	Loring, F. C. Jr., N. Y. City, . 50
Hayward, Lemuel, N. Y. City, 25	Low & Brothers, A. A., " " . 1,000
Hazeltine, W. W., " " . . 25	Lowell, Francis C., Boston, . . 1,000
Hedge, F. H., Cambridge, . . 350	Lusk, W. T., New York City, . 50
Hedge, J. D., Providence, R.I., 40	Lyman, A. T., Boston, . . . 1,000
Hickling, Charles, Boston, . . 50	Lyman, Theodore, Boston,
Hillard, George S., Boston, . . 50	5 % of \$174,324.68, . . . 8,716.23
Hill, A. S., Cambridge, . . . 150	
Hoar, E. Rockwood, Concord, 1,000	Mackay, William, N. Y. City, . 50
Hoar, J. Emory, Brookline, . . 25	Mason, H. C., New York City, 25
Hoar, Samuel, Concord, . . . 50	Mason, W. P., Boston, . . . 500
Hodges, R. M. Jr., Boston, . . 150	May, Joseph, Newburyport, . . 10
Holland, A., New York City, . . 10	May, Samuel, Leicester, . . . 200
Hollingsworth, A. L., Boston, . 100	McBurney, Charles, N. Y. City, 80
Holmes, E. J., Boston, . . . 25	McCarthy, E. D., " " 100
Holmes, J. A., Kingston, . . . 50	McCook, John J., " " 25
Holmes, O. W., Boston, . . . 500	McKim, Charles F., " " 10
Homans, C. D., " " . . . 100	McKim, H. Jr., Newburg, N. Y. 100
Homer, William, Boston, . . . 100	Merriam, Frank, Boston, . . . 100
Hooper, E. W., Cambridge, . . 1,000	Mills, William Gill, Alta, Utah, 5
Hooper, R. W., Boston, . . . 1,000	Minot, Francis, Boston, . . . 50
Hooper, W. F., New York City, 25	Minot, William, " . . . 200
Hopkinson, J. P., Cambridge, . 150	Minot, William Jr., " . . . 100
Horton, Edwin J., Pomeroy, O. 25	Moore, C. B., Philadelphia, . . 500
Hosmer, Alfred, Watertown, . 100	Mulliken, J. W., Waltham, . . 100
Howes, William B., Salem, . . 200	Mumford, G. H., N. Y. City, . 25
Howland, Francis, N. Y. City, 100	Munroe, John W., Paris, France, 300
Hunnewell, H., Boston, . . . 1,000	Muzzey, A. B., Cambridge, . . 100
Hunnewell, John W., Boston, . 250	
Hunnewell, Walter, " " . 250	Nash, B. H., Cambridge, . . . 800
Hutchings, E. A., N. Y. City, . 100	Nelson, Mary B., Newburyport, 100
Inches, H. B., Boston, . . . 100	Newell, Samuel, N. Y. City, . . 100
In Memoriam, the Class of 1855, 25	Newell, W. W., " " . . . 25
Irwin, J. B., New York City, . 25	Norcross, Otis, Boston, . . . 500
Jackson, C. L., Cambridge, . . 200	Noyes, S. B., Canton, . . . 25
Jackson, J. B. S., Boston, . . 500	Nye, Francis C., N. Y. City, . 100
Jackson, P. T., Boston, . . . 100	
Jenks, Henry F., " " . . . 20	Olney, P. B., N. Y. City, . . . 25
Johnson, H. A., Braintree, . . 25	Osborne, Geo. & wife, Peabody, 100
	Osgood, Samuel, N. Y. City, . 100

Paine, Charles J., Boston, . . .	\$1,000	Sears, David, Boston, . . .	\$1,000
Paine, Robert T. Jr., " . . .	1,000	Sears, Edward H., Weston, . . .	20
Palfrey, F. W., Boston,	250	Sears, Frederick R., Boston, . .	1,000
Palmer, George H., Cambridge, .	250	Sears, Philip H., Boston, . . .	100
Parker, Willard, N. Y. City, . .	500	Sedgwick, Arthur G., N.Y. City, .	50
Parkman, F., Boston,	500	Sedgwick, H. D., " " . . .	100
Parkman, George F., Boston, . .	500	Seligman, Jesse, N.Y. City, . .	500
Parkman, John, Boston,	100	Senter, J. H., Portland, Me.,	
Parsons, Chas. W., Providence, .	150	in books valued at	10
Pasco, S., Monticello, Fla., . . .	25	Sewall, E. D., Watertown, N.Y. .	50
Peabody, A. P., Cambridge, . . .	500	Shattuck, F. C., Boston,	100
Peabody, Francis G., Cambridge, .	20	Shattuck, George B., Boston, . .	50
Peabody, George, Salem,	1,000	Shattuck, George C., " " . . .	700
Peabody, Robert S., Boston, . . .	30	Shattuck, George O., " " . . .	1,000
Peirce, Benjamin, Cambridge, . .	400	Shaw, Cora L. Boston,	3,000
Peirce, C. S., U. S. Coast Survey,		Shaw, Francis G.,	
Washington,	100	Staten Island, N. Y.	1,000
Peirce, J. M., Cambridge,	500	Shaw, Lemuel, Boston,	100
Perkins, A. T., Boston,	100	Shimmin, Eliza, " "	200
Perkins, Charles C., Boston, . . .	180.50	Short, Charles, N. Y. City, . . .	25
Perkins, Edward N., Boston, . . .	100	Sigourney, Henry, Boston, . . .	200
Peterson, Ellis, Worcester, . . .	150	Silsbee, Nathaniel, " "	500
Phelps, C. H., N. Y. City,	25	Slade, D. D., Chestnut Hill, . . .	100
Philadelphia Subscriptions, reported		Smith, Charles G., Chicago, . . .	100
by D. E. Furness, Treas., 2,719.25		Smith, Fayette, Cincinnati, O. .	25
Philbrick, E. S., Brookline, . . .	500	Smith, Robert D., Boston,	50
Phillips, George W., N. Y. City, .	100	Sophocles, E. A., Cambridge, . .	500
Phillips, John C., " "	50	Soren, George W., N. Y. City, . .	100
Pickering, H. W., Boston,	50	Souther, Charles E., " "	10
Pingree, David, Salem,	200	Sowdon, A. J. C., Boston,	100
Pratt, Enoch, Baltimore,	250	Stearns, O., Cambridge,	200
Preston, Mrs. John,		Stevens, H. J., Boston,	50
New Ipswich, N. H.,	100	Stewart, J. B., Lynn,	10
Priest, S. R., Littleton,	5	Stickney, Albert, N. Y. City, . .	100
Prichard, W. M., N. Y. City, . . .	200	Stokes, Anson Phelps, N.Y. City, .	100
Putnam, C. G., Boston,	150	Stone, John O., N. Y. City, . . .	200
Putnam, George, Roxbury,	1,000	Storer, Frank H., Jamaica Plain, .	250
Putnam, George Jr., Boston, . . .	200	Storrow, Charles S., Boston, . .	200
Putnam, H. W., Boston,	50	Storrow, J. J., Boston,	50
Quimby, J. W., E. Bridgewater, .	10	Story, Augustus, Salem,	50
Reed, James, Boston,	50	Sturgis, F. R., N. Y. City, . . .	25
Rice, George M., Dublin, N.H. . .	1	Sumner, Mrs. Alice M., Boston, .	100
Richards, F. G., Gardiner, Me. .	200	Taylor, John D., N. Y. City, . . .	50
Richmond, Anna, Providence, . .	1,000	Taylor, W. W., Cincinnati, O., .	50
Robeson, W. R., Boston,	1,000	Thayer, C. T., Boston,	500
Rodman, S. W., Boston,	200	Thayer, George A., So. Boston, . .	25
Rogers, Henry B., Boston,	1,000	Thayer, James B., Milton,	1,000
Ropes, John C., Boston,	50	Thayer, Nathaniel, Boston,	10,000
Ross, J. L., Cambridge,	1,000	Thayer, Nathaniel, Jr., Boston, .	500
Rotch, R. S., Boston,	500	Thayer, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer,	
Runkle, C. A., N. Y. City,	100	Boston,	200
Russell, C. H. Jr., N. Y. City, . .	25	Thorndike, Charles, Brookline, .	100
Ryder, Calvin, Boston,	50	Ticknor, Anna, Boston,	100
Salisbury, Stephen, Worcester, . .	2,000	Timmins, Geo. H., Milan, Italy, . .	100
Saltonstall, Leverett, Boston, . .	100	Tower, C., Pottsville, Pa.	1,000
Sargent, Charles S., Brookline, . .	250	Treadwell, E., N. Y. City,	10
Sargent, Ignatius, " "	1,000	Trustees of the Sanders Fund, . .	2,000
Sargent, John O., N. Y. City, . . .	300	Tuckerman, W. C., N. Y. City, . .	50
Sargent, Joseph, Worcester, . . .	263.71	Tucker, W. L., Boston,	50
		Tucker, W. W., " "	250
		Tufts, J. F.,	50
		Turner, Mrs. Royal, Randolph, . .	500

Upton, George B. Jr., Boston, \$100	Wheeler, I. S., Framingham, . \$500
Wadsworth, O. F., Boston, . . 50	Wheelock, George G., N.Y. City, 200
Washburn, Emory, Cambridge, 500	Wheelwright, Edward, Boston, 100
Wales, George W., Boston, . . 500	White, Alexander M., N.Y. City, 500
Wales, Mary Ann, Boston, . . 500	White, James C., Boston, . . . 100
Walker, James, Cambridge, . . 500	White, W. A., New York City, 100
Waller, Elwyn, N. Y. City, . . 15	Whitridge, Thomas, Baltimore, 250
Ward, Edmund A., " " . . 100	Wight, R. A., New York City, 250
Ward, George C., " " . . 1,000	Wilkinson, Edward T., " " 500
Ward, Samuel G., " " . . 1,000	Williams, C. A., Boston, . . . 30
Ware, Charles E., Boston, . . 500	Williams, Henry, " . . . 25
Ware, Charles P., Brookline, . 20	Williams, J. H., Augusta, Me. 100
Ware, L. G., Burlington, Vt. . 50	Williamson, D. B., N. Y. City, 25
Warren, Geo., Liverpool, Eng. 1,000	Wilson, W. G., " " 100
Warren, J. Collins, Boston, . . 50	Winthrop, Robert C., Brookline, 250
Washburn, F. T., Milton, . . . 100	Wolcott, J. Huntington, Boston, 500
Washburn, W. T., N. Y. City, . 50	Wolcott, Roger, Boston, . . . 500
Webster, Sidney, " " . . 50	Woodbury, Augustus, Providence, 40
Weld, Francis M., " " . . 100	Wright, Eben, Boston, . . . 1,000
Weld, Moses W., Boston, . . . 100	
Welles, Jane, " . . . 1,000	Young, E. J., Cambridge, . . . 500
Wetmore, E., New York City, 100	
Wheatland, S. G., Salem, . . . 50	Total, . . . \$183,040.91

*General Statement of receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Interest on Notes, Mortgages, &c.,	\$40,108.58	
“ “ Old debt, and advances to the Thayer Club,	721.40	
“ “ Advances to Divinity Club,	64.33	
		<hr/>
		40,894.31
“ “ United States Bonds,		15,339.81
“ “ New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds,		665.00
“ “ Railroad Bonds.		
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore,	6,000.00	
Ionia and Lansing,	5,760.00	
Eastern,	3,000.00	
Burlington and Missouri River,	2,720.00	
New York Central,	1,680.00	
Hannibal and St. Joseph,	5,600.00	
Peoria and Hannibal,	800.00	
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg,	4,200.00	
European and North American,	68.87	
Selma, Marion, and Memphis,	226.50	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minn.,	400.75	
Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota,	200.00	
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific,	242.81	
Central Pacific,	138.75	
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy,	105.00	
Toledo, Wabash, and Western,	17.50	
		<hr/>
		31,159.68
Dividends on Stocks.		
Charles River National Bank,	720.00	
First (Cambridge) “ “	600.00	
Fitchburg “ “	288.00	
Massachusetts “ “	300.00	
Merchants’ “ “	380.00	
New England “ “	300.00	
Old Boston “ “	1,200.00	
Schenectady “ “ (N. Y.),	100.00	
Merchants “ “ (New Bedford),	55.00	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.,	1,920.00	
Appleton “ “	550.00	
Boston “ “	1,000.00	
Cocheco “ “	2,000.00	
Massachusetts “ “	840.00	
Merrimack “ “	2,720.00	
Pacific Mills “ “	8,200.00	
Stark Mills “ “	2,090.00	
Wamsutta “ “	560.00	
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R. R.,	1,105.75	
New Bedford and Taunton,	40.00	
		<hr/>
Amounts carried forward,	\$ 24,968.75	88,058.80

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1873.*

EXPENSES.

Paid to account of Expenses in the

University, as per Table I., \$ 20,948.46
College, " " II.

Salaries for instruction,	94,597.93	
Repairs,	7,076.94	
Appleton Chapel,	15,359.62	
General Expenses,	87,285.15	
Scholarships,	19,772.08	
Beneficiaries,	850.00	
Prizes for Reading, Dissertations, &c., . . .	1,010.15	
Botanic Garden,	4,819.87	
Herbarium,	1,950.00	
Gymnasium,	2,010.15	184,731.89

Library, as per Table III.

Books,	7,792.17	
Salaries and other expenses,	13,532.69	21,824.86

Divinity School, as per Table IV., 25,247.15

Law School, as per Table V., 22,806.78

Medical School, as per Table VI., 27,494.20

Dental School, as per Table VII., 4,224.92

Lawrence Scientific School, as per Table VIII., 18,267.82

Observatory, as per Table IX., 10,042.24

Bussey Institution,	} as per Table X., {	17,454.52
Bussey Building Fund,		9,028.27
James Arnold Fund,		2,004.65

Real Estate, for repairs, insurance, &c., 27,767.70

Annuities.

Bussey,	8,475.00	
Gore,	1,200.00	
Osgood,	360.00	
Class of 1802,	170.00	
Anonymous,	627.25	10,832.25

Sundries.

Paid Principal and interest of the Fund of the Class of 1807 for an Alumni Hall,	8,181.80
Interest on mortgage on Estate No. 50 Allen Street, . .	700.00
Baring Brothers & Co., in account (£2,000),	11,044.44
For engravings, and salary of Curator of Gray Collection,	1,363.29
To the Treasurers of the Herring Pond and Mashpee Indians, the income of the Daniel Williams Fund, . .	1,197.03
To the Minister and Teacher at Tynsborough, Mass., the income of the Sarah Winslow Fund,	359.96

Amount carried forward, \$ 425,022.18

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$ 24,968.75	88,058.80
Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, . .	378.00	
Michigan Central Railroad	182.85	
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company, . . .	100.00	
Milwaukee Iron Company,	80.00	
	<hr/>	25,709.60
Real Estate, from rents, &c.,		107,069.87
Term Bills.		
College, as per Table II.,	120,060.05	
Divinity School, as per Table IV.,	2,759.84	
Law School, as per Table V.,	15,075.00	
Medical School, as per Table VI.,	22,283.84	
Dental School, as per Table VII.,	3,190.00	
Lawrence Scientific School as per Table VIII.,	5,868.33	
Bussey Institution, as per Table X.,	95.00	
	<hr/>	169,332.06
Sundries.		
From Wm. Pennoyer Annuity,	315.22	
Trustees of Thayer Scholarship,	8,600.00	
" Count Rumford's Legacy, . .	654.47	
" Edward Hopkins,	279.51	
Pew rents in Appleton Chapel,	264.00	
For use of Library by Resident Graduates and others,	100.00	
Degrees of S. D. and Ph. D.,	230.00	
" Batchelor of Arts out of course,	10.00	
Sales of wood, grass, &c.,	387.24	
Rents in Divinity School,	222.67	
Beneficiary money repaid,	266.85	
Books sold from Law School Library,	145.00	
Fees in Infirmary & Laboratory, Dental Sch.,	1,282.02	
Sale of agricultural products, Bussey Inst'n,	5.00	
" Catalogues of the Gray Collection of		
Engravings,	94.50	
Printing by College Press for other Depts., .	171.62	
Penalties for rooms engaged but not occupied,	415.16	8,443.26
	<hr/>	898,613.59

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

For Notes and Mortgages paid off,	104,300.00
From Sale of 8 shares New Bedford and Taunton R. R. Stock, . .	1,270.00
" 5 " Merchants (New Bedford) Nat. Bank Stock,	705.00
Thayer Club, to reduce debt,	100.00
Subscriptions to the Fire Relief Fund,	142,330.63
" for the benefit of the Medical School,	4,200.00
" for Organ in Appleton Chapel,	350.00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$ 651,869.22

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1873.*

Amount brought forward, \$425,022.18

INVESTMENTS.

In Notes and Mortgages,	373,000.00
House and land on Madison St., Cambridge,	3,000.00
Loan for improvement of College Wharf,	2,800.00
3 bonds of Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy R. R., \$1,000 each, cost,	239.37
1 share Milwaukee Iron Co., par,	100.00
5 shares Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R. R. Stock, rec'd as dividend,	500.00
1 share Michigan Central " " " "	100.00

The following property was received as a portion of the

John B. Barringer Fund:—

United States 6 per cent bonds, \$10,000, valued at	11,162.19
Central Pacific R. R. " 4,000, " "	4,080.00
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. " 3,000, " "	2,880.00
Chic., Rock Isl'd, & Pacif. " 6,000, " "	6,120.00
Toledo, Wabash, & West. " 1,000, " "	900.00
St. Joseph & Denv. City " 1,000, " "	950.00
Schenectady Bank Stock, 40 shares " "	2,200.00
	<hr/> 28,292.19

The following property was received as a portion of the

James Savage Fund:—

Boston & Albany R. R. Stock, 100 shares, valued at	14,350.00
Nashua Manuf'g Co. " 36 " " "	25,560.00
	<hr/> 39,910.00

The following property was received as a portion of the
subscription to **The Fire Relief Fund:—**

Chicago, Dubuque, & Minn., R. R. Bonds, \$3000, valued at	2,550.00
Ill. & Grand Trunk R. R. Bond, \$1,000, valued at	1,000.00
United States 6 per cent. bond, \$1,000, valued at	1,125.00
	<hr/> 4,675.00

Paid on account of rebuilding stores which were burned 20,098.90

Balance, August 31, 1873.

In Suffolk Bank,	6,984.61
In New England Trust Company,	51,487.50
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, including Term Bills not collected at that date,	52,086.67
	<hr/> 110,558.78

Amount carried forward, \$1,008,291.42

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

Amount brought forward,	\$651,869.22	
From John Parker Bequest,	50,000.00	
James Savage "	40,000.00	
John B. Barringer Bequest,	28,744.95	
John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,	3,200.00	
John A. Blanchard Bequest,	1,000.00	
Thomas G. Appleton, } For decoration of	5,000.00	
Wm. S. Appleton, } Appleton Chapel,	2,500.00	
Nathan Appleton, }	2,500.00	
Eliza Farrar Scholarship,	5,000.00	
Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture,	3,000.00	
F. H. Appleton, for the purchase of books,	100.00	
The "Harvard Advocate" " "	200.00	
Anonymous gift for immediate use at the Botanic Garden,	1,000.00	
From City of Boston for land taken to widen streets,	62,900.00	
Insurance Companies on account of loss by Fire of Nov. 9-10,	97,510.34	
Sale of old iron and material from burnt stores,	1,447.48	
Balance, September 1, 1872.		
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, including Term		
Bills not collected at that date,	47,417.69	
In Suffolk National Bank,	4,901.74	
		52,319.43
		<u>\$1,008,291.42</u>

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1873.*

Amount brought forward, \$1,008,291.42

\$1,008,291.42

The following Account exhibits the State of the Property, as embraced in the Treasurer's Books, August 31, 1873.

Notes and Mortgages		\$703,278.74
United States Bonds,	\$233,450 valued at	237,632.86
New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds, 10,000 " "		9,000.00
Railroad Bonds.		

Phil., Wil., and Baltimore, \$100,000 valued at	\$95,000.00
Ionia and Lansing, 72,000 " "	59,520.00
*Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg, 60,000 " "	60,000.00
Eastern Railroad, 50,000 " "	48,000.00
Burlington and Missouri River, 34,000 " "	34,000.00
New York Central 28,000 " "	27,000.00
Hannibal and St. Joseph, . . . 70,000 " "	70,000.00
Peoria and Hannibal, 10,000 " "	10,000.00
*European and North American, 1,000 " "	1,000.00
*Selma, Marion, and Memphis, 5,000 " "	5,000.00
*Burling'n, Ced. Rap., and Minn., 5,000 " "	5,000.00
*Chicago, Dubuque, and Minn., 4,000 " "	3,450.00
*Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 6,000 " "	6,120.00
*Central Pacific, 4,000 " "	4,080.00
*Chesapeake and Ohio, 3,000 " "	2,880.00
*St. Joseph and Denver City, . . 1,000 " "	950.00
*Toledo, Wabash, and Western, 1,000 " "	900.00
*Illinois and Grand Trunk, . . . 1,000 " "	1,000.00
*Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, 3,000 " "	239.37
	<hr/> 434,139.37

Bank Stock.

Charles River National Bank, 60 shares,	6,000.00
First (Cambridge) National Bank, 50 "	5,000.00
Fitchburg " " 24 "	2,403.00
Massachusetts " " 12 "	3,000.00
Merchants' " " 38 "	3,800.00
New England " " 30 "	3,000.00
Old Boston " " 200 "	8,933.00
Schneectady (N. Y.), " " 40 "	2,200.00
	<hr/> 34,336.00

Railroad Stock.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 115 shares,	15,130.00
Boston and Albany, 100 "	14,360.00
Pittsfield and North Adams, 63 "	6,300.00
Michigan Central, 45 "	5,248.00
Quincy R. R. Bridge Co. 10 "	1,250.00
	<hr/> 42,278.00

Manufacturing Stock.

Amoskeag, 12 shares,	12,000.00
Appleton, 5 "	5,000.00
Boston, 10 "	7,000.00

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$ 24,000.00 1,460,664.97

*Lately received as gifts.

Amounts brought forward, . . \$ 24,000.00 1,460,664.97

Cocheco,	20	"	7,000.00	
Manchester Print Works	3	"	3,000.00	
Massachusetts Mills,	7	"	6,600.00	
Merrimack,	17	"	17,000.00	
Nashua,	36	"	25,560.00	
Pacific Mills,	41	"	35,810.00	
Stark "	19	"	18,900.00	
Wamsutta Mills,	80	"	8,880.00	
Milwaukee Iron Co.,	16	"	1,600.00	
New Bedford Copper Co.,	10	"	250.00	
				<hr/> 148,600.00

Real Estate.

Houses and Lands in Cambridge yielding income,	336,355.77
Sanders Estate, Cambridge,	21,561.06
Unimproved Lands in Cambridge,	106,887.49
Bussey Real Estate in Boston and Dedham, . .	266,292.65
Amory Estate, Franklin Street, Boston, . . .	107,503.78
Webb " Washington Street, Boston,	57,273.07
Estate on Hawley Street, Boston,	33,298.78
Estate on Hawkins Street, "	29,175.34
Jarvis Estate, Baltimore,	11,800.00
Ward's (Bumkin) Island, Boston Harbor, . . .	1,200.00
Reversion of Buildings on Brattle Street, Boston,	1,000.00
	<hr/> 972,347.94

Sundries.

In hands of Count Rumford's Trustees in Paris,	10,000.00
Annuity of William Pennoyer, valued at	4,444.44
Due from Lawrence Scientific School,	14,719.16
“ “ Medical School,	5,089.35
“ “ Dental “	13,859.90
“ “ Law “	194.41
“ “ Bussey Institution,	2,745.80
“ “ Thayer Club,	1,650.00
Balance of account for enlarging Boylston Hall,	9,635.49
“ “ moving and repairing Dane Hall,	4,940.75
“ “ decorating Appleton Chapel,	2,859.62
“ “ repairing College Wharf,	2,800.00
Term bills not collected Sept. 1,	50,408.17
	<hr/>
	123,347.09

Balances.

In Suffolk National Bank,	6,984.61	
In New England Trust Co.,	51,487.50	
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward,	1,678.50	
	<hr/>	60,150.61

\$2,765,110.61

The foregoing Property represents the following Funds and Balances, and is answerable for the same.

UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

Principal Sept. 1, 1872.		Principal Aug. 31, 1873.
\$154,016.08	Stock Account (so called),	\$154,461.08
74,730.61	Insurance and Guaranty Fund (so called),	74,730.61
5,000.00	Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	5,000.00
15,000.00	Israel Munson Fund,	15,000.00
16,757.11	Leonard Jarvis Fund,	16,757.11
4,921.93	Peter C. Brooks Fund for building a President's House,	5,199.80
150.95	Thomas Cotton Fund,	150.42
	John Parker Bequest	50,000.00
		<hr/> \$321,299.02

COLLEGE FUNDS.

26,427.28	Alford Professorship,	26,427.28
26,988.00	Boylston "	26,988.00
20,590.00	Eliot "	20,590.00
10,000.00	" (Jon. Phillips's gift,)	10,000.00
3,333.34	Erving "	3,333.34
34,277.13	Fisher "	34,277.13
16,677.13	Hersey "	16,677.13
3,568.89	Hollis " (Mathematics),	3,568.89
41,012.31	McLean "	41,012.31
20,000.00	Perkins "	20,000.00
23,828.75	Plummer "	23,828.75
50,000.00	Pope "	50,000.00
54,315.46	Rumford "	54,264.60
22,037.93	Smith "	22,037.93
15,467.03	Fund for Permanent Tutors,	15,467.03
11,929.66	Thomas Lee Fund for the Hersey Prof'r,	11,887.58
50,000.00	Class Subscription Fund,	50,000.00
17,639.10	Hollis Professorship of Divinity	18,951.45
1,040.55	Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures,	1,117.95
30,000.00	Jonathan Phillips Fund (unrestricted),	30,000.00
	John A. Blanchard "	1,000.00
335.44	Henry Flynt's Bequest,	334.27
6,313.30	John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,	10,082.16
10,576.72	Harris Fellowship,	10,536.56
2,338.14	Abbot Scholarship,	2,362.09
654.50	Alford "	703.20
11,279.72	Bigelow "	11,368.95
90,310.41	Bowditch "	91,146.32
2,426.32	Browne "	2,606.83
6,518.36	Class of 1802 Scholarship,	6,677.40
2,873.98	" 1814 "	2,937.80

\$483,336.13 Amounts carried forward, \$620,184.95 321,299.02

Principal Sept. 1, 1872.		Principal Aug. 31, 1873.
\$883,336.13	Amounts brought forward,	\$620,184.95 821,299.02
4,346.45	Class of 1815 Scholarship (Kirkland),	4,419.82
8,311.57	“ 1817 “	3,357.97
2,381.16	“ 1835 “	2,408.31
2,156.40	“ 1841 “	2,191.84
	Farrar “	5,217.03
22,975.96	Graduates’ “	23,997.37
4,166.38	Hollis “	4,226.36
	Matthews “	2,669.67
7,375.81	Morey “	7,424.58
5,831.26	Pennoyer “	5,929.67
4,103.74	Saltonstall “ (Mary & Leverett),	4,109.07
326.70	“ (Dorothy),	351.02
2,765.84	Sever “	2,821.63
8,261.60	Sewall “	8,376.26
23,829.32	Shattuck “	25,881.42
2,445.09	Story “	2,477.00
3,665.10	Gorham Thomas “	3,787.78
5,425.49	Toppan “	5,529.15
22,987.64	Townsend “	23,197.94
3,374.74	Walcott “	3,425.84
1,775.96	B. D. Greene’s Bequest for Scholarship,	1,908.09
10,321.89	Exhibitions,	10,506.67
1,345.59	Senior Exhibition,	1,445.73
1,200.00	Samuel Ward Fund,	1,200.00
544.28	John Glover Fund	584.78
1,161.34	Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,	1,247.74
14,124.89	Lee Prizes for Reading,	15,055.79
4,011.73	Boylston Prizes for Elocution, . .	3,935.22
7,937.62	Bowdoin “ “ Dissertations, . .	8,213.17
400.13	Hopkins Gift for “deturs,”	509.26
20,237.83	Botanic Garden Fund,	20,554.25
15,126.01	Mass. Fund for Botanic Garden, . .	15,126.01
12,550.07	Herbarium Fund,	11,636.71
		<hr/> 853,908.10

LIBRARY FUNDS.

11,268.27	Subscription for Library,	11,334.35
1,895.85	Bowditch Fund,	1,859.46
76.23	Boyden “	9.47
5,465.49	Farrar “	5,609.13
1.97	Hall “	
2,349.96	Haven “	2,305.50
5,032.61	Hayward “	4,735.89
2,295.39	Hollis “	2,339.41
2,227.41	Homer “	2,218.78
4,988.59	Lane “	4,982.41
<hr/> \$1,139,405.49	Amounts carried forward,	<hr/> \$35,394.40 1,1 207.12

Principal Sept. 1, 1872.		Principal Aug. 31, 1873.
\$1,189,405.49	Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$35,394.40 1,175,207.12
68,424.03	Minot "	64,364.65
4,983.16	Salisbury "	5,071.59
3,363.15	Shapleigh "	3,108.83
5,065.63	Ward "	4,946.40
474.87	Wales "	372.01
		<hr/> 113,257.88

LAW SCHOOL FUNDS.

15,000.00	Dane Professorship,	15,000.00
13,837.92	Bussey "	13,837.92
7,943.63	Royall "	7,943.63
		<hr/> 36,781.55

MEDICAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

18,278.71	Jackson Medical Fund,	18,278.71
13,579.64	Geo. C. Shattuck Fund,	14,839.15
7,441.80	Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,	7,863.14
3,529.76	Boylston Fund for Medical Prizes,	3,407.23
1,167.90	" " " " Books,	1,254.80
1,478.33	Medical Library Fund,	1,480.45
		<hr/> 47,123.48

DIVINITY SCHOOL FUNDS.

27,487.58	General Fund,	21,201.78
35,794.04	Bussey Professorship,	35,794.04
15,253.15	Parkman "	15,253.15
5,722.31	Hancock "	5,722.31
19,314.65	Dexter Lectureship,	19,314.65
8,747.32	Henry Lienow Fund,	8,747.32
5,000.00	Mary P. Townsend Fund,	5,000.00
2,000.00	Winthrop Ward Fund,	2,000.00
1,000.00	Samuel Hoar "	1,000.00
1,000.00	Abraham W. Fuller Fund,	1,000.00
1,000.00	Caroline Merriam "	1,000.00
18,700.89	Jackson Foundation	11,779.44
5,487.83	Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrew's Fund (Now called the Joshua Clapp Fund),	2,074.24
	William Pomeroy Fund	1,000.00
	Hannah C. Andrews Fund,	500.00
2,000.00	J. Henry Kendall "	2,148.80
2,000.00	Nancy Kendall "	2,148.80
867.94	Lewis Gould "	867.94
1,000.00	Adams Ayer "	1,000.00
	Thomas Cary Scholarships	5,118.96
	George Chapman Scholarship,	2,009.95
	Joshua Clapp "	2,055.43
		<hr/> 146,736.81

\$1,451,348.73	Amounts carried forward,	\$1,519,106.84
----------------	------------------------------------	----------------

Principal Sept. 1, 1872.		Principal, Aug. 31, 1873.
\$1,451,848.73	Amounts brought forward,	\$1,519,106.84
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FUNDS.		
36,959.21	Professorship of Engineering, . . .	36,959.21
2,724.29	Professorship of Chemistry, . . .	2,724.29
50,000.00	James Lawrence Fund,	50,000.00
58,606.12	Abbot Lawrence "	58,606.12
51,750.00	Gray Fund for Zoölogical Museum, . . .	51,750.00
	John B. Barringer Fund, . . .	28,744.95
		<u>228,784.57</u>
OBSERVATORY FUNDS.		
104,292.13	Edward B. Phillips Fund, . . .	104,292.13
20,000.00	James Hayward " . . .	20,000.00
15,595.45	Sears " . . .	16,175.60
10,748.28	Quincy " . . .	10,753.54
10,000.00	Anonymous Observatory Fund (at present charged with an Annuity), . . .	10,000.00
	Observatory (unexpended balance), . . .	446.29
		<u>161,667.56</u>
FUNDS FOR THE ERECTION OF AN ALUMNI HALL.		
20,000.00	Charles Sanders Gift,	20,000.00
33,417.20	" " Bequest,	35,903.44
7,817.01	Gift of Class of 1807,	
		<u>55,903.44</u>
OTHER FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.		
410,709.18	Bussey Trust (income thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ to Bussey Institution, $\frac{1}{4}$ to Law School, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to Divinity School), . . .	410,709.18
2,654.10	Bussey Institution,	
28,456.07	Bussey Building Fund,	21,544.93
101,022.68	James Arnold "	106,534.11
	James Savage "	40,496.00
19,068.84	Gray Fund for Engravings, . . .	19,155.49
19,882.54	Gore Annuity Fund,	20,161.79
6,247.75	Mary Osgood Fund (at present charged with an Annuity), . . .	6,352.58
1,295.17	Gospel Church Fund,	1,391.52
3,020.48	John Foster Fund (income to Law School, Divinity School, and Medical School, in turn),	3,020.48
	Fire Relief Fund,	132,905.71
2,500.00	Gift for Appleton Chapel,	
32.18	Gift for books on Chemistry, . . .	32.18
	Gift for books from Harvard Advocate, . . .	200.00
8,396.17	Baring Bros. & Co. (bal. due them), . . .	5,995.99
1,354.28	Exchange Account,	840.30
10,000.00	Notes Payable,	10,000.00
		<u>779,340.26</u>
\$2,487,897.86	Amounts carried forward	\$2,744,802.67

Principal
Sept. 1, 1872.

\$2,487,897.86

Principal Aug. 31, 1873.

Amounts brought forward, \$2,744,802.67

FUNDS IN TRUST FOR PURPOSES NOT
CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE.15,657.85 Daniel Williams Fund for the con-
version of the Indians, 15,625.754,698.30 Sarah Winslow Fund, for the Minister
and Teacher at Tyngsborough, Mass., 4,682.19

20,307.94

\$2,508,254.01

\$2,765,110.61

Total amount of Funds, August 31, 1873, as above, \$2,765,110.61

" " " " September 1, 1872, " 2,508,254.01

Showing a total increase during the year of . . . \$256,856.60

Which is made up as follows:—

Gifts forming new Funds, \$270,475.58

Increase more than decrease of Funds which appear

both at beginning and end of year, 4,770.11

Increase of Funds established during the year, . . . 4,008.91

\$279,254.60

Deduct balances of sundry accounts which

have been paid off, \$12,973.08

And decrease of the Fire relief Fund, 9,424.92 22,398.00

\$256,856.60

Decrease of the Fire Relief Fund, 9,424.92

Less net increase of Funds which appear at the

beginning and end of the year, as above, \$4,770.11

And increase of Funds established during

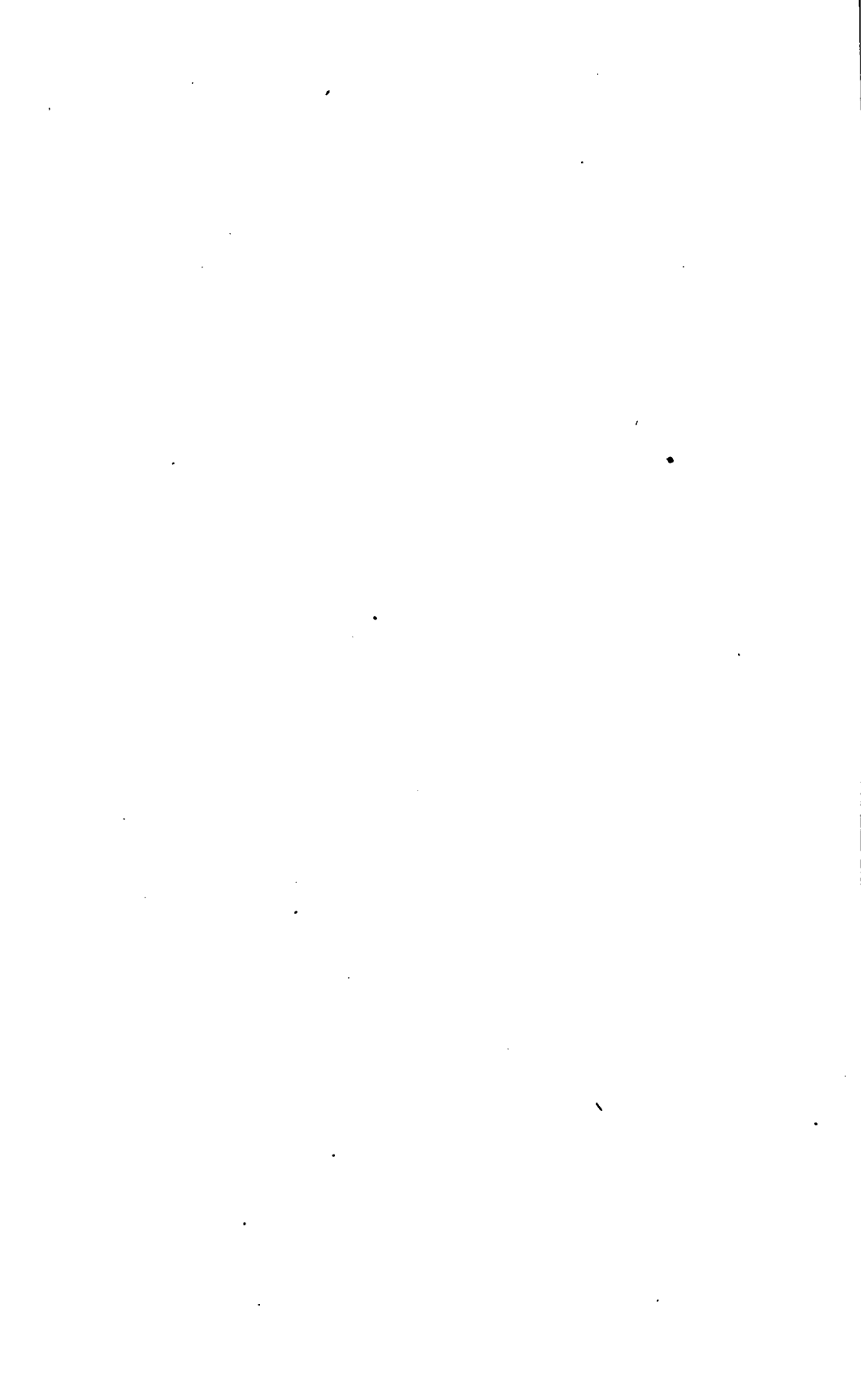
the year, as above, 4,008.91 8,779.02

645.90

Add balances which have been used, as above stated, 12,973.08

Showing net decrease of the Funds, excluding gifts, \$13,618.98

as is also shown in the following table.



Statement showing Changes in the

Increase of Funds which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of income over payments towards the special objects of those Funds.

John Glover Fund,		\$ 40.50
Stock Account, by amount received for sale of Stocks, more		
than cost of same,		445.00
Exhibitions,		184.78
Senior Exhibition,		100.14
Abbot Scholarship		23.95
Alford	"	48.70
Bigelow	"	89.23
Bowditch	"	835.91
Browne	"	180.51
Class of 1802 Scholarship,		159.04
Class of 1814,	"	63.82
" 1815	"	73.37
" 1817	"	46.40
" 1835	"	27.15
" 1841	"	35.44
Hollis	"	59.98
Morey	"	48.77
Pennoyer	"	98.41
Saltonstall	" (Mary and Leverett)	5.33
"	" (Dorothy)	24.32
Sever	"	55.79
Sewall	"	114.66
Shattuck	"	2,052.10
Story	"	31.91
Gorham Thomas	"	122.68
Toppan	"	103.66
Townsend	"	210.30
Walcott	"	51.10
Greene Fund for	"	132.13
Graduates'	"	1,021.41
John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,		568.86
R. A. Perkins Fund,		86.40
Lee Prizes,		930.90
Bowdoin Prizes,		275.55
Hopkins Fund,		109.13
Hollis Professorship of Divinity,		1,312.85
Paul Dudley Fund,		77.40
Botanic Garden	"	316.42
Farrar Book	"	143.64
Subscription	"	66.08
Hollis	"	44.02
Salisbury	"	88.43

Amount carried forward, \$10,505.67

Different Funds during the year 1872-73.

Decrease of Funds, which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of payments over income received for the special objects of those Funds.

Baring Bros. & Co.,	2,400.18	
Exchange Account,	513.18	
Harris Fellowship,	40.16	
Boylston Prizes, Elocution,	76.51	
Thomas Lee Fund,	42.08	
Henry Flynt "	1.17	
Thomas Cotton " . . . . .	.53	
Herbarium "	913.36	
Homer Book "	8.63	
Bowditch " "	36.39	
Boyden " "	66.76	
Haven " "	44.46	
Hayward " "	296.72	
Lane " "	6.18	
Shapleigh " "	254.32	
Ward " "	119.23	
Wales " "	102.86	
Divinity School "	6,285.80	
Rumford "	50.86	
Boylston Prize "	122.53	
Bussey Building "	6,911.14	
D. Williams "	32.10	
S. Winslo "	16.11	
	<hr/>	18,342.06

Decrease of the **Jackson Foundation Fund** by the establishment of the

Thomas Cary Scholarships,	\$5,090.26	
George Chapman "	2,001.07	
	<hr/>	7,091.33

Decrease of the **Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Fund** (the balance of this Fund is now called the **Joshua Clapp Fund**) by the establishment of the

Joshua Clapp Scholarship,	\$1,913.09	
Wm. Pomeroy Fund,	1,000.00	
H. C. Andrews "	500.00	
	<hr/>	3,413.09
		10,504.42

Decrease of the **Fire Relief Fund,** 9,424.92

Balances of sundry accounts which have been used up or paid off during the year.

Class of 1807 Fund (for an Alumni Hall),	7,817.01	
Bussey Institution Balance,	2,654.10	
Gift for repairs on Appleton Chapel,	2,500.00	
Hall Book Fund, balance,	1.97	
	<hr/>	12,973.08

Amount carried forward, \$51,244.48

Statement showing the Changes in the

	Amount brought forward,	\$10,505.67
Jackson Foundation Fund,		170.88
J. H. Kendall Fund,		148.80
Nancy " "		148.80
Shattuck " "		1,259.51
Warren Museum "		421.34
Boylston Book "		86.90
Medical Library "		2.12
Quincy "		5.26
Sears "		580.15
Charles Sanders Fund,		2,486.24
Charles Minot "		940.62
Gospel Church "		96.35
Gray Engravings Fund,		86.65
Gore Annuity "		279.25
Peter C. Brooks "		277.87
Mary Osgood "		104.83
James Arnold "		5,511.43
		<hr/>
		23,112.17
Increase of Funds established during the year.		
Farrar Scholarship,		217.03
Cary "		28.70
Chapman "		8.88
Clapp "		142.34
Matthews "		2,669.67
James Savage Fund,		496.00
Observatory Account, balance,		446.29
		<hr/>
		4,008.91
Funds established during the year, not gifts.		
Thomas Cary Scholarships (from Jackson Foundation Fund),		5,090.26
George Chapman Scholarships (from J. F. F'd),		2,001.07
Joshua Clapp Scholarships, (from Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Fund),		1,913.09
William Pomeroy Fund (from C., P., & A. F'd)		1,000.00
H. C. Andrews " " " "		500.00
		<hr/>
		10,504.42
		<hr/>
		37,625.50
Balance,		
Which is the net decrease of the funds for the year 1872-73,		
apart from gifts,		13,618.98
		<hr/>
Total,		<u>\$51,244.48</u>

Funds during the year 1872-73.

Amount brought forward, \$51,244.48

Total, \$51,244.48

The following tables are not balanced accounts, and are not found, in their present form, in the Treasurer's books. They are intended to exhibit with some detail the resources and the expenditures of each department of the University. The income of every fund held by the University is given in these tables, and also the sum paid out for the specific object of each and every fund, in case that sum be either less or more than the actual income of the fund. If the object to which the income of a fund is to be applied be a general one,—like salaries, for example,—and the exact income of the fund has been so appropriated, no separate mention is made in these tables of that appropriation. That particular payment is merged with others of the same kind under the general heading.

TABLE No. I.
THE UNIVERSITY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the unappropriated fund heretofore called		
the Stock Account,	11,458.80	
" " " Insurance and Guaranty Fund, . . .	5,559.98	
" " " Israel Munson Fund,	1,116.00	
" " " Leonard Jarvis "	1,387.16	
" " " Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	372.00	
" " " Peter C. Brooks Fund,	366.20	
" " " Thomas Cotton "	10.42	
	<hr/>	20,270.56
Fractional balance remaining after dividing the net		
income among the Funds,	74.33	
From resident graduates and others for the use of the Library, . .	100.00	
For the degrees of S. D. and Ph. D.,	230.00	
For care of the Sarah Winalow Fund,	5.70	
From Fire Relief Fund, for insurance (assessments and premiums),		
paid on President's house,	340.00	
	<hr/>	\$21,020.59

PAYMENTS.

Overseers' Expenses.		
Advertising meetings and elections,	144.48	
Printing President's Annual Report,	330.43	
Printing Treasurer's " "	141.93	
	<hr/>	616.84
Office Expenses.		
President's	486.54	
Treasurer's	262.92	
Steward's	249.99	
	<hr/>	999.45
Amount carried forward,	\$1,616.29	

TABLE I, CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amount brought forward,		\$ 1,616.29
Salaries.		
President,	5,010.95	
Treasurer,	3,000.00	
Secretary of the Board of Overseers,	60.00	
Steward,	2,500.00	
Steward's Assistant,	1,066.67	
Secretary at Cambridge,	1,575.00	
Assistant Secretary at Cambridge,	1,000.00	
For keeping Treasurer's books and copying records and other papers,	1,800.00	
Superintendent of Buildings,	1,500.00	
		<u>17,512.62</u>
Sundries.		
Advertising,	604.22	
Plans of College lands,	16.00	
50 Hand Pumps,	375.00	
Use of room, No. 50 State St., for College meetings,	25.00	
Diplomas,	9.00	
Watering streets,	100.00	
Incidentals,	12.00	
Rent, estimated value of use of house by Asst. Secretary at Cambridge, for which no rent is received,	250.00	
Repairs on the President's house,	88.33	
Insurance (assessments and premiums) on same,	340.00	
		<u>1,819.55</u>
		<u>\$20,948.46</u>

TABLE NO. II.
THE COLLEGE.

RECEIPTS.

From Term Bills.		
Instruction,	93,160.00	
Rents (in part),	25,968.00	
Special repairs,	614.55	
Diplomas,	322.50	
		<u>120,060.05</u>
Income of Scholarship Funds.		
Abbot,	178.95	
Alford,	48.70	
Bigelow,	839.28	
Bowditch. Interest,	1,511.18	
From special investment,	4,824.78	
		<u>6,335.91</u>
Browne,	180.51	
		<u>\$7,578.80</u>
Amounts carried forward,		120,060.05

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$7,578.30	120,060.05
Class of 1802. Interest,	236.96	
From special investment, <u>242.08</u>		479.04
Class of 1814		213.82
" 1815 (Kirkland),		323.37
" 1817		246.40
" 1835		177.15
" 1841		160.44
Farrar,		217.03
Graduates'. Interest,	221.41	
From special investment, <u>1,600.00</u>		1,821.41
Hollis,		309.98
Harris Fellowship,		786.92
Kirkland, John Thornton, Fellowship, . . .		568.86
Matthews ($\frac{1}{2}$ of net rents of Hall),		4,269.67
Morey,		548.77
Pennoyer. Interest,	103.19	
Annuity,	<u>315.22</u>	418.41
Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett,		305.33
Saltonstall, Dorothy,		24.32
Sever,		205.79
Sewall,		614.66
Shattuck. Interest,	1,252.10	
From special investment, <u>2,000.00</u>		3,252.10
Story,		181.91
Gorham Thomas,		272.68
Toppan,		403.66
Townsend,		1,710.30
Walcott,		251.10
Benjamin D. Greene,		132.13
		<u>25,478.55</u>
Received from the Trustees of the Thayer Scholarship,		3,600.00
Other Beneficiary Funds.		
"Exhibitions," interest,	767.93	
Returned by Beneficiaries,	<u>266.85</u>	1,034.78
Senior "Exhibition,"		100.14
John Glover Fund,		40.50
Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,		86.40
		<u>1,261.82</u>
Prize Funds, interest on.		
Thomas Lee Prizes for Reading,		1,050.90
Ward Nicholas Boylston Prizes for Elocution,		298.49
James Bowdoin Prizes for Dissertations, . . .		590.55
Edward Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"		309.28
		<u>2,249.22</u>
Amount carried forward,		\$152,644.64

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,		\$152,644.64
Funds for Instruction.		
Interest on the Alford Professorship Fund, . . .	1,966.20	
Boylston " "	2,007.90	
Eliot " "	1,531.90	
Jonathan Phillip's addition to the Eliot Fund,	650.00	
Erving Professorship Fund, . . .	248.00	
Fisher " "	2,550.22	
Hersey " "	907.46	
Hollis " (Mathematics), . . .	265.58	
McLean "	8,051.31	
Perkins "	1,488.00	
Plummer "	1,772.87	
Pope, "	3,720.00	
Rumford "	4,249.14	
Smith "	1,639.62	
Fund for Permanent Tutors, . . .	1,150.75	
Thos. Lee Fund for the Hersey Prof.	823.20	
Class Subscription Fund,	3,720.00	
Henry Flynt Fund,	23.16	
Hollis Prof. of Divinity (accumulat'g)	1,312.35	
Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures, "	77.40	
		<hr/> 33,155 01
Botanic Garden.		
Interest on accumulated income,	240.91	
" " investment of the Garden Fund, . . .	1,020.00	
" " the Massachusetts Fund,	1,125.38	
Gift for immediate use,	1,000.00	
Use of house by Prof. Gray,	1,000.00	
Gift from the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture,	750.00	
		<hr/> 5,136.29
Herbarium.		
Interest on accumulated income,	76.64	
From special investment,	960.00	
		<hr/> 1,036.64
Interest on Jonathan Phillips's unrestricted Fund,	2,232.00	
" " John A. Blanchard's " "	24.80	
		<hr/> 2,256.80
Sundries.		
Pew Rents, Appleton Chapel,	264.00	
For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts out of course,	10.00	
Sales of wood, grass, &c.,	387.24	
For Printing by College Press for other departments,	171.62	
Subscriptions for Organ,	350.00	
From the Peabody Museum in Boylston Hall,	750.00	
Penalties for rooms engaged but not occupied,	415.16	
For use of rooms by College officers,	358.34	
Gift for Appleton Chapel,	10,000.00	12,706.36
		<hr/>
Total,	\$206,935.74	

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.

Abbot,	150.00
Bigelow,	750.00
Bowditch,	5,500.00
Class of 1802,	150.00
" 1814,	150.00
" 1815 (Kirkland),	250.00
" 1817,	200.00
" 1835,	150.00
" 1841,	125.00
Graduates,	800.00
Harris Fellowship,	827.08
Hollis,	250.00
Matthews,	1,600.00
Morey,	500.00
Pennoyer,	320.00
Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett,	800.00
Sever,	150.00
Sewall,	500.00
Shattuck,	1,200.00
Story,	150.00
Thayer,	3,600.00
Gorham Thomas,	150.00
Toppan,	300.00
Townsend,	1,500.00
Walcott,	200.00
	<hr/>
	19,772.08

Paid other Beneficiaries.

From the "Exhibitions" Fund,	850.00
--	--------

Prizes.

Lee Prizes for Reading,	120.00
Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	375.00
Bowdoin " " Dissertations,	815.00
Hopkins "deturs,"	200.05
	<hr/>
	1,010.15

Salaries for Instruction, 94,597.93

Repairs and Improvements on College edifices not valued
on Treasurer's books,

7,076.94

Galleries and decoration in Appleton Chapel, 15,359.62

Botanic Garden, for labor, repairs, & materials (13 mos.), 4,819.87

Herbarium, " " " " 1,950.00

Gymnasium, Salary of Superintendent, 1,083.29

Repairs, 586.07

Gas, Water rates, and Sundries, 186.18

Fuel, 58.00

Apparatus, 96.66

2,010.15

Amount carried forward, \$147,446.74

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

		Amount brought forward,	\$147,446.74
General Expenses.			
Appleton Chapel.			
Rebuilding Organ,	8,000.00		
Use of temporary Organ, . . .	50.00		
Moving Organ,	4.00		
Blowing, "	18.00		
Carpet,	48.48		
Matting,	251.20		
Upholstery,	207.57		
Music Books,	37.35		
Sexton,	108.75		
			<u>8,725.35</u>
Advertising,	21.12		
Binding,	51.95		
Cleaning and care of College Buildings			
not valued on Treasurer's books,	5,062.01		
College Yard Expenses.			
Labor,	2,565.78		
Manure,	80.00		
Tools, Lumber, etc.,	160.81		
Grass seed,	28.50		
			<u>2,835.09</u>
Commencement Expenses.			
Dinner,	1,800.00		
Music,	150.00		
Police,	27.00		
			<u>1,977.00</u>
Dean's Office, Stationery, Postage, etc.,	427.05		
Diplomas,	172.56		
Fuel,	2,027.38		
Furniture,	546.90		
Freight,	102.89		
Gas,	1,471.10		
Incidentals,	180.35		
Herbarium, $\frac{1}{2}$ cost of new boilers,	200.77		
Janitors,	1,965.00		
Pews hired in Cambridge Churches,	1,256.00		
Printing,	715.19		
Printing Office, expenses,	2,851.33		
Professor Cooke, (expenses in his Dept.), 800.00			
" Gibbs, " " " 400.00			
" Gray, " " " 95.30			
" Lovering, " " " 800.00			
" Trowbridge " " " 510.00			
" Shaler, " " " 51.85			
			<u>2,657.15</u>
Amounts carried forward,			\$28,244.19 147,466.74

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$28,244.19	147,446.74
Rent, estimated value of use of houses by instructors, for which no rent is received,	6,250.00	
Services of Proctors at Examinations,	1,073.25	
" " Undergraduates,	620.01	
Watchman (night),	794.00	
Wages rates,	303.70	
		<u>87,285.15</u>
Total,	\$184,731.69	

TABLE No. III.

THE LIBRARY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Subscription for Library,	838.36	
Nathaniel I. Bowditch Fund,	141.06	
Uriah A. Boyden "	5.67	
Eliza Farrar "	406.64	
Horace A. Haven, "	174.84	
George Hayward "	374.45	
Thomas Hollis "	170.78	
Sidney Homer "	165.72	
Frederick A. Lane, "	371.15	
Charles Minot "	4,454.75	
Stephen Salisbury "	371.55	
Samuel Shapleigh "	250.22	
Thomas W. Ward "	376.91	
		<u>8,102.10</u>
Gift from "Harvard Advocate,"	200.00	
		<u>\$8,302.10</u>

PAYMENTS.

For Books from Subscription Fund,	772.28
Bowditch "	177.45
Boyden "	72.43
Farrar "	263.00
Hall "	1.97
Haven "	219.30
Hayward "	671.17
	<u>Amount carried forward, \$2,177.60</u>

TABLE III., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amount brought forward,		\$2,177.60	
For Books from Hollis	Fund,	126.76	
Homer	"	174.35	
Lane	"	377.33	
Minot	"	3,514.13	
Salisbury	"	283.12	
Shapleigh	"	504.54	
Ward	"	496.14	
Wales	"	138.20	
			7,792.17
Salaries and Wages,		11,769.33	
Binding,		369.71	
Stationery and Postage,		132.01	
Fuel,		440.00	
Repairs and Painting,		452.39	
Freight,		128.16	
Cleaning,		189.72	
Printing,		26.37	
Water rates,		25.00	
			13,532.69
			<u>\$21,324.86</u>

TABLE No. IV.
DIVINITY SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds applicable to Salaries.

General Fund,	2,045.07
Benjamin Bussey Professorship Fund,	2,663.08
Parkman Professorship Fund,	1,134.83
John Hancock " "	425.74
Samuel Dexter Fund,	1,437.03
Henry Lienow "	650.80
Mary P. Townsend Fund,	372.00
Winthrop Ward "	148.80
Samuel Hoar "	74.40
Abraham W. Fuller, "	74.40
Caroline Merriam "	74.40
	<hr/> 9,100.55

Amount carried forward, \$9,100.55

TABLE IV., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$9,100.55
Income of Scholarship Funds.	
Thomas Cary,	878.70
George Chapman,	148.88
Joshua Clapp,	142.34
Jackson Foundation,	863.72
J. Henry Kendall,	148.80
Nancy Kendall,	148.80
Income of other beneficiary Funds.	
Joshua Clapp,	154.33
William Pomeroy,	74.40
Hannah C. Andrews,	87.20
Lewis Gould,	64.56
Adams Ayer,	68.37
	<hr/> 2,230.12
Term Bills.	
For Instruction,	941.68
For Rents,	1,818.16
	<hr/> 2,759.84
Rents from persons not members of the University, . .	222.67
Benjamin Bussey Trust, ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School,	4,583.57
From Fire Relief Fund for Insurance,	712.50
	<hr/> 5,518.74
	<hr/> \$19,609.25

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	19,440.00
Beneficiaries and Services of Students,	694.60
Repairs and Improvements,	1,484.69
Cleaning and care of rooms,	175.00
Books,	300.00
Printing,	24.00
Advertising,	247.28
Fuel,	250.00
Gas,	100.06
Stationery and Postage,	19.68
Insurance,	712.50
Water rates,	15.00
Librarian,	500.00
Dinner for Alumni,	150.00
Diplomas,	1.00
Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.	
Jackson,	693.84
Cary,	350.00
Chapman,	140.00
	<hr/> 1,183.84
	<hr/> \$25,247.51

TABLE No. V.
LAW SCHOOL.
RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following funds.

Nathan Dane Fund,	1,116.00	
Benjamin Bussey Professorship Fund,	1,029.55	
Isaac Royal Fund,	591.00	
Benjamin Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School,	4,583.57	
Term Bills for Instruction,	15,075.00	
For Books sold from Library,	145.00	
From Fire Relief Fund, for Insurance,	875.00	
		<hr/> \$22,915.12

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	14,733.33	
Librarian,	1,200.00	
Janitor,	870.00	
Advertising,	322.48	
Books,	2,678.05	
Binding,	870.88	
Cleaning,	273.58	
Diplomas,	30.10	
Fuel,	352.80	
Furniture,	18.72	
Gas,	207.68	
Printing	244.48	
Scholarships,	233.34	
Repairs and Improvements,	238.16	
Stationery and Postage,	101.88	
Water rates,	25.00	
Interest charged on debt of School,	21.20	
Insurance,	875.00	
Freight,	10.05	
		<hr/> \$22,806.73

TABLE No. VI.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.
RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Jackson Medical Fund,	1,359.95	
Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,	553.68	
Ward Nicholas Boylston Fund for Med. Prizes,	262.63	
" " " " " Books,	86.90	
George C. Shattuck Fund. Interest, 489.51		
From special investment, 770.00		
		<hr/> 1,259.51
Hersey Professorship, part of income for Doctor		
Shattuck's Salary,	333.32	
John Foster Fund, income for Medical Students		
every third year,	224.72	
Medical Library Fund,	110.00	
		<hr/> 4,190.71

Amount carried forward, \$4,190.71

TABLE VI., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,	4,190.71	
Subscriptions received,	4,200.00	
From Students for instruction,	20,220.50	
“ “ for graduation fees,	1,320.00	
“ “ in Chemical Laboratory, breakage and chemicals,	487.34	
“ “ in Practical Anatomy, for material, . . .	256.00	
	<hr/>	22,283.84
“ Fire Relief Fund, for insurance,	190.00	
	<hr/>	\$30,864.55

PAYMENTS.

Warren Anatomical Museum.

Insurance,	115.00	
Current Expenses,	132.34	
	<hr/>	247.34

Boylston Medical Prizes.

For Advertising,	85.16	
For Prizes,	300.00	
	<hr/>	385.16

Swett Laboratory of Physiology,	200.00	
Chemical Laboratory, Expenses,	638.62	
Physiological Laboratory, Expenses,	300.00	
Practical Anatomy, Expenses,	1,115.77	
Microscopy, “ (2 years)	53.41	
Obstetrics, “	80.00	
Salaries for instruction,	18,783.32	
Repairs and Improvements,	359.09	
General Expenses.		

Advertising and Catalogues,	1,075.24	
Books from Library Fund,	107.88	
Blackboards,	20.95	
Cleaning,	173.60	
Clerks,	729.70	
Deeds registered,	4.00	
Diplomas,	62.55	
Doorkeeper,	137.50	
Fuel,	540.13	
Faculty Meetings,	20.00	
Gas (2 years),	548.21	
Insurance,	150.00	
Interest on advances,	350.00	
Janitor (11 months),	1,166.67	
Printing,	82.75	
Stationery and Postage,	38.21	
Tax on land, 1872,	24.57	
Water rates,	99.53	
	<hr/>	5,331.49

\$27,494.20

TABLE No. VII.
DENTAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

From Students,	3,190.00	
Infirmary,	920.15	
Laboratory,	357.50	
Rent of a part of the School building,	800.00	
Sale of Gold,	4.37	
Fire Fund, for Insurance,	252.00	
		<hr/> \$5,524.02

PAYMENTS.

E. A. Bogue, M. D., University Lecturer (expenses),	50.00	
Chas. Wilson, D. M. D. Demonstrator,	1,096.12	
Care of Building,	150.00	
Janitor,	50.00	
Repairs and Improvements,	102.27	
Instruments and Apparatus,	482.59	
Gold foil and metals,	867.88	
Drugs, chemicals, and sundries,	55.68	
Printing,	120.30	
Advertising,	77.40	
Stationery and Postage,	66.18	
Cleaning,	26.75	
Fuel,	80.35	
Commencement Dinner,	115.00	
Diplomas,	16.90	
Interest on debt,	980.00	
Gas,	1.25	
Water rates,	12.50	
Blackboards,	10.60	
Insurance,	252.00	
Taxes,	111.15	
		<hr/> \$4,224.92

TABLE No. VIII.
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.		
Professorship of Engineering Fund,	2,749.77	
Professorship of Chemistry "	202.68	
James Lawrence Fund,	3,406.87	
Abbot Lawrence "	4,360.30	
Gray Fund for Zoölogical Museum,	3,500.00	
John B. Barringer Fund,	556.62	
Term Bills for Instruction,	5,868.33	
Fire Relief Fund, for Insurance,	168.75	
		<hr/> \$20,813.32

PAYMENTS.

Salaries for Instruction,	11,266.68
Advertising,	48.87
Books, Engineering Department,	200.00
Printing,	80.00
Fuel,	307.20
Gas,	9.75
Stationery,	15.00
Cleaning,	294.75
Janitor,	425.00
Repairs and Improvements,	291.24
Furniture,	56.52
Water rates,	58.05
Insurance,	168.75
Paid the Treasurer of the Museum of Comp. Zoölogy,	3,500.00
Drawing tables and boards,	75.00
Photographs,	51.68
Engravings and Etchings,	80.70
Scholarship,	150.00
Interest on advances,	1,208.52
Diplomas,	17.50
Freight,	17.61
	<hr/> \$18,267.83

TABLE NO. IX.
OBSERVATORY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Edward B. Phillips Fund,	7,759.84
James Hayward "	1,488.00
David Sears "	1,160.30
Josiah Quincy "	773.76
From the Fire Relief Fund, for Insurance,	290.25
	<hr/> \$11,471.56

PAYMENTS.

Salaries,	6,300.00
Cleaning and care of Observatory,	165.52
Estimated value of use of house by Prof. Winlock, for which no rent is received,	600.00
Gas,	82.37
Instruments and Apparatus, including repairs on same,	489.71
Repairs and Improvements on buildings,	607.46
Stationery and Postage,	181.62
Fuel,	120.08
Books,	157.94
Engraving and Electrotyping,	700.25
Insurance, assessments and premiums,	450.25
Water rates, Freight, and Sundries,	159.25
Interest on advances,	27.84
	<hr/> \$10,042.24

TABLE No. X.
BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

From Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{4}$ net income),	9,167.16
Mass. Society for Promotion of Agriculture, . . .	2,250.00
Interest on accumulated income,	197.46
Fees for Instruction,	95.00
Sale of agricultural products,	5.00
Gift from F. H. Appleton for purchase of books, . . .	100.00
Fire Relief Fund, for insurance,	240.00
	<hr/> \$12,054.62

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	12,000.00
Assistant, Laborers, and expenses in Agricultural Chemistry,	1,195.56
Labor and expenses in Horticulture,	2,425.00
Chemicals and Chemical Apparatus,	81.92
Expenses in Zoölogy,	112.75
Books,	355.87
Advertising,	307.76
Repairs,	51.00
Insurance,	240.00
Stationery and Postage, Cleaning, Gas, &c.,	145.64
Fuel,	328.75
Wages,	210.27
	<hr/> \$17,454.52

Bussey Building Fund.

Receipts.

From Interest on the accumulated Fund,	\$2,117.18
--	------------

Payments.

For Water supply,	4,311.83
Improvements on the Plain-field,	2,200.00
Repairs,	46.00
Furniture and Fittings,	1,849.60
Sheds and Fences,	200.00
Interest on advances,	420.84
	<hr/> \$9,028.27

James Arnold Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund,	\$7,516.08
-----------------------------	------------

Payments.

Salary of Curator,	1,500.00
Expenses of Arboretum,	504.65
	<hr/> \$2,004.65

TABLE No. XI.
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

Bussey Trust.

Receipts.

Income from Real Estate,	20,782.88	
Interest on balance of Fund,	6,026.92	
		<u>\$26,809.30</u>

Payments.

Annuities,	8,475.00	
$\frac{1}{2}$ the remaining income to Bussey Institution,	9,167.16	
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " Divinity School,	4,583.57	
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " Law School,	4,583.57	
		<u>\$26,809.30</u>

Gray Fund For Engravings.

Receipts.

Income from special investment,	1,052.71	
Interest on Balance of Fund,	302.73	
From sale of Catalogues,	94.50	
		<u>\$1,449.94</u>

Payments.

Salary of Curator,	500.00	
Engravings and Etchings,	846.20	
Advertising,	9.60	
Express charges,	7.49	
		<u>\$1,363.29</u>

Gore Annuity Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund,	\$1,479.25
-----------------------------	------------

Payments.

Annuity,	\$1,200.00
--------------------	------------

Mary Osgood Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund,	\$464.83
-----------------------------	----------

Payments.

Annuities,	360.00
----------------------	--------

Anonymous Observatory Fund.

Receipts.

Income from Special Investment,	\$627.25
---	----------

Payments.

Annuity,	\$627.25
--------------------	----------

TABLE NO. IX., CONTINUED.

Daniel Williams Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	\$1,164.93
-----------------------------	------------

Payments.

Treasurer of Herring Pond Indians,	399.08
“ “ Mashpee Indians,	798.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,197.08

Sarah Winslow Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	\$349.55
-----------------------------	----------

Payments.

Minister at Tyngsborough, Mass.,	179.98
Teacher at “ “	179.98
Commission on income credited to University,	5.70
	<hr/>
	\$365.66

Gift of Class of 1807.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund, 8 months,	\$364.79
---------------------------------------	----------

Payments.

To Treasurer of Funds for the erection of a Memorial Hall.	
Principal and Interest of the Fund,	\$8,181.80

Fire Relief Fund.*Receipts.*

Subscriptions paid to Sept. 1, 1873,	\$142,330.00
--	--------------

Payments.

For new insurance and assessments,	\$9,424.92
--	------------

James Savage Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund, 2 months,	\$496.00
---------------------------------------	----------

Charles Sanders Bequest (accumulating), Interest on Fund,	\$2,486.24
Gospel Church Fund, “ “ “	96.35

Certificate of the Joint Committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College, for examining the Books and Accounts of the Treasurer entered in the Journal kept by him.

WE, the undersigned, a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1873, have examined from pages 92 to 145 inclusive in Cash Book, and have seen that all the bonds, notes, mortgages, certificates of stock, and other evidences of property, which were received by him and on hand at the beginning of said year, are now in his possession, or are fully accounted for by entries made therein. We have also noticed all payments, both of principal and interest, indorsed on any of said bonds or notes, and have seen that the amounts so indorsed have been duly credited to the College.

We have carefully examined all notes, bonds, mortgages, and other securities invested during the said year, and are of opinion that all such investments are judiciously made and amply secured.

We have in like manner satisfied ourselves that all the entries for moneys expended by the Treasurer, or in any way charged to the College, are well vouched; such of them as are not supported by counter entries being proved by regular vouchers and receipts.

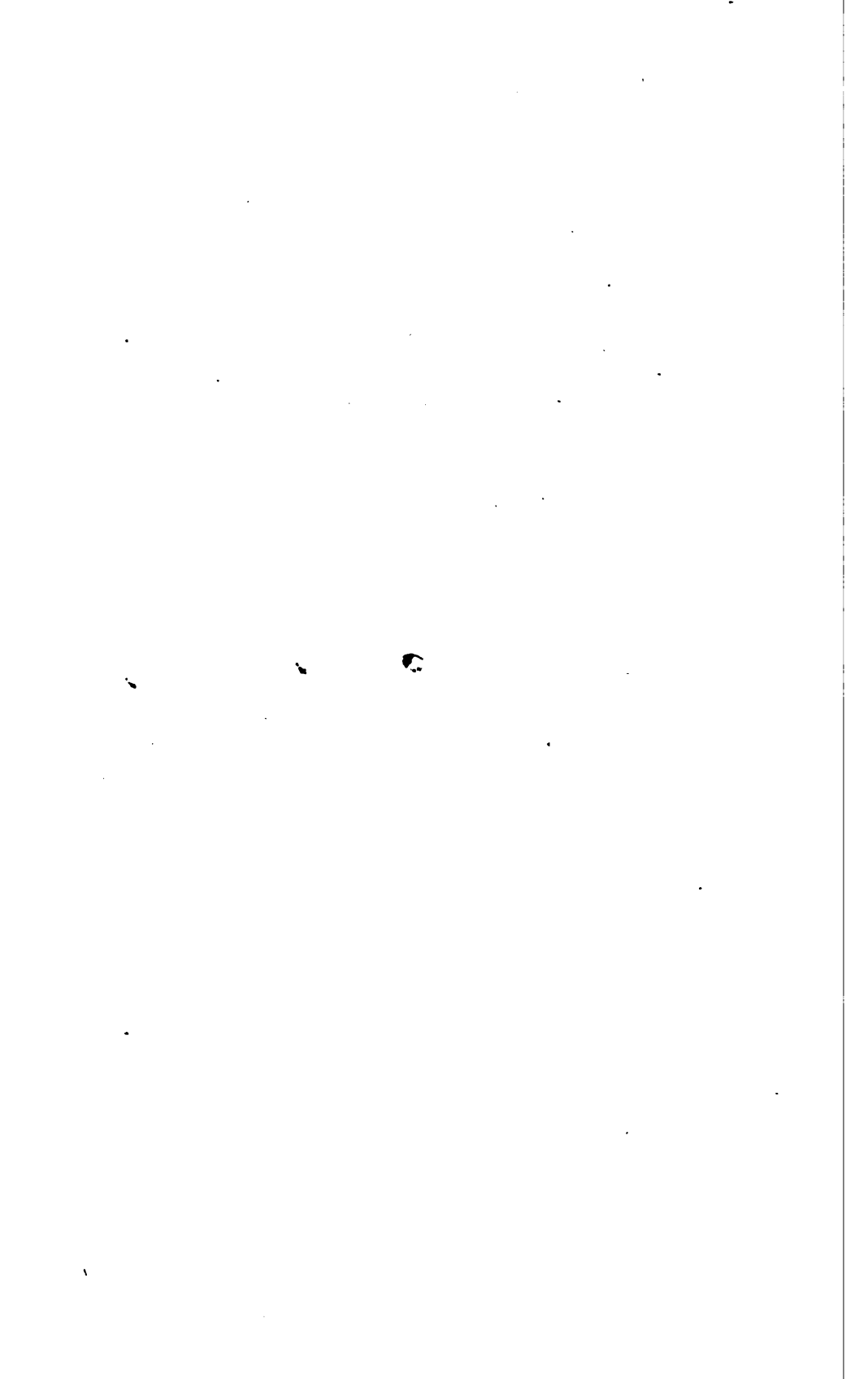
The Committee have also seen that all the entries for said year are duly transferred to the Ledger, and that the accounts there are rightly cast, and the balances carried forward correctly to new accounts.

(signed,)

CHARLES W. ELIOT,	} Committee on the part of the Corporation.
FRANCIS B. CROWNINSHIELD.	

MARTIN BRIMMER,	} Committee on the part of the Board of Overseers.
I. S. WHEELER,	
I. M. SPELMAN,	
JOHN NOBLE.	





Prof. Paine
From Harvard Library
0

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE.
1873-74.



CAMBRIDGE:
PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SON.

1875.

23433

FORTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

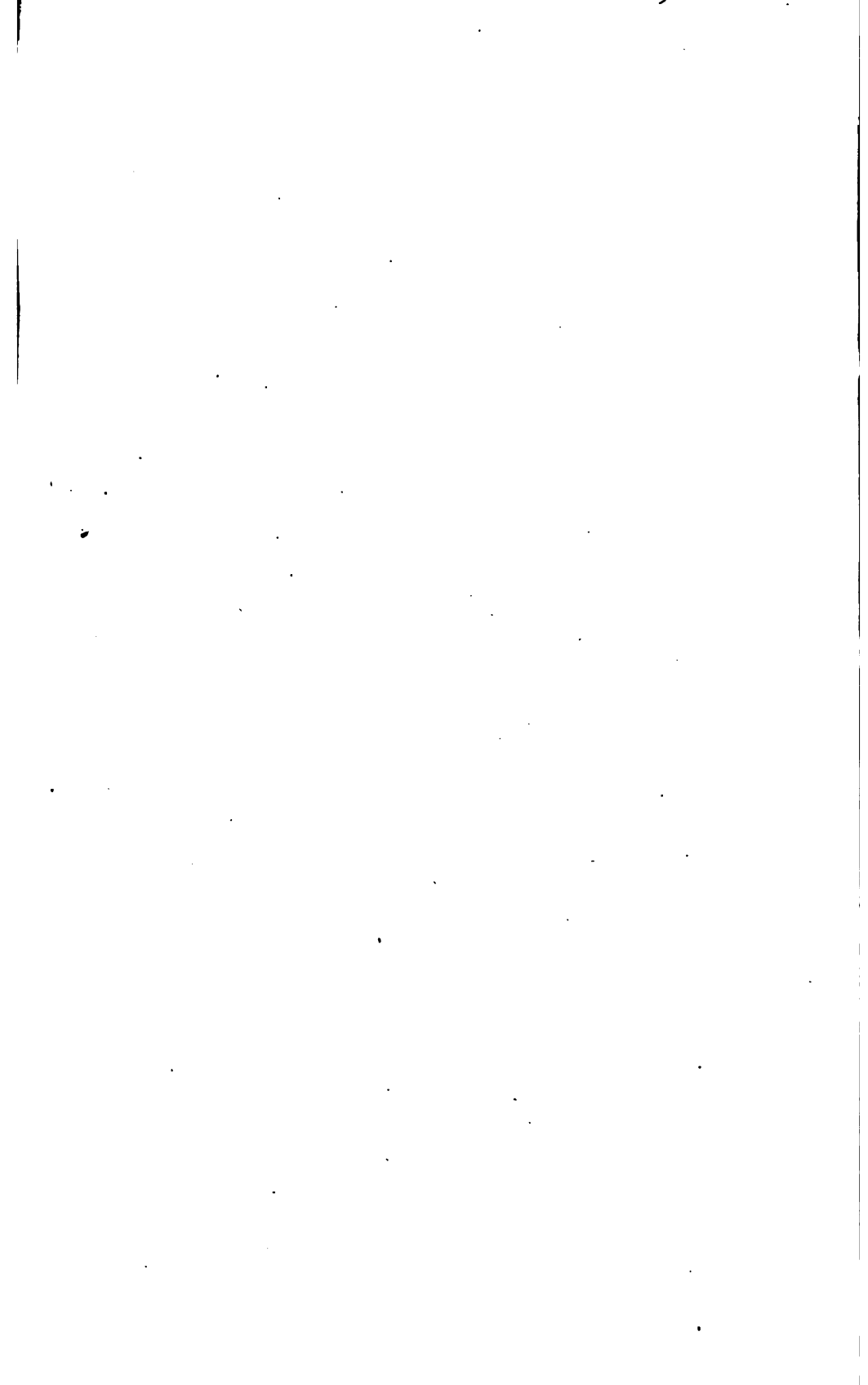
1873-74.



CAMBRIDGE:

PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SON.

1875.



PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1873-74.

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS:—

THE President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report for the academic year 1873-74, namely, from September 25, 1873, to October 1, 1874:—

The losses of the University by death during the year were extraordinarily severe. Four professors, each eminent in his department of instruction, died within the year; Louis Agassiz, professor of zoölogy and geology (December 14, 1873); George Derby, professor of hygiene (June 20, 1874); Thomas Barnes Hitchcock, professor of dental pathology and therapeutics (June 24, 1874); and Jeffries Wyman, Hersey professor of anatomy (September 4, 1874). Professor Agassiz and Professor Wyman were both appointed in 1847, and had, therefore, given all their riper years to the service of the University. In the death of these two professors, the University has to mourn a loss truly irreparable; it will cherish the memory of their attainments, and of their zeal in teaching and investigation, and prolong to the utmost the influence of their characters and lives. Dr. Derby was first a lecturer on hygiene in 1869, and in 1871 was appointed professor. He was a very successful instructor in this important subject, and reflected upon the University a part of the honor he won as Secretary of the State Board of Health. Dr. Hitchcock was appointed professor in 1868, and was chosen Dean of the Dental Faculty in 1871; he was an enthusiastic teacher, and a very zealous and efficient administrator.

RESIGNATIONS.

JOHN N. BORLAND, Instructor in Clinical Medicine, resigned October 13, 1873.

HENRY G. HUBBARD, Proctor, resigned October 13, 1873.

WILLIAM H. ORCUTT, Proctor, resigned November 10, 1873.

CHARLES S. SARGENT, Professor of Horticulture, resigned November 24, 1873.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, resigned November 29, 1873, the resignation to take effect August 31, 1874.

CHARLES E. BATCHELDER, Proctor, resigned December 8, 1873.

EDWARD S. SHELDON, Proctor, resigned December 29, 1873.

CHARLES A. PITKIN, Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, resigned January 26, 1874.

HENRY S. KILBY, Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, resigned January 26, 1874.

JOSEPH B. WARNER, Proctor, resigned January 30, 1874.

JOSIAH C. BARTLETT, Instructor in Mathematics, resigned May 25, 1874, the resignation to take effect September 1, 1874.

HENRY HOWLAND, Tutor in German and Instructor in History, resigned June 29, 1874.

FRANCIS O. LYMAN, Proctor, resigned July 13, 1874.

ARTHUR L. HUNTINGTON, Proctor, resigned July 27, 1874.

ALLEN W. GOULD, Tutor in Greek, resigned August 31, 1874.

FREDERICK D. ALLEN, Tutor in Greek, resigned August 31, 1874.

EDWIN P. SEAVER, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, resigned August 31, 1874.

HENRY PARKMAN, Proctor, resigned August 31, 1874.

JOHN F. TUFTS, Proctor, resigned August 31, 1874.

JAMES A. BEATLEY, Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry, resigned September 28, 1874.

Professor Charles S. Sargent resigned the professorship of horticulture in the Bussey Institution to assume the more congenial duties of Director of the Arnold Arboretum and the Botanic Garden. Dr. George C. Shattuck, Hersey professor of the theory and practice of physic, resigned his professorship, after fifteen years of kindly, disinterested, and assiduous service. For several years during this period, Dr. Shattuck discharged the responsi-

ble and laborious functions of Dean of the Faculty. In all his relations with the Medical School he has always commanded the affectionate respect of the students and of his colleagues, and his name will be worthily associated in the annals of the School with that of his honored father. Assistant Professor Edwin P. Seaver, a valued officer, who was appointed tutor in mathematics in 1865, and assistant-professor of mathematics in 1869, resigned his position to take the honorable post of head-master of the English High School in Boston.

APPOINTMENTS.*

(UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR.)

JAMES B. THAYER, to be Royall Professor of Law, December 8, 1873.
 FRANCIS MINOT, to be Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of
 Physic from September 1, 1874, May 25, 1874.
 JOHN MCCRADY, to be Professor of Zoölogy, June 13, 1874.
 STACY BAXTER, to be Professor of Elocution, July 13, 1874.

REGINALD H. FITZ, to be Assistant Professor of Pathological Anatomy,
 December 8, 1873.
 HENRY B. HILL, to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry from September
 1, 1874, June 13, 1874.
 WILLIAM G. FARLOW, to be Assistant Professor of Botany from Sep-
 tember 1, 1874, September 14, 1874.

GEORGE H. PALMER, to be Curator of the Gray Engravings, October
 27, 1873.
 FRANCIS H. APPLETON, to be Librarian and Curator of Collections at
 the Bussey Institution, November 10, 1873.
 CHARLES S. SARGENT, to be Director of the Arnold Arboretum and the
 Botanic Garden, November 24, 1873.
 SERENO WATSON, to be Curator of the Herbarium, June 29, 1874.

FREDERICK D. ALLEN, to be Tutor in Greek for three years from Sep-
 tember 1, 1873, September 29, 1873.
 JAMES G. CROSWELL, to be Tutor in Latin and Greek for three years
 from September 1, 1874, August 31, 1874.

* In these lists the dates are the dates of appointment by the President and Fellows.

JOHN W. WHITE, to be Tutor in Greek for three years from September 1, 1874, August 31, 1874.

ISAAC B. BARKER, to be Tutor in German for three years from September 1, 1874, September 14, 1874.

THOMAS DWIGHT, to be Instructor in Histology, June 29, 1874.

WILLIAM H. ROLLINS, to be Instructor in Dental Pathology, September 28, 1874.

CHARLES A. BRACKETT, to be Instructor in Dental Therapeutics, September 28, 1874.

WILLIAM C. LORING, to be Proctor, September 29, 1873.

FRANCIS O. LYMAN, to be Proctor, September 29, 1873.

CHARLES E. BATCHELDER, to be Proctor, November 10, 1873.

THOMAS S. MILLER, to be Proctor, December 8, 1873.

WILLIAM B. H. DOWSE, to be Proctor, December 29, 1873.

HORACE E. DEMING, to be Proctor, January 30, 1874.

JOHN P. FARMER, JR., to be Steward of the Dining Hall, Aug. 31, 1874.

JAMES WALKER, HENRY W. TORREY, SAMUEL ELIOT, FRANCIS E. PARKER, WOLCOTT GIBBS, and FRANCIS J. CHILD, to be members of the Council of the Library for three years from January 1, 1873, October 27, 1873.

(FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.)

For 1878-74.

CHARLES C. PERKINS, to be University Lecturer on Raphael and Michael Angelo, November 10, 1873.

JOHN LATHROP, to be Lecturer on Torts, September 29, 1873.

EDWARD A. BOGUE, to be Lecturer in the Dental School, Sept. 29, 1873.

IRA A. SALMON, to be Lecturer in the Dental School, Sept. 29, 1873.

WILLIAM COOK, to be Instructor in German, September 29, 1873.

THOMAS WATERMAN, JR., to be Instructor in Anatomy and Physiology, September 29, 1873.

ALBERT L. LINCOLN, to be Instructor in Latin, December 16, 1873.

WILLIAM COOK, to be Instructor in Rhetoric, December 29, 1873.

WALTER FAXON, to be Assistant in the Zoölogical Laboratory, November 10, 1873.

WILLIAM P. WILSON, to be Assistant in the Botanical Laboratory, November 10, 1873.

JOHN F. BROWN, to be Assistant in the Physical Laboratory, November 10, 1873.

HENRY S. KILBY, to be Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, November 10, 1873.

CHARLES A. PITKIN, to be Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, November 10, 1873.

JOHN F. WHITE, to be Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, November 10, 1873.

FRANK A. GOOCH, to be Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, January 26, 1874.

For 1874-75.

CHARLES E. NORTON, to be Lecturer on the History of the Fine Arts as connected with Literature, January 30, 1874.

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, to be Lecturer on Otology, June 29, 1874.

JOHN O. GREEN, to be Lecturer on Otology, June 29, 1874.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH, to be Lecturer on Syphilis, June 29, 1874.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, to be Lecturer on Syphilis, June 29, 1874.

JAMES R. CHADWICK, to be Lecturer on Diseases of Women, June 29, 1874.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, to be Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System, June 29, 1874.

CHARLES P. PUTNAM, to be Lecturer on Diseases of Children, June 29, 1874.

EDWARD A. BOGUE, to be Lecturer on Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, September 28, 1874.

IRA A. SALMON, to be Lecturer on Operative Dentistry, September 28, 1874.

ERNEST YOUNG, to be Instructor in History and Roman Law, June 8, 1874.

GEORGE F. H. MARKOE, to be Instructor in Materia Medica, June 13, 1874.

MARSHMAN E. WADSWORTH, to be Instructor in Mathematics, June 29, 1874.

ALFRED W. FIELD, to be Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, June 29, 1874.

FRANK A. GOOCH, to be Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, June 29, 1874.

JOHN F. WHITE, to be Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, June 29, 1874.

WALTER FAXON, to be Assistant in the Zoölogical Laboratory, June 29, 1874.

WILLIAM P. WILSON, to be Assistant in the Botanical Laboratory, June 29, 1874.

GEORGE O. G. COALE, to be Assistant in the Physical Laboratory, June 29, 1874.

WILLIAM GRAY, HENRY J. BIGELOW, and THOMAS G. APPLETON, to be Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for one year from March 1, 1874, February 28, 1874.

The young men who enter Harvard College year by year have obtained their preparatory training at public schools, at endowed schools or academies, at private schools, at other colleges, or from teachers who take a small number of private pupils. It is a matter of great concern to the College to maintain a close connection with the public schools, by which term free schools supported by taxation are meant, and with the endowed schools, some of which give a gratuitous or nearly gratuitous education to poor boys. Private schools and private tuition being as a rule expensive, the children of poor men can get access to college only through public schools and endowed academies. Of the young men received into Harvard College during the last eight years, less than one-third have come from public schools. The following table shows the sources of the supply of students to the College from 1867 to 1874 inclusive; the totals given are not the number of candidates, nor the number of persons admitted, but the number of those who actually joined the classes to which they had been admitted: —

Year.	From Public Schools.	From Endowed Schools.	From Private Schools.	Private Pupils.	From Colleges.	Total.	Percentage from Public Schools.
1867	42	46	36	45	7	176	.238
1868	39	33	31	38	5	146	.267
1869	60	43	26	26	4	159	.377
1870	75	41	34	41	8	199	.376
1871	69	41	43	42	8	203	.339
1872	50	64	32	30	7	183	.273
1873	72	65	36	48	6	227	.317
1874	57	56	24	48	15	200	.285
Average	58	48.6	32.7	39.7	7.5	186.6	.309

This table has been made from the lists printed in the Appendix (I); these lists contain the name of every college and school from which young men have actually entered Harvard College since 1867 inclusive, and the number of persons who have entered from each college and school in each year. The High Schools of Massachusetts were originally intended to fit boys for college; but they perform this function only to a very limited extent. Out of the moderate number of young men classed in the above table as coming from public schools, it will be found on examination of the lists in the Appendix that a considerable proportion came from the Boston Public Latin School and the Cambridge High School,—two entirely exceptional schools. The Boston Latin School is the only school of the kind in the United States, and the Cambridge High School has an endowment which in part supports the classical department.

There are good reasons for the smallness of the quota of young men sent to college by the High Schools. Most of our public schools are conducted on the principle of bringing every child, even the dullest, up to a certain moderate standard of excellence. To obtain this result, an amount of repetition and drill is necessary, which involves a grievous waste of time for the most intelligent children. These most intelligent children are precisely the ones who ought to go to college, and it is seldom their interest to remain in the regular classes of an ordinary public school. Such children are apt to be withdrawn from the High School, and fitted for college at an academy or by private tuition, unless the poverty of their parents forbids, or an exceptionally zealous and capable master in the High School makes personal sacrifices, as is not unfrequently the case, for the sake of fitting boys for college. Again, all the colleges require for admission a knowledge of Greek which it takes a boy of average intelligence a full year's study to acquire. Now it is plainly not the interest of the

great mass of boys and girls who go to High Schools to study Greek at all, and they do not study it. The teaching of Greek must, therefore, be maintained in a High School at a considerable expense for the benefit of only two, three, or four per cent of the pupils. A large part of the time of the most expensive teacher in the school is thus lost to the many scholars and given to the very few. This immediate and certain sacrifice school committees are less and less willing to make for the sake of a remote and contingent good. The difficulty is of course less felt wherever, as in Boston, a separate High School is provided for each sex ; and it may be hoped that the day is not far distant when, with the spread of physiological and pedagogical information, the practice of providing separate High Schools for boys and for girls may, in the interests of both sexes, become universal.

It is of great importance to the colleges and to the community that the way be kept wide open from the primary school to the professional school, for the poor as well as for the rich. The essence of freedom is in equality of opportunities, and the opportunity of education should be counted the most precious of all. 'Only the capable and industrious can avail themselves of the opportunity, but the opportunity should be given to all. It is in this point of view that the maintenance of close relations between secondary schools which provide gratuitous, or almost gratuitous, education, and the colleges is so important. There are three ways in which these relations can be made better than they now are. The multiplication of endowed schools, expressly devoted to fitting boys for college, would effect the object in a perfectly satisfactory way, provided that towns or benevolent individuals created a sufficient number of free scholarships therein. The establishment of public schools on the general plan of the Boston Latin School would also make college and professional training accessible to the *élite* of all classes. It

would, of course, be quite unnecessary that every town should have such a school: several towns or districts might combine to maintain one. The High Schools could then be conducted exclusively in the interest of the boys and girls whose education is to stop at seventeen or eighteen years of age. The desired connection between the secondary schools and the colleges might also be secured by effecting certain changes in the requisitions for admission to college on the one hand and in the studies of the existing High Schools on the other. If the colleges would accept, at the option of the candidate, a year's work in French or German for the year's work in Greek which they now require, and the High Schools would make Latin a substantial part of their course of study for all pupils, the desired junction of the two classes of institutions would be practically effected. In the sole interest of the colleges there is much to be said in favor of such a change in their requisitions for admission, and in the interest of the High Schools there is much to be said in favor of making Latin an important part of their prescribed course of study. But this is not the place in which to discuss these changes at length. They are spoken of here simply as one means of bringing together the public secondary schools and the colleges.

It must not be supposed that the evil under consideration is greater in Massachusetts than elsewhere; on the contrary, it is probably less serious in Massachusetts than in any other State; and it is certainly less serious in New England than in the Middle and Western States. The existence of preparatory departments in most of the Western colleges proves that those colleges do not rest upon a proper foundation of secondary schools. The University of Michigan, which has no preparatory department, admits graduates of the public schools of Michigan without examination upon certificates given by the local school boards. The only check upon the school boards retained by the

University is an annual visit by a committee of the Faculty to every Public High School in Michigan which desires to use this privilege of sending its graduates to the University without examination. The Faculty must be satisfied from the report of this committee that the school is in good condition. All teachers will feel that such a check upon the action of school boards must necessarily prove ineffective. That the University should have been willing to try so unpromising an experiment proves that the lack of connection between the secondary and the higher instruction in Michigan must have been painfully felt. It is dangerous to copy, as in this case, details of the German system of public instruction before we have adopted its main features. When every boy who graduates at a High School thereby escapes two years of service in the army of the United States (war being always imminent); when no one can enter any learned or scientific profession whatever without having graduated at a High School; when all masters of High Schools are men appointed by very competent authority with great care, for life, after elaborate preparation and satisfactory probation, it will be time enough for the American colleges to admit young men on their school certificates.

The following table exhibits some of the numerical results of the last five examinations for admission to the College:—

Year.	Candidates for Freshman Class.	Candidates for Advanced Standing.	Whole No.	No. admitted.	No. admit- ted without conditions.	No. rejected.	Per cent. rejected.
1870	234	17	251	218	42	38	15
1871	238	19	257	221	60	36	14
1872	226	18	239	208	59	36	15
1873	241	16	257	228	64	29	11
1874	237	21	258	219	74	39	15

The Faculty changed the mode of examining in Latin and Greek authors in 1874, so that for the first time the whole examination for admission was conducted in writing.

The change was an improvement; for it gave the candidates a better opportunity of exhibiting their knowledge. The optional division of the admission examination between two years, which went into effect for the first time in 1874, worked well, and is altogether promising from the point of view both of the College and of the schools. The Corporation have been compelled for several years past to employ, as examiners at the admission examination just after Commencement, a number of gentlemen who are not instructors in the College, paying for their services during the days of the examination. In 1874, more of such extra service was necessary than ever before, because the whole examination was conducted in writing. This year also, for the first time, the College officers who took part in the examination received extra pay for the work, partly because of the fatiguing and responsible character of the duty, and partly because the examination falls in vacation. The practice of engaging gentlemen not officially connected with the College for this particular service having become settled, it would doubtless be possible for the Corporation each year to procure the services of some gentlemen of high position in the secondary instruction, principals of academies or masters of High Schools, if such a course should seem desirable.

Several of the appointments of the year 1873-74 were made, not to fill vacancies, but to enlarge the work of the College. By the appointment of Mr. Ernest Young, A.B., as instructor in history, Assistant-Professor Adams was set free to give three times a week throughout the year a new course of instruction in the colonial history of America to the year 1789, a most important addition to the historial courses. After the death of Professor Agassiz, the Corporation and Board of Overseers agreed that the professorship of zoölogy and geology, which he had held, should lapse, inasmuch as it was clearly impossible to find any one man competent to give advanced instruction in

both those vast subjects. A professorship of geology and a professorship of palaeontology already existed in the University, although both professors were on leave of absence. A new professorship of zoölogy was therefore created by the concurrent action of the two Boards, and John McCrady, A. B., was elected to fill it. At the same time it was arranged that Professor Shaler, professor of palaeontology, should return to duty at the beginning of the year 1874-75, now current. The Faculty was thus enabled to announce, in May 1874, two progressive and consecutive courses, each covering a year, in zoölogy, and two similar courses in geology; and these four courses are now in progress. By the appointment of Assistant-Professor Farlow, the College instruction in botany was strengthened; for Dr. Farlow, although appointed for the Bussey Institution and paid from its funds, nevertheless gives part of his time to advanced instruction at Cambridge. There are now two well-organized, consecutive courses of instruction in botany in the College, each covering a year, beside the summer courses in botany. The elective course on the comparative anatomy and physiology of vertebrates, given last year and this year by Instructor James, needs to be divided into two courses, one on comparative anatomy, and the other on physiology. Whenever the chair left vacant by Professor Wyman can be worthily filled, the course on comparative anatomy will be provided for. The distinct and enlarged course on physiology might then be usefully followed by another year's course on the relations between physiological and mental phenomena. Two steps were taken during the year towards the development of a fine arts department in the University. An elective course in the principles of design was established under the charge of Mr. Moore, instructor in drawing; and another course on the history of the fine arts and their relations to literature was provided for by appointing Mr. Charles E. Norton lecturer upon that subject. Both these

courses were chosen by a considerable number of students in June last, and they are now in successful operation. In music, the number of elective courses has been doubled within two years; there are now four distinct courses, each covering a year; and the number of students who pursue the subject with zeal is steadily increasing. The instruction of the Freshman year was improved by increasing the number of instructors in German and the Classics.

Last winter the College Faculty sent to the Corporation a recommendation that the use of marks of censure as means of compelling Seniors to attend church, prayers, recitations, and lectures be given up. The Corporation adopted the recommendation, and sent the necessary vote to the Board of Overseers that they might consent thereto if they saw fit. The Overseers amended the vote by striking out the word "prayers," and then consented that the experiment, so modified, should be tried for one year, namely, for 1874-75. The experiment is going on very quietly, without causing any striking change in the habits of the students; but it is already apparent that one year is quite too short a time for a satisfactory trial of the new system; neither its merits nor its defects will be fully brought out by the end of the current year.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science, given after residence and on examination, prove to be very efficient incentives to study at the University after the degree of Bachelor has been received. In 1873-74 there were thirty-five candidates for these degrees; this year there are forty-three. At Commencement in June last eight Bachelors received the degree of Master of Arts on examination, of whom six were Bachelors of Harvard College, one of Amherst College, and one of Bowdoin College. It is not yet three years since the terms and conditions on which these degrees could be obtained were first announced, and their

very existence is still almost unknown to the students of other colleges. It is to be expected that as they become known to young graduates of other colleges, the demand for these degrees will increase. In the mean time, Harvard Bachelors strive for them in gratifying numbers.

For reasons stated in full in the Report for 1872-73, it was decided last summer to use Memorial Hall for the daily meals of students in all departments of the University, provided that such a use of the Hall seemed to the building committee of the Committee of Fifty permissible. That committee cordially gave their assent, and the organization of an association of students was begun in June last on a plan similar to, though not identical with, that of the Thayer Club, — a boarding club which had, on the whole, done a very useful work in the College since 1865-66. Before Commencement, a sufficient number of Law, Scientific, and College students had signified their intention to join the new association to warrant the Corporation in making the outlay necessary to procure gas-fixtures and heating apparatus for the Dining Hall and the eight small rooms adjoining it, to fit up the basement of the Hall with kitchens, sculleries, store-rooms, a bakery and a laundry, to provide tables, chairs, linen, glass, china, and cutlery sufficient for five hundred persons, and to furnish sleeping accommodations for about fifty-five servants. The work of fitting up the Hall was actively prosecuted during the summer vacation, and on October 1st the Hall was occupied by five hundred students, although the mechanics remained at work in the building until nearly the 1st of November. The outlay of course proved much heavier than had been estimated, the greater part of the mechanics' work having necessarily been done by the day; it finally exceeded \$40,000. Upon this outlay the students' association pays interest, and it also pays a reasonable sum annually for the ultimate extinguishment of the debt. The Corporation advances from week to week the money to pay the bills of the association for

heating, lighting, service and provisions, and interest is charged on these advances. The whole cost of carrying on the Hall, including the above-mentioned charges for advances, is assessed by the officers of the association upon the members thereof, and the amounts thus assessed upon the several members are collected in the University term-bills by the Bursar. The association elects annually a President, a Vice-President, and two directors from each School of the University and each College class; and these officers regulate the diet in the Hall, preserve order, and exercise a general control over the expenditures of the association. With regard to the diet and expenditures, however, it is distinctly understood that the object of the association is to provide a simple, substantial, wholesome table, at as low a price as is consistent with due order and comfort. The officers of the association choose from among its members an Auditor, who keeps the weekly lists of persons boarding at the Hall, supervises purchases and expenditures, and makes a monthly report to the officers. The Corporation appoints a professional Steward, who makes all purchases, employs and directs all servants, and, in general, carries on the Hall. The Steward must be dismissed by the Corporation, on reasonable notice, at the request of two-thirds of the officers of the association. The Steward receives a fixed salary, and, in addition, a small sum each week for every person who boarded that week at the Hall; but this head-money is proportionally diminished as the average weekly price of board exceeds four dollars. Any person may withdraw from the Hall upon giving one full week's notice of his intention. It is the interest of the Steward, on the one hand, to satisfy the students so as to keep the Hall full, and, on the other, to keep the price of board as low as four dollars a week, so as not to diminish his head-money.

The organization just described is the result of many trials and a long experience at this College of various

methods of providing board for students. From the foundation of the College, in 1638, the subject has been a very thorny one. From 1849 to 1865 the College abandoned the business altogether, leaving the students to shift for themselves at the boarding-houses of the vicinity; but this experiment speedily failed, because the price of board became unreasonably high, and the poorer students were tempted to "board themselves," or, in other words, to eat in their own rooms such food as they could themselves prepare. This practice is dangerous to health, and very undesirable in every point of view. To remedy these evils, the Thayer Club was organized, its general plan being copied from a successful organization at the Phillips Academy of Exeter. This club was originally intended for one hundred or one hundred and fifty persons, and when, with the growth of the College, two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons joined it, its building and equipment and its organization proved inadequate. The completion of the great Dining Hall was the opportunity for another experiment on this difficult subject, under very favorable conditions as regards the convenience, beauty, and dignity of the Hall to be occupied, and with a ready-made plan of organization, which only needed certain quite obvious alterations and extensions to adapt it to the new circumstances. The advantages of the plan will be appreciated at once by experienced college officers. The Faculties of the University have absolutely nothing to do with the business. The Corporation has only to appoint the professional steward, to advance the money needed, which it recovers on its own term-bills, and to watch for the proper care of the building, considered as a monument and a valuable piece of property for University uses. As a condition of giving their aid, the Corporation lay down three rules, two of which have reference simply to economy: First, that no wine, beer, or other alcoholic drink, and no tobacco shall be used in the Hall; secondly, that

there shall be three courses at dinner, and no more ; thirdly, that the joints of meat shall not be carved upon the tables. Through their chosen officers and their auditor, the students have real control of the whole establishment. If complaints arise, whether well or ill founded, they must be dealt with by the officers of the association ; if disorders occur in the Hall, they must be repressed by the officers chosen by the students themselves ; if improvements are suggested in the administration of the Hall, or if promising experiments invite a trial, the directors are free to act in all things not settled by the original understanding with the Corporation.

It is too soon to pronounce with absolute confidence upon the working of the plan ; but after an experience of three months, no insurmountable difficulties have been discovered ; and indeed the performance has quite equalled the promise in every respect. It was feared that the Hall could not be warmed in cold weather, because of its huge dimensions and the exposure of its entire ceiling and all its walls, except the eastern end, to the outer air. The heating apparatus was arranged by Professor J. P. Cooke, in consultation with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, who executed the work ; it has been entirely successful, warming the Hall perfectly in windy, zero (F.) weather with a very moderate consumption of fuel. The officers chosen by the association have manifested an excellent spirit, and have dealt very discreetly with some unexpected difficulties. Some persons apprehended that the price of board in the Hall would necessarily be high ; but the price has thus far averaged about \$4.25 a week, — an excellent result for the first months, always the most difficult, of so considerable and so novel an undertaking. Others imagined that the students, left to themselves, would injure the Hall or the objects therein by rough usage ; but the utmost good order has been maintained in the Hall by the students from the beginning.

It is to be observed, that students of all departments of the University are admitted to the Hall. This mingling of the older with the younger students is a good thing in itself; and admission to the Hall is a great privilege to poor students in the professional schools. The Thayer Club was for the exclusive benefit of College students, and of the other departments only the Divinity School has maintained a similar club. There are at present five hundred and four seats on the floor of the Hall; and its utmost capacity would not exceed six hundred persons, if they were comfortably seated, with sufficient passage-ways between the tables. If, therefore, the number of students who wish to board at the Hall increases much, it will be necessary either to adopt some rule by which those for whom economy is not absolutely necessary will be excluded, or to give two dinners at different hours, as is done in some of the English College Halls. To breakfast and supper the students do not come as simultaneously as to dinner. Whichever course is adopted, the Hall ought always to remain open to students in all departments.

In June last, all the portraits belonging to the University were cleaned and varnished, their frames repaired and regilt, and thus renovated they were hung up in the new Dining Hall. Fourteen marble busts of eminent friends and officers of the University were also brought from the Library and placed on handsome brackets attached to the walls of the Dining Hall. The cost of these improvements was \$1,787. At the same time, the Corporation spent \$1,342.41 in grading the grounds and building roadways about Memorial Hall. They also paid \$1,344 for the new tables in the Dining Hall. These expenditures amounted together to \$4,473.41, all of which the Corporation was glad to be able to meet from the current receipts of the year. It is to be hoped that the building committee of the Committee of Fifty will ultimately be able to pay for certain things which were

essential to complete Memorial Hall for any daily use whatever, and which now make the burden of interest upon the students who use the Hall much heavier than could be wished ; such items as the handsome gas-fixtures in the Dining Hall, the costly heating apparatus for the whole building, and the concrete floor of the cellars might reasonably be considered essential parts of the building.

The Corporation now has at its disposition six fellowships, with incomes which vary from \$650 to \$1,000 a year. Four of these fellowships are available for study in Europe ; and two must be used in Cambridge. In appointing persons upon these six foundations, the Corporation proposes to observe the following rules : — First, that a fellowship may be held for three years, but no longer ; secondly, that the appointment must be renewed from year to year, on evidence that the incumbent is fulfilling the purpose of the endowment ; thirdly, that ordinary professional study be inadmissible ; fourthly, that fellowships be given only to young men who need such aid to enable them to prosecute their studies. In the view of the Corporation, the object of these endowments is to produce a class of highly educated scholars and learned men, not to help young men on their way to a profession, or to support them during the first years of professional life. The ambitious sons of rich or well-to-do people do not need money prizes as incentives to exertion ; they are effectively stimulated by the prospect of public mention with honor ; “ honors ” are a much more appropriate reward for them than money. Moreover, it is the public interest that these endowments should be used to train men for the highest functions, who without this help could not procure such training. If the fellowships were simply offered for competition without the fourth rule above mentioned, rich men’s sons would carry off a large proportion of them, just as they do in England ; for the reason that they can afford to procure the best possible private instruction in immediate preparation for

the competitions. The fellowships in the gift of the Corporation are, indeed, money prizes ; but they can be taken only by young men who need them in order to continue advantageously and without delay their liberal training. The simple rule with regard to scholarships which obtains in the College and the professional schools — “ None but those who need assistance are expected to apply for scholarships ” — has worked admirably for many years ; and the Corporation propose to apply the same rule to fellowships. With six fellowships in their gift, the Corporation will have at least two of these considerable prizes to award each year.

The Corporation have always desired to promote the physical exercises of the students, and to increase the variety of these exercises. They built last spring an additional boat-house on the river-bank, to be conducted upon a new plan which promised to increase greatly the number of students who rowed. The house is let to a boat-builder, who provides boats of all sizes for the use of those students who pay him \$15 apiece for the season. He takes care of the house and of the boats, and provides all necessary attendance. The student is no longer obliged to own a boat, or to belong to a club which owns a boat, or to get admitted to a racing crew, in order to enjoy the healthful exercise of rowing. This arrangement has worked so well that it is likely to be extended. The Jarvis and Holmes fields, which have been bought within a few years for the use of the students, are, of course, large investments which yield no income ; but the games and sports which go on there are so various, that a very considerable number of students get exhilarating open-air exercise upon these fields during the autumn, spring, and summer months ; and the Corporation are well satisfied that the moral and physical effects of these sports are alike salutary, and that the investment is an indispensable one. Base-ball, foot-ball, cricket, running, jumping, and

various other athletic exercises, are practised there during October, November, April, May, and June. While the Corporation have given the best possible evidence of their desire to foster these manly sports, they have felt compelled to discourage by every means in their power the association of students with the class of persons who make their living by practising or exhibiting these games; to dissuade students from making athletic sports the main business, instead of one of the incidental pleasures, of their college lives; and to prohibit altogether the taking of money for admission to witness the sports upon the College play-grounds.

The rough and unsightly condition of the Jarvis and Holmes fields is out of keeping with the neatness of most of the surrounding estates, and is as unsatisfactory to the Corporation as it is to the citizens who live in the neighborhood. It will require the expenditure of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars properly to grade the fields, to enrich their thin soil, make the needed paths, and build suitable fences. The Corporation feel that the University grounds should all be kept at least as well as the neighboring open grounds which belong to the city, and that this expenditure must consequently be made; but they are obliged to distribute such an outlay over several years. A good beginning was made upon the work during the past summer and fall.

During the months of December, January, February, and March, the gymnasium is the main reliance of the students for all exercise other than walking. Bowling, boxing, and fencing are there provided for, as well as the ordinary gymnastic exercises. Experience shows that there is less liability to serious accident in the exercises of a gymnasium than in any of the manly sports, such as riding, boating, shooting, and ball-playing in its various forms. The annual cost of carrying on the gymnasium is from \$1,600 to \$2,000, according to the amount of the

repairs. As was mentioned in the preceding Report, the building is altogether too small for the present number of students, and cannot be enlarged to advantage. One of the best forms of in-door exercise for students is bowling; but the gymnasium contains only two alleys for over one thousand students. There should be at least ten good alleys; but there is no room for even one more in the present building. The conversion of the present gymnasium into a swimming-bath, for which use the building is well adapted, would not only promote personal cleanliness among the students, but would also give them the means of taking an admirable exercise at all seasons of the year. Wherever there is a steady water-supply and a good sewer, the construction and management of large swimming-baths present no serious difficulties, whether as regards security, economy, or cleanliness; they are common in London.

Compulsory physical exercises would not be in harmony with the general spirit and method of the University, and are, indeed, hardly suitable for young men over eighteen years of age. They should form a part of the programme of every school for boys; and should be insisted upon just as regularly as Latin and mathematics from the time a boy is ten years old until he is sixteen or seventeen. Most American schools entirely neglect this very important part of their proper function. Many young men, therefore, come to the University with undeveloped muscles, a bad carriage, and an impaired digestion, without skill in out-of-door games, and unable to ride, row, swim, or shoot. It is important that the University should give opportunity for a variety of physical exercises, because this student prefers one form and that another, and an exercise which is enjoyed will be ten times as useful as one which is repulsive. There is one excellent form of exercise for which there is now no opportunity at Cambridge, — military drill, with rifle-

shooting. A voluntary organization for this purpose would be a useful addition to the means of physical training which the University already possesses.

Within the last twenty years the average physique of the students at Cambridge has decidedly improved, in consequence of the greater attention given in intelligent families and a few schools to the care of the body, and also because of the increasing interest in manly sports both in the University and throughout the community. This improvement in physique is, however, more conspicuous in city boys than in country boys, among the well-to-do than among the poor, and among New England boys than among those from without New England. The fact that there has been marked improvement within so short a period should encourage new efforts to make systematic, well-directed physical training a regular part of every boy's education.

During the last summer vacation stone walks were laid in the College Yard, and brick sidewalks along portions of the Yard and the Delta, to the value of \$5,000. Much more work of the same kind needs to be done, and, if the Corporation can find means, the construction of permanent walks will be continued from year to year.

Instructed by the experience of the last two years in regard to occasional cases of contagious diseases in the College buildings, and acting in conformity with the advice of experienced physicians, the Corporation decided to erect a small pavilion hospital in an isolated position, with every convenience for taking care of the sick. The building is ready for use, and any student living in a dormitory who may hereafter be seized with measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or smallpox, can be at once removed to comfortable rooms, where he can be well taken care of, and at the same time be perfectly isolated.

The University perseveres in its efforts to raise the

standard of its professional schools. The year 1873-74 was the last in which a person could in a certain sense "graduate" at the Divinity School, and get his name into the triennial catalogue, without taking the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Hereafter graduation at the Divinity School will be sure evidence of considerable scholarly attainments; for the degree of D. B. is given only upon examinations which include the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German languages, ecclesiastical history, systematic theology, the literature and exegesis of the Bible, ethics, the elements of philosophy, and homiletics.

In the Law School, the Royall professorship was filled last winter, although Professor Thayer did not enter upon his duties until the beginning of the current year. The School began the year 1874-75 with four resident teachers (one more than ever before), but no lecturers brought in from active practice of the profession to give instruction in subjects with which as practitioners they were supposed to be specially familiar. During the past five years the School has had the services, for longer or shorter terms, of several gentlemen, eminently fitted to teach the subjects upon which they lectured, who, though engaged in practice, were willing to lay before the students, in a systematic way, some of the condensed results of their own study and experience. The University could not have had the services of more eminent men, or of persons better qualified to demonstrate all the good effects of bringing distinguished practitioners into immediate contact with students of law as their instructors and exemplars. Nevertheless, the experience of these five years has convinced the Corporation that for the main work of the School their reliance must be upon resident professors, who make teaching their business, and the welfare of the School their chief concern. Because practitioners of medicine and surgery are the best clinical teachers in a medical school, it has been too hastily inferred that practitioners would make the best

teachers of law ; but the analogy is a false one. Medicine and surgery must be learned, partly, it is true, from books, but largely from the bodies of the sick and wounded ; whereas law is to be learned almost exclusively from the books in which its principles and precedents are recorded, digested, and explained. The medical student must spend a large part of his time in hospitals ; but a law student who should habitually attend courts, except during the short period when he is acquainting himself with office work and practice, would waste his time. The law library, and not the court or the law office, is the real analogue of the hospital. What the medical student needs from his clinical instructor is help in studying the sick and wounded ; and the very qualities which make a man an eminent physician or surgeon are those which make him a good clinical teacher. Moreover, the medical teacher must be a practitioner in order to have cases to teach with. It is far otherwise in law. The successful practitioner may or may not have the knowledge, tastes, and mental powers which go to make a good teacher of law, and the chances are against his having them. A good teacher of law in any high sense must be a thorough student by nature and habit ; but it is well understood that a practitioner engrossed in business can hardly study any large subject with thoroughness, so manifold are the questions brought in quick succession to his attention. On the other hand, there are personal qualities of great importance to success at the bar, which are of little value in a teacher. It was with these ideas in mind that the Corporation, about two years ago, determined to add a young assistant professor to the Law Faculty, that they might see if it were practicable to breed professors of law by the same gradual process by which competent teachers are trained up in other departments of the University. This interesting experiment has thus far been perfectly successful. The Corporation, however, do not

overlook the advantage of having some men of large experience in actual practice as resident professors of law. While stating this general conclusion, at which they have arrived, with regard to appointments in the Law School, the Corporation gratefully acknowledge that they have repeatedly received, during the past five years, and particularly during the two years' vacancy in the Royall professorship, invaluable aid in carrying out, or enriching, the programme of the School from distinguished practitioners who made a personal sacrifice for the sake of serving the School. It may be permitted to mention the name of one benefactor of this sort,— a man whose recent death has left a gap in the front rank of the legal profession which is not likely soon to be filled. When it was suggested to the late Benjamin Robbins Curtis that a course of lectures from him on practice in the United States courts would be of great service to the School, he immediately replied that he felt indebted to the School for the service it had rendered him in his youth, and that, though much occupied, he would give the desired lectures in testimony of his gratitude. In 1872-73 he delivered an admirable course of lectures on the "Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States," and when the Corporation sent him the usual fee, he returned it, with the request that the amount be spent in buying books connected with the subject of his lectures for the Law Library.

In 1873-74 the Corporation abolished the rule that a law student must be at least nineteen years of age on admission, and substituted therefor the rule that no one can take the degree of LL.B. before he is twenty-one years of age.

To illustrate the difficulty of raising the standard of legal education in the United States, it will be enough to explain the regulations of Columbia College and of the University of

Michigan with regard to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. These two institutions are selected because by an act of the legislature of the State of New York (chap. 202, Laws 1860) graduates of the Law School of Columbia College, *having been in attendance for eighteen months*, are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State on receiving the college diploma; and in the same manner the law degree of the University of Michigan entitles the holder to an immediate license to practise in all the courts of the State. Through the Columbia School a young man may obtain admission to the New York courts in nineteen months and two weeks from the time he sets out, five months and two weeks of this period being vacation. There is an examination conducted by the principal professor of the school at the end of this brief period of study; but being oral, and therefore private, it is hasty, unequal, and unsubstantial as a guaranty to the public. This is by far the quickest and easiest way of getting into practice in the State of New York. Through the Law School of the University of Michigan a young man can get admission to the Michigan courts in seventeen months and three weeks from the time he sets out, seven months of this period being vacation. There is an examination at the end of this short term of study, but the official catalogue of the University gives no clue to the nature of this examination. A dissertation is also required of every candidate for a degree. Legislation which accepts from eleven to twelve months of actual study as adequate preparation for admission to the bar, no previous training of any sort being required, can only be characterized as degrading to the profession and demoralizing to schools of law.

With the year 1873-74 disappeared all vestiges of the former plan of instruction in the Medical School. The School is now, after three years of transition, completely

organized upon the new system. The steps of the process may be traced in the following table : —

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Students under the new system	57	101	125	192
Students under the old system, or only in part under the new	146	69	50	0

In the year 1870-71, before the change in the plan of the School began, there were three hundred and one students in the School. During the year 1873-74, two new instructors were appointed, to enter upon their duties in 1874-75 : an Instructor in histology, and an Instructor in materia medica. During the summer vacation the chemical laboratory was enlarged for the third time, in order to accommodate the increasing number of students both in general and medical chemistry. The following table, in part repeated from the Report for 1872-73, sets in a clear light the pecuniary advantages of the new system.

Year.	No. of Students	Receipts from Students.	Income from Professorship Funds.	Paid for Salaries.	General Expenses.	Difference between current Receipts and Expenses.
1870-71	301	\$27,717.67	\$2,779.00	\$19,476.82	\$10,039.31	\$ 980.54 surplus
1871-72	203	24,104.59	3,404.62	20,019.56	8,877.44	1,387.79 deficit
1872-73	170	22,283.84	2,952.78	18,783.32	7,820.50	1,367.20 "
1873-74	175	31,114.97	3,154.20	21,597.84	9,164.33	3,507.00 surplus

The account for 1874-75 will be still more favorable than that of 1873-74, because the number of students has somewhat increased. The urgent need of a new building for the School is in a fair way to be supplied, a large subscription for this purpose being now well advanced.

The Dental School gains steadily in efficiency, reputation, and resources. Its infirmary has become an important charity ; its number of students increases, and it is well prepared to raise the requisitions for its degree, by requiring the same length of residence at the School which is now required of medical students by the Medical School, and by arranging a progressive course of study covering two full years. There is a division of opinion in the profession

as to the expediency of having a separate degree for dentists, namely, the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine, some persons maintaining that every dentist should be, like an oculist or aurist, a doctor of medicine, and that a special degree degrades rather than exalts the calling. However this question may ultimately be decided, it will certainly be an improvement to make the term in the Dental School extend from October 1 to July 1, like the medical term, and to develop a progressive course of instruction in both theory and practice which shall cover two years. There can be no question that the Dental School has already, in the short period of seven years, done a great deal to raise the standard of professional education for dentists, and to elevate the conception of the profession in the public mind.

The increased requisitions for admission to the Scientific School, which went into effect in 1873, have had the natural effect of diminishing somewhat the number of students; but the School has endowments which will enable it to bear a diminution of fees, and nothing is so important for the elevation in public estimation of the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer, and Mining Engineer, as the rooting out of the wide-spread idea that the young men who seek these degrees have received in boyhood a training inferior to that which graduates in arts must have received. So long as scientific and technological schools ask less of candidates for admission than colleges, and then require for the degree of Bachelor of Science or Philosophy, as most of them do, only three years of study instead of four, it is of course impossible to bring the degree in science to a level with the degree in arts. In the Lawrence Scientific School the courses of study for the degrees in engineering are thoroughly satisfactory, and they cover four years; these courses are the strength of the School. The three years' courses in chemistry, natural history, and physics are less frequented; although

the facilities which the School offers for studying these subjects are extraordinarily good, and the students have access to all the other instruction given in the University. The establishment of the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science, has withdrawn from the list of students in the Scientific School a certain number of advanced students, who now appear as candidates for these higher degrees. At the present moment there are six such candidates.

Summer courses of laboratory instruction in chemistry and botany were given during July and August last. The course in chemistry at Boylston Hall was attended by fifteen persons, of whom three were women. There was no class system, the instruction being directed to meet the different wants of the individual students, most of whom were teachers. Thirty persons — nearly all female teachers — received the botanical instruction at the Botanic Garden. As there is no question of the utility of these summer courses, they will be continued and improved, and it is expected that in the summer of 1875 opportunity will be given for the study of geology in the field. The school at Penikese Island provides summer instruction in zoölogy. These various agencies are gradually training up teachers capable of teaching scientific subjects by the rational method of observation and experiment.

The degree of Mining Engineer might very suitably be given by the Lawrence Scientific School, in which case the separate organization of the School of Mining and Practical Geology might well be abandoned. The studies appropriate for a mining engineer are for the most part identical with those provided for the civil engineer; out of four years of study, only the last year would be used differently by the future mining engineer and the future civil engineer. There would be no inconvenience in such a divergence within the limits of the Scientific School itself.

After the death of Professor Agassiz, the articles of

agreement between the Corporation and the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College were modified by common consent, at the instance of the Trustees, in certain important respects (see Appendix II.). The substance of the changes made is as follows: The office of director, an officer appointed by the Trustees, is abolished; the professor of zoölogy and geology in the Lawrence Scientific School is no longer to be *ex officio* curator of the Museum; the curator is to be nominated by the Faculty of the Museum from among its own members to the Corporation, which has the right of confirmation. The original articles of agreement provided two heads for the Museum,—a director and a curator; but Professor Agassiz filled both the offices during his life. At his death it was at once perceived by the Trustees and the Corporation that there could really be only one head for the whole establishment, and that trouble might come from the existence of the two distinct offices of director and curator. Both Boards also recognized the inconvenience of making a person, chosen for an altogether different function, *ex officio* curator of the Museum; and both Boards deemed it wise to place the nomination of the curator in the hands of the Faculty of the Museum; because this Faculty is the body which is really responsible for the whole administration of the Museum. After the alteration of the articles of agreement had been effected, the Corporation had the pleasure of confirming the nomination of Mr. Alexander Agassiz as curator of the Museum.

Two changes of importance were made at the Bussey Institution during 1873-74. In April, Mrs. Motley conveyed all her life interest in the Bussey estate to the President and Fellows, so that the whole estate is now at their disposal. The Horticultural Department had been in the habit of raising flowers and plants for sale, the proceeds defraying a portion of the expense of carrying on the hot-houses. The Corporation thought best to discontinue these

sales, and to use the houses only for purely scientific and educational work. One of the houses is disused; the rest are devoted to the raising of trees for the Arboretum from seed. The laboratory of agricultural chemistry was productive during the year, as the valuable papers published in the "Bussey Bulletin" abundantly testify. The professorship of horticulture is vacant, as is also the instructorship in entomology, because of the temporary loss of income upon the Bussey Fund since the fire of Nov. 9, 1872. That loss has now been recovered from, and the Institution has again a favorable balance of account.

The Corporation having acquired in April full right to the one hundred and thirty-seven acres which had been set apart as the Arnold Arboretum, it became possible for the Director to begin operations directed to preserving and fostering the many fine specimens of trees and shrubs already growing upon these acres. Much attention has also been given to raising trees from seed. In accordance with a vote of the Corporation, the Director will make an annual statement of progress, and the first of these statements will be found annexed to this Report (p. 79). Mr. Charles S. Sargent, the Director of the Arnold Arboretum, has been also appointed the Director of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. He is the first incumbent of an office lately created to relieve the professors of botany of the practical charge of the Garden. The duties of the Director of the Garden are to carry on the correspondence and direct exchanges, to superintend all labor and expenditures in the Garden and glass-houses, and to provide the materials required for the use of the teachers of botany and their classes. The Director is to present an annual report, and the first of the series is printed with the Deans' Reports below (p. 77).

The first of the examinations for women provided by this University took place last June. No candidates appeared for the preliminary and advanced examinations

combined, so that only the preliminary examination was held. Seven candidates presented themselves, of whom four received certificates. The arrangements for the examination, so far as they devolved upon the University, were made by Professor Charles F. Dunbar; and a committee of the College Faculty, consisting of Professors Dunbar, Hedge, Torrey, Lane, and Seaver, acted for the Faculty upon the returns made by the examiners.

The report of this committee will be found in the Appendix (III.). It describes in detail the method and the results of the examination. So far as can be judged from this one year's experience, these examinations promise to be useful. The papers set at the examinations of 1874 may be found in the University Catalogue for 1874-75,* pp. 294-311.

The Treasurer's Statement for 1873-74 will be found an unusually satisfactory one, inasmuch as it appears therefrom that in every department of the University the receipts were greater than the expenses. The Divinity School made up nearly half of its deficiency of the year before; the Medical, Dental, and Scientific Schools paid off part of their several debts to the general treasury; the Law School, Observatory, and Bussey Institution established credit balances. Finally, the College, which has to provide in the last resort for all the expenditures classed as University, College, and Library (excluding books), had a surplus of \$4,686.31 to carry to the account for enlarging Boylston Hall, after having reserved from the receipts of the year enough money to pay the sums due for the stone and brick walks which were laid during the vacation; for a thorough repointing of Gore Hall, which was completed in September; for the new Hospital; and for the Commencement Dinner of 1874, the bill for which had not been pre-

* Published by Charles W. Sever, Cambridge. 50 cents.

sented when the books were closed. This favorable result is partly, but not wholly, due to the fact that the dividend upon the funds invested as a whole (not in specific pieces of property) was unprecedentedly large, because the whole loss of income to these funds in a period of twenty-two months caused by the fire of Nov. 9-10, 1872, was made up to them at the end of 1873-74 from the Fire Relief Fund. Ten months' arrears of income, as it were, from the burnt stores were distributed to the funds in 1873-74 in addition to the proper income of the year. The actual earnings of the general investments in 1873-74 ($6\frac{8}{100}$ per cent) were smaller than those of any year since the accounts have been kept in the present way, except those of 1867-68 ($6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent). The average earnings of the past eight years have been $7\frac{5}{100}$ per cent. The Corporation do not expect to maintain this average: on the contrary, they reckon upon a diminution of income from their invested property, and propose to make allowance for this diminution in their expenditures. In the current year they have two new resources, — the income of the second instalment of the Class Subscription Fund, and one-half the net income of Matthews Hall, both of which are available for general purposes. These new resources, however, will be absorbed in the increase of College salaries in the current year over last year's. The salaries of teachers in the College in 1873-74 amounted to \$103,038.03, being \$8,440.10 more than in 1872-73; in 1874-75, they will probably exceed the salaries of 1873-74 by at least as large a sum. The Corporation feel that money spent in increasing the amount of teaching in the College is used in the most legitimate possible way; but they do not expect to be able to provide any more elective courses of instruction until the number of undergraduates rises to eight hundred. The Law School and the Bussey Institution can support some further expenditures, both departments having considerable surpluses in 1873-74; the re-

ceipts and expenses of the Observatory are about evenly balanced; and the other departments, being somewhat in debt to the general treasury, need to husband their resources, although they are in a sound condition. The fall of prices which has been going on during the past year is a great gain to the University; for it makes every salary worth more to the recipient than for many years past. Moreover, in hard times the certainty of a University salary is appreciated.

The accounts of the estates on which stores were burnt on Nov. 9-10, 1872, have been made up, and the cost of rebuilding and the amount of the Fire Subscription can now be stated. One of the lots on which a store was burnt was leased on a ground rent; so that the Corporation were not obliged to rebuild upon it. The City took a part of the lot to widen Hawley Street, and paid a price therefor which was a large advance on what the land cost per foot. After deducting from the former valuation of the estate (land and store) the money paid by the City, and the insurance recovered on the store (\$8,898), it appeared that the rent of the remaining land was a fair percentage on the reduced valuation of the estate. Upon the other three lots, the Corporation were obliged to rebuild. The three new stores cost \$276,445.46, and the amount of insurance recovered on the three stores burnt was \$120,356.67; so there remained to be provided \$156,088.79. The Fire Subscription has yielded to date \$179,161.82, without interest, and \$7,529.09 remain to be collected. In accordance with the original purpose of the subscription, \$50,106.06 of the Fire Fund were used to make good the loss of rents by the fire down to Sept. 1, 1874. The rest of the Fund was used to pay for insurance assessments; for renewals of insurance; for a note of \$10,000, with interest thereon, the security for which was destroyed by the fire; and then, as far as it went, for rebuilding. The Fire Fund was of course not sufficient for all these drafts

upon it, although its amount was increased by allowing it five per cent interest from the beginning. Fortunately, the City took considerable pieces of land, for widening Arch and Hawley Streets, from two of the lots on which the Corporation were obliged to rebuild, paying remunerative prices therefor. The City paid in all \$62,900, for land taken from three lots to widen streets, and the profit on these sales was considerable. In their circular of Nov. 16, 1872, the President and Fellows asked the friends of the University to contribute \$50,000, to pay insurance assessments and premiums, and make good the loss of annual income; and \$200,000, to rebuild with. They were much within the mark as regards the first need; and they would have been very close to the mark as to the cost of rebuilding, had they not escaped the necessity of rebuilding one of the four stores burnt. The new stores are better and handsomer stores than the old, and the streets upon which they stand have been much improved. As a mere matter of bookkeeping, the Corporation preferred not to charge the Fire Fund off their books in such a manner as to diminish the valuations of the four estates on which stores were burnt: they therefore directed that the balance of the fund, not used for insurance charges, or to make good loss of annual income, or to pay the note above referred to, should be carried to the insurance and guaranty fund,—a fund the income of which is used for the benefit of the whole University. If at any time it should seem desirable to reduce the valuations of these estates, the insurance and guaranty fund can be drawn upon for that purpose. Real estate is depressed at this moment, and one of the new stores is still unoccupied; but, on the whole, thanks to the great generosity of its friends, the University has made a very fortunate recovery from the formidable disaster of Nov. 9–10, 1872.

The University has many urgent needs,—how urgent they only know who see daily the good which must wait to

be done, because there are no means to do it; but this is no time in which to urge a long catalogue of wants upon the public. It is a time for frugality and prudence, and for quietly 'doing one's best with the resources already in hand. The only wants which will bear stating at such a time are those which relate to the preservation or use of things already acquired. The subscription which has been in progress for three months past, to give a new building to the Medical School, will relieve an anxiety which has long been painfully felt, by the placing in security the invaluable collections of the School. This need being in a fair way to be met, the next danger to be guarded against is the destruction of the Divinity School Library by fire. The small fire-proof building needed to preserve this treasure would not cost more than \$20,000. The harder the times, the more eager the wish to secure such a precious collection from destruction, for the more difficult would it be to replace it. Finally, there is the need which has been so many times urged in these reports, and which becomes every year more imperative, — the need of enlarging Gore Hall. The service of the Library can no longer be performed, the students and readers who would like to resort thither can no longer be suitably accommodated, and every year money has to be spent disadvantageously upon temporary makeshifts for storing books. The Library is the heart of the University, and at this moment no gift could be made to the University which would be hailed with such general delight as a gift for enlarging that building. The plans are drawn, and the cost is accurately known: it would not exceed \$80,000.

The usual lists and statistics concerning the degrees, honors, and prizes given by the University will be found in the Appendix (IV.-VII.), together with a list of the examining committees appointed by the Board of Overseers for 1873-74 (VIII.). The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following Reports of the Deans of the several

Faculties of the University. For many years the annual reports of the President and Treasurer have exhibited to the Overseers and the public, in great detail, the whole administration and work of the Institution. This policy has been pursued for two reasons : first, because the public have a right to know how such a public trust is administered ; and, secondly, because the different institutions of education can learn much from each other's experience, if that experience is fairly told. There is ground to hope that the annual reports of this University are of some use to other institutions ; and it is much to be regretted that so many of the best colleges in the country, by failing to publish reports of their proceedings, withhold from others the benefit of their experience.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President*.

CAMBRIDGE, January 7, 1875.

REPORTS

OF THE

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the College Faculty, I submit the following Report upon the conduct of the College during the academic year 1873-74:—

The number of undergraduates at the beginning of the year was seven hundred and six,—an increase of sixty-nine over the number on the books of the College at the beginning of the preceding year. Of these, one hundred and sixty-four were Seniors,—of whom three withdrew in the course of the year, and four failed to receive the Bachelor's degree on account of deficiencies in scholarship,—one hundred and fifty-five were Juniors, one hundred and seventy Sophomores, and two hundred and seventeen Freshmen. Twenty-two students withdrew from the College during the year, of their own accord. Of this number ten are believed to have withdrawn from the knowledge that they were spending their time unprofitably, six from ill health, and six from other causes. Six of the twenty-two purposed returning in some subsequent year.

INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction, the names of the instructors, the number of students attending each course, the number of sections into which they were divided, and the number of exercises in each course for student and for instructor, are given in the following tables:—

FRESHMEN.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.				
Mr. Allen and Mr. Gould	Greek	{ Plato, Apology and Crito. — Herodotus, Selections from Book I. — Odyssey, Books I, V, XII. — Demosthenes, three Olynthiads. — Goodwin's Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses. — Composition. — Grote's Greece (Selections)	213	7 in 2 weeks	10½ each
Prof. Everett (assisted by Mr. Lincoln), and Prof. Smith	Latin	{ Cicero, De Senectute. — Livy, Book IX. — Horace, Odes. — Merivale's History of the Romans (Chapters 25-28, 30, 36, 41). — Contemporaneous Translation and Composition	213	7 in 2 weeks	10½ each
Mr. Bartlett	German	{ Elementary Grammar and Composition. — Translation of Schiller's Naefe als Onkel, and Stories by Zschokke, Heyne, &c.	217	2	12
Prof. Peabody	Ethics	Peabody's Moral Philosophy	217	2	4 (for a half-year)
Prof. Seaver	Mathematics 1	Solid Geometry (Peirce). — Elements of Analytic Geometry (Peck)	215	6	12
Prof. White	Mathematics 2	Logarithms — Plane Trigonometry (Chauvenet). — Algebra (H. Smith)	212	6	12
Prof. Cooke and Mr. Gooch	Chemistry	Elements of Chemistry. — Lectures and Recitations	217	1 for lecture 6 for recitations.	2 lectures 6 recitations

SOPHOMORES.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.				
Prof. A. S. Hill	Rhetoric	{ Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric (Selections). — Whately's Rhetoric (Selections). — Herbert Spencer's Philosophy of Style. — Written Exercises	170	4	8 (for a half-year)
Prof. A. S. Hill	Themes	Six Themes	170		
Mr. Howland	Political Economy	Elements of Political Economy. — Constitution of the United States	170	5	10 (for a half-year)
Mr. Howland	History	Outlines of General History	170	5	10 (for a half-year)
Prof. G. A. Hill	Physics	{ Lockyer's Astronomy, English edition, first five chapters and Chapter IX. — Stewart's Elementary Physics, first six chapters, with Hill's Questions and Exercises on the same, omitting the exercises in fine type. — Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics	170	1 for lectures 4 for recitations	9
Mr. Jacquinet	{ Elementary French	{ Otto's French Grammar. — Böcher's Reader. (Required only of those who had not previously passed a satisfactory examination)	85	2 or 3	5

ELECTIVE STUDIES.									
•Prof. Anderson	Greek 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. Anderson	Greek 2	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
•Prof. Greenough	Latin 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. Greenough	Latin 2	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. Everett	Latin 3	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. Child	English 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Mr. Bartlett	German 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Mr. Cook	German 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Mr. Jacquinet	French 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. Nash	Italian 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. Palmer	Philosophy	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Mr. Howland	History 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. Seaver	Mathematics 2	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. White	Mathematics 3	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 4	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{

• Additional instruction in Translation and Composition was given by Prof. Anderson and Prof. Greenough to candidates for Honors in Classics.

SOPHOMORES, CONTINUED.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Mr. Field	Chemistry 1	Elementary Chemistry (with Laboratory Practice) { Guyot's Physical Geography, to Part V.—Structural Geology (Selections from Dana's } Manual, 260 pages) Harmony. — Chorals in four-part Harmony	57 Soph.	2	2	4
Prof. Pettee	Natural History 1		1 Jun.			
			34 Soph.			
			1 Fr.			
Prof. Paine	Music 1		3 Jun.	1	2	2
			4 Soph.			
			1 Jun.			

JUNIORS.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Mr. Cook	Rhetoric	Whately's Rhetoric Jevon's Logic. — Bain's Mental Science Six Themes Four Forensics Elements of Political Economy. — Constitution of the United States Lectures on Mechanics, Acoustics, Electricity, and Magnetism	153	3	2	6 (for a half-year)
Prof. Palmer	Philosophy		135	5	2	10
Prof. Child	Themes		153			
Prof. Palmer	Forensics		153			
Prof. Dunbar	Political Economy		153	3	2	6 (for a half-year)
Prof. Lovering	Physics		153	1	1	

SENIORS.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructor.	Subject.					
Prof. Bowen	Forensics	Four Forensics	164			

JUNIORS AND SENIORS.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Instructor.	Exercises per week for Students.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. Anderson	Greek 4	{ Æschines (against Ctesiphon). — Demosthenes (on the Crown). — Sophocles (Cædipus Tyrannus). — Euripides (Hippolytus)	1 Soph. 19 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Sophocles	Greek 5	Polybius and Plutarch (Selections)	1 Sen. 2 Jun.	1	3	3
Mr. Allen	Greek 6	{ Æschylus (Seven against Thebes). — Sophocles (Electra). — Euripides (Medes). — Aristophanes (Frogs). — Practical Exercises in Text-Criticism and Interpretation	6 Sen. 9 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Everett	Greek 7	Plato (Protagoras and parts of the Republic). — Aristotle (Ethica, Books I.-III.)	5 Jun. 8 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Sophocles	Greek 8	Ecclesiastical Greek (Justin and Hippolytus)	8 Jun. 46 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Lane	Latin 4	Writers of the Empire. Juvenal. — Quintilian. — Tacitus	3 Sen. 34 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Lane	Latin 5	Writers of the Republic. Plautus. — Cicero. — Lucretius. — Catullus. — Inscriptions	3 Sen. 43 Jun.	2	3	6
Prof. Lane	Latin 6	{ History of the Empire. Tacitus. — Suetonius. — Velleius Paterculus. — Seneca — Juvenal. — Statius	11 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Young	Hebrew	Hahn's or Thellie's Biblia Hebraica. — Conant's Gesenius's Grammar	1 Sen. 1 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Greenough	Sanskrit	Monier Williams's Grammar. — Hitopadesa (Selections). — Bhagavadgita (Selections)	1 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Child	English 3	{ English Literature. — Chaucer (Canterbury Tales): Prologue, Knight's Tale, Nun's Priest's Tale. — Shakespeare: Hamlet, Tempest. Bacon's Essays. — Milton: English Poems (except Paradise Lost). — Dryden: Select Poems	20 Jun. 33 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Hedge	German 2	Schiller's Lyrics. — Lessing's Nathan der Weise. — Tieck's Gesellfelter Kater. — H. Grimm's Venus von Milo. — Composition	58 Jun. 6 Sen.	2	3	6
Prof. Hedge	German 3	Goethe's Lyrics. — Goethe's Prose. — Goethe's Faust, First Part. — Jean Paul's Blumen. — Fruchte- und Dornstücke. — Composition	29 Jun. 8 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Böcher	French 2	Molière (eight Comedies). — Racine (Athalie). — De Vigny (Cinq Mars). — Composition	16 Soph. 29 Jun.	2	3	6
Prof. Böcher	French 3	{ Montaigne (Essays). — Gervasez (Cours de Littérature). — George Sand (Les Maitres Son-neurs). — Bracket (Grammaire Historique). — Composition	8 Sen. 6 Soph. 2 Jun.	1	3	3
Mr. Jacquelinot	French 4	{ Syntax Supérieure. — Mardillac (Manuel d'histoire de la littérature française). — Molière (La Misanthrope). — Victor Hugo (Hernani). — F. Ponsard (L'Hon-nête homme et l'Argent). — Augier (Le Gendreau de Monsieur Foidor). — Composition and Thèmes	4 Jun. 5 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Böcher	{ Romance Philology	{ Philology of the Romance Languages. — Diez (Grammatik der Romanischen Sprachen). — Bartsch (Chrestomathie der Poesie der Romanen). — Bartsch (Chrestomathie provençale). — Poema del Cid. — Lectures	3 Jun. 6 Sen.	1	3	3

JUNIORS AND SENIORS, CONTINUED.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. Nash	Italian 2	Toscani's Grammar. — Prose Scelte. — Manzoni's I Promessi Sposi. — Prose Composition Petrarca. — Dante. — Early Italian. — Italian Composition and Verification Jesse's Grammar. — Prose Selections. — Gil Blas. — Spanish Prose Composition <i>Psychology</i> . — Locke's Essay on Human Understanding (Selections). — Cousin, Philosophie de Locke. — Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy. — Lectures Schools of Descartes and Kant. — Bouillier, Histoire de la Philosophie Cartésienne. — Kant's Critique of Pure Reason. — Ueberweg's History of Philosophy. — Lectures on French and German Philosophy Modern German Philosophy. — V. Hartmann's Philosophie. — Schopenhauer's Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung Ethics. — Cicero de Officiis. — Calderwood's Hand-book of Moral Philosophy <i>Political Economy</i> . — J. S. Mill's Political Economy. — Bagehot's Lombard Street. — Sum- ner's History of American Currency The General History of Europe from the Tenth to the Sixteenth Century Medieval Institutions History of England to the Seventeenth Century Modern History (Seventeenth Century and first half of the Eighteenth) Modern History (from the middle of the Eighteenth Century) Differential and Integral Calculus (Functions of Complex Quantities; Series; Methods of) Integration Exercises in the Differential Calculus Mechanics (Kerr, to page 200) Descriptive Geometry, Shades and Shadows, and Perspective General Principles of Geodesy	6 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Nash	Italian 3		3 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Nash	Spanish		6 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy 1		10 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy 3		27 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy 4		41 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Peabody	Philosophy 5		2 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Dunbar	Philosophy 6		1 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Adams	History 2		13 Sen.	2	3	6
Prof. Adams	History 3		1 Jun.	2	3	6
Prof. Adams	History 4		65 Jun.	2	3	6
Prof. Torrey	History 5		3 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Torrey	History 6		7 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 5		6 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 6		19 Sen.	2	3	6
Prof. Eustis	Mathematics 7		4 Jun.	2	3	6
Prof. B. Peirce	Mathematics 8		60 Sen.	2	3	6
			1 Jun.	2	3	6
			84 Sen.	2	3	6
			2 Soph.	1	2	2
			4 Jun.	1	2	2
			4 Sen.	1	1	1
			2 Soph.	1	2	2
			9 Jun.	1	2	2
			4 Sen.	1	2	2
			3 Soph.	1	2	2
			11 Jun.	1	2	2
			2 Sen.	1	2	2
			6 Jun.	1	2	2
			6 Sen.	1	2	2
			2 Jun.	1	2	2
			4 Sen.	1	2	2

Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 9	{ Analytic Geometry of Three Dimensions (Salmon, Chapters I.-VI.; Lectures on Contact	1 Soph.	2	2
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 10	{ and Curvature in Space)	3 Jun.	2	2
Prof. Lovering	Physics 1	Mechanics (Course 6 continued)	3 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics 2	Astronomy, Acoustics, and Optics	34 Jun.	3	3
Prof. Lovering	Physics 3	{ Practical Exercises in the Laboratory, including the use of Instruments of precision in test-	13 Jun.	3	3
Prof. Gibbs	Physics 4	{ ing the laws of Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics, Magnetism, and Electricity; and an ex-	17 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Cooke and	Chemistry 2	{ tended course in Electrical Measurements	6 Sen.	3	3
Mr. H. B. Hill		Undulatory Theory of Light. — Electricity and Magnetism	7 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Cooke	Chemistry 3	Heat (with its Applications)	34 Jun.	3	3
Prof. Cooke and	Chemistry 4	Qualitative Analysis. — Chemical Philosophy	4 Jun.	3	3
Mr. Munroe	Natural History 2	Mineralogy (including Use of the Blow-pipe and Crystallography)	7 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Goodale	Natural History 3	Quantitative Analysis (chiefly Laboratory work)	6 Sen.	3	3
Dr. Waterman	Natural History 4	Elements of Structural and Systematic Botany (Gray's Lessons and Field Book)	83 Jun.	3	3
Prof. McCrady	Natural History 5	{ Comparative Anatomy (Mivart's Lessons in Elementary Anatomy and Lectures). — Com-	30 Jun.	3	3
Prof. Goodale	Natural History 6	{ parative Physiology (Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology and Lectures)	23 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Palmer	Music 2	General Zoology (Elementary Course)	21 Jun.	3	3
Prof. Palmer	Music 3	General Zoology (Advanced Course)	4 Sen.	3	3
		Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology. — Systematic and Economic Botany (Gray's Botanical	13 Sen.	3	3
		{ Text-book)	1 Jun.	3	3
		Imitative Counterpoint. — Canon. — Choral Figuration. — Simple Forms of Free Compos-	9 Sen.	3	3
		{ tion: Song, March, Dance, Prelude, &c. — Thematic Treatment	2 Jun.	3	3
		Fugue (in two, three, and four voices; Double Fugue, &c.). — Instrumentation	1 Sen.	3	3
			2 Sen.	3	3

In addition to the subjects which all members of the several classes are required to study, every Senior had twelve exercises a week, every Junior eleven exercises a week during the first half-year, and nine during the second, and every Sophomore eight exercises a week, in elective studies. Students are at liberty to choose their electives freely, so far as they are qualified by previous training to pursue them, from all the courses of instruction given to undergraduates.

The foregoing tables do not give the whole number of students who received instruction in the several courses, as it is not uncommon for students, in addition to their regular courses of study, to attend the instruction given in some other subject or subjects. This they are at liberty to do to any extent that they find profitable, but, as attendance at exercises and examinations is not required of them, no record is kept of the number of such students. Students, however, who pass all the regular examinations in an extra study are entitled to a place on the printed scale of rank in that study, if their scholarship warrants it.

In addition to the exercises given in the tables, examinations in writing, of three hours each, were required in every study at the end of the year (or at the end of the half-year in studies pursued only during the first half-year), and similar examinations were held in nearly every subject in the middle of the year. Additional written examinations, varying in number, were held in most of the studies of the year.

The names of the students who obtained honors or prizes in the several departments will be found in the Appendix.

DISCIPLINE.

By the rules of the Faculty, students whose deficiencies in their studies in any year are so serious that they cannot be expected to make them up, and at the same time pursue profitably the studies of the next year, are required to join the class below as a condition of continuing their connection with the College. This rule was enforced at the end of the past academic year in the case of two Juniors, four Sophomores, and seven Freshmen. Ten Freshmen also had their probation closed in the middle of the year for neglect of study. Ten of these twenty-three students will continue their studies with a lower class. As was stated above, ten students voluntarily withdrew from College in the course of the year, on account of their failure to profit by their College course.

For less serious deficiencies in their studies, one hundred and forty-six students were required to pass satisfactorily a second examination in one or more studies, before the completion of their College course, in order to qualify themselves to be candidates for a degree.

One student was suspended in the middle of the year and seven at the end, for the term of three months, chiefly on account of irregularity of attendance. For grave violations of College rules, one student was suspended for a period of three months, and one student was dismissed.

To the great advantage of College discipline in all respects, the Sophomores scrupulously adhered to the purpose expressed by them when Freshmen of abstaining from "hazing" in all its forms; and there is reasonable ground for hoping that this discreditable practice will not be revived in Harvard College.

COURSES OF STUDY.

1. *Preparatory Course.* No change has been made during the past year in the requisitions for admission.

The requisition that each candidate for admission should write a short composition, correct in expression, spelling, grammar, and punctuation, the subject to be taken from certain works of standard authors previously announced, was enforced, according to notice, for the first time, at the examination for admission in June. Out of one hundred and eighty-three candidates then examined for admission to the Freshman class, twelve failed entirely in this requisition, and thirty-six partially, — in spelling, punctuation, or both.

In this connection, the statistics of failure of the same candidates in other requisitions for admission may be interesting: —

Percentages.	Greek Comp.	Plane Geometry.	Arithmet.	Cicero and Virgil.	Modern and Physical Geography.	Latin Comp.	Latin Grammar.	Greek Authors (Poetry).	Algebra.	English Comp.	Greek Authors (Prose).	Cæsar, Sallust, and Ovid.	Greek Grammar.	Ancient History and Geography.	Admitted without Conditions.	Rejected for Deficiencies.
	52	48	87	84	88	88	28	27	26	26	26	22	21	12	28	17

The percentage (seventeen) of candidates rejected in June was six per cent above the average percentage at examinations in June. The explanation of this increased proportion of unsuccessful candidates is, doubtless, to be found in the fact that the examination in Greek and Latin authors was conducted in writing, instead of being oral, as in former years. A more uniform

test was thus applied to the candidates in these subjects than had been practicable in previous years, when these examinations were necessarily conducted by several sets of examiners of varying experience and judgment. It should be added that unsuccessful candidates whose record made it seem possible that they should be qualified for admission at the examination in September, were allowed to offer themselves again at that time.

Division of the Admission Examination. It was stated in my report for the year 1872-73 that candidates for admission would thereafter be allowed to divide the examination on the admission requisitions into two examinations, separated by an interval of not less than an academic year, provided that the candidate at the preliminary examination presented himself in not less than seven subjects; and that a candidate who passed satisfactorily in four or more subjects would receive a certificate exempting him from further examination in the subjects in which he had succeeded.

At the examination in June, one hundred and thirty-two students proposing to enter the College in some subsequent year on Course I., and four on Course II., presented themselves. The results of the examination in the case of those purposing to enter in Course I. are given in the following table: —

	Aithmetic.	Algebra.	Latin Grammar.	Ancient History and Geography.	Modern and Physical Geography.	Cæsar, Sallust, and Ovid.	Latin Comp.	English Comp.	Plane Geometry.	Greek Comp.	Greek Authors (Prose).	Greek Authors (Poetry).	Chæro and Virgil.	French.
Percentages of those who presented themselves in	98	92	89	81	79	73	46	41	32	17	16	16	14	8
Percentages of those who failed in	36	21	29	12	36	20	44	20	63	68	33	67	79	0

These percentages of failure may be compared with those of the regular candidates for admission on the same papers, as given above.

In the following table is given the number of candidates at the two preliminary examinations in June and September, and the number of subjects in which they respectively passed: —

Candidates.	In Four Subjects.	In Five Subjects.	In Six Subjects.	In Seven Subjects.	In Eight Subjects.	In Nine Subjects.	In Ten Subjects.	In Eleven Subjects.	In Twelve Subjects.	Without Certificate, having failed to pass in Four Subjects.
181	33	34	21	34	9	2	1	1	1	45

Anticipation of College Studies. Attention was called in my Report for 1871-72 to the encouragement now offered by the College to bright and diligent students to anticipate during their preparatory course a part of the prescribed College work. A student, at his entrance, may pass an examination on half or the whole of the Freshman Greek, Latin, or German; on any subject in the Freshman Mathematics; and on any of the prescribed studies (Rhetoric, History, Astronomy, Physics, Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitution of United States) of the Sophomore or Junior years; substituting in place of any Freshman study thus anticipated any elective course given in College which he is competent to pursue. Now that the burden which the candidate is obliged to carry to the ordinary admission examination is lightened for all those who pass the preliminary examination in a previous year, it is hoped that the practice of thus qualifying themselves to take up College studies at a more advanced stage will gain favor with studious boys as well as with their teachers. Few students are sufficiently mature in mind before the age of seventeen or eighteen to pursue a College course to the greatest advantage; but the College aims, by a system of optional examinations, to recognize and encourage proficiency in any judicious course of study in addition to the regular requisitions for admission. Of the Freshmen admitted at the last examination, four passed on the Latin, three each on the Greek and German, and five on the whole or on a part of the Mathematics of the Freshman year, taking in place of these studies electives in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, German, French, English, History, Music, and Natural History.

Prescribed Studies. The only change decided upon during the past year in the prescribed course of study was an addition of one exercise a week to the two exercises already assigned to German in the Freshman year. The motive for making this change was the recognition of the great and growing importance to all students, whatever be the direction of their studies, of facility in reading German, as the language in which the largest and most varied contributions to knowledge in the present century have been made, and continue to be made. Already, indeed, in several of the more advanced courses of College study, considerable facility in reading German is found indispensable by those who wish to derive the greatest profit from those courses.

As an offset to the additional hour of German required, one less

hour a week, for a half-year, will be given to Ethics; but the number of divisions of the class in Ethics will be doubled, so that the efficiency of the instruction in that subject, it is believed, will not be diminished.

Anticipation of Prescribed Studies. For the past two years members of the Sophomore and Junior classes have been at liberty to present themselves for examination in advance upon any of the prescribed studies of those years; and, upon passing a satisfactory examination in any subject, have been exempted from attendance at exercises in that subject, receiving their mark from the anticipatory examination. The mark which they were, at first, required to obtain in order to secure this exemption was five-eighths of the maximum; during the past year, however, it was fixed at one half of the maximum, that being now the percentage which must be obtained by students, under all circumstances, who receive their mark on a subject from a single examination.

The number of Juniors and Sophomores who took advantage of this privilege during the past year in the several prescribed studies of those classes is given in the following table:—

	Number of Class.	Logis.	Psychol- ogy.	Rhetoric.	Political Economy.	Constitu- tion U. S.	History.	Physica.
Juniors.	168	8	17	48	70	57		
Sophomores.	163				38	32	14	5

The courses in Political Economy and the Constitution of the United States are found in both years, as these courses were, last year, transferred from the Junior to the Sophomore course of study. It will be seen from this table that a large number of students took advantage of their vacations or other leisure to pursue by themselves elementary studies. Valuable time is thus gained for higher courses of study, in which the direction of an instructor and the command of a large library are indispensable.

Elective Studies. The courses of instruction given in 1873-74, or equivalents for them, were again open to the choice of students for the year 1874-75. In addition to these, the courses in Roman Law and Geology, which had been necessarily omitted in 1873-74, were restored; advanced courses were provided in Sanskrit and Spanish, and new courses established in American History, Mathematical Physics, Palæontology, History of Music, Principles of Design in the Fine Arts, and History of the Fine Arts and their

Relations to Literature. All of these courses of study, with the exception of the last two, simply gave opportunity for the fuller treatment of subjects already taught in the College; but the introduction of the courses in the Fine Arts was an enlargement of the scope of College instruction. The way had been prepared for the experiment of the former of these courses by the voluntary attendance of a considerable number of undergraduates, throughout the previous year, upon the instruction given to students in the Scientific School by Mr. Moore, who has charge of the course. To guard against the danger that it might become an Elementary School of Drawing, it was provided that no student should be allowed to take the course who had not satisfied the instructor that he had already acquired proficiency in drawing. As to the second course, it had long been felt to be a grave defect in the scheme of College study and its treatment both of History and Literature, that no provision had been made for giving instruction in the history of what the Germans term *Cultur*,—especially in that form of culture which has found expression through the Fine Arts,—and in the relations between the development of this form of expression of human powers and longings, and of those recorded in the history of Literature, Science, and Institutions. The College has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Norton, a life-long student of art and literature, as instructor in this subject.

Instruction in Elocution was, last year, furnished to students who desired it, in the Freshman as well as in the Senior class.

Choice of Electives. Although the tables given in the early part of this Report furnish full information as to the number of students who, last year, pursued the several elective courses of study, yet, as some students pursued more than one course in the same general subject, they do not show accurately what proportion of the students the subjects respectively attracted; in other words, how students of the age of twenty-one, in an American College, under a perfectly free system of election from among studies in which every great branch of human knowledge is fairly represented, distribute themselves among the several subjects.

In giving the results of such an inquiry in the following table, I have confined my statistics to the Senior class, as it is only in the Senior year that all studies are elective, and as in that year the students are most mature, and least influenced in their choice by the bias of earlier training. I add the average per-

centage obtained by those who pursued the several subjects, as the agreement of these averages shows that the subjects were, upon the whole, in respect to marks obtained, on an equality with each other, and were pursued with fairly equal success. The Senior class numbered one hundred and sixty-one.

	Greek.	Latin.	Englsh.	German.	French.	Italian and Spanish.	Philosophy and Ethics.	Political Economy.	History.	Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Natural History.	Muslc.
Number of Seniors in	31	56	80	38	23	3&8	42 & 12	71	110	8	80	22	54	8
Of whom took two courses	8	16					5		27	1	6	8	8	
" " three "		1					1		10	4			8	
Average percentage in	76	78	69	75	71	71	81	71	75	75	76	75	70	78

The number of Seniors who study Chemistry and Natural History is increased by the belief that these studies will be of service to those who purpose studying medicine; in a similar manner, some students take up History and, perhaps, Political Economy, because these studies are thought by them to furnish a useful training to the future lawyer. With these partial exceptions, studies, so far as I know, are chosen from personal preferences, or for their supposed intrinsic utility.

In most of these subjects several courses were given, and the relative popularity of the courses may be learned by consulting the earlier tables in this Report. To aid comparisons, I may add that nineteen Seniors took both Greek and Latin, so that under the general head of Classics sixty-eight Seniors would have been reported.

I fear that an attempt to tabulate all the combinations of studies made by the Seniors, last year, would be only confusing; but as peculiar interest is felt at this time in all that concerns the Classics, I have presented in the following table the various combination of studies with Greek or Latin: —

	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Natural History.	Muslc.
Seniors took Greek or Latin, with	2	35	24	17	37	6	8	8	0

Honors. The number of subjects in which special honors are conferred for distinguished proficiency was increased, during the

past year, by the creation of a new subject, *Ancient Languages*, and by the separation of *Physics* and *Chemistry*, as subjects for honors, honors having previously been given in these subjects combined.

The conditions on which honors will be conferred in Ancient Languages are identical with those on which honors are conferred in the Classics, except that not less than two courses of either Sanskrit or Hebrew, or of both, must be substituted for a similar number of exercises in the Classics. Less proficiency in Greek and Latin compositions will be demanded, and in the special examinations which are required of candidates for honors, proportional weight will be given to Sanskrit or Hebrew subjects.

Physics and Chemistry have been separated as subjects for honors, as the magnitude of each of these subjects makes it impracticable that a College student should become really proficient in both. The candidate for honors in Physics, however, may offer one course in Chemistry or in Mathematics, in place of a course in Physics; and the candidate for honors in Chemistry may substitute two courses from among the electives in Physics, Mathematics, or Natural History, in place of courses in Chemistry otherwise required.

The amount of work in the Classics on which a candidate for honors in that department must have been examined was reduced by one exercise a week for one year.

Honors after Graduation. As the number of graduates who continue their academic studies after graduation, chiefly in residence at the University, is, happily, increasing year by year, provision was made, last year, that students who had not fulfilled before graduation all the requisitions demanded for the assignment of honors might present themselves as candidates for honors in any subsequent year, and obtain them on the usual conditions.

College honors are thus put on the same footing as the Bachelor's degree, which may now be obtained after the regular time of graduation by any student who has passed satisfactory examinations upon all the subjects in which he was deficient at that time, and has complied with all other requisitions for a degree. With this privilege of making up past deficiencies, students cannot allege it as a hardship that, in the performance of their College work, they are kept up to the present standard, which demands

only moderate ability and reasonable diligence. With this privilege, too, we may hope that the practice of granting degrees without further examination, after the lapse of a few years, to students who did not complete their College course, will become obsolete. The Bachelor's degree of this College will thus become more and more valued, as the evidence in all cases that a full course of liberal study has been pursued with a reasonable degree of success.

Regulations of the Faculty. In my last Report, in enumerating the more important changes made in the regulations of the Faculty during the year 1872-73, I omitted to mention a provision then adopted, that thereafter no year should be counted for a student as a candidate for a degree in which his mark upon all the studies of the year taken together fell below two-fifths of the maximum mark assigned to those studies. As the attainment of one half of the maximum mark, beginning with the year 1873-74, upon the College course as a whole was made a condition of recommendation for a degree, it was obviously important, in the student's own interest, that he should not be allowed to fall seriously below this standard in any one year; and experience had shown that no student, qualified to pursue with profit the studies of a year, could, without culpable neglect, fail to attain two-fifths of the maximum mark. In applying this rule for the first time, at the close of the year 1873-74, it was deemed expedient by the Faculty, in view of the inexperience of the students in its working, to relax it so far as to fix the minimum accepted for that year at three-eighths instead of two-fifths of the maximum.

No serious modification of the regulations of the College was made during the past year; but the Faculty, with the approval of the Corporation and Board of Overseers, voted to relieve the Senior class for the year 1874-75 from the operation of all regulations which imposed marks of censure for absences from College exercises other than examinations and morning prayers.

The College has never taken a more important step than this experiment will prove to be, if the results of the change of policy correspond with the anticipations of those who advocated it. Their belief was, that young men who had reached, on an average, the age of one and twenty, who had received the best educational training the country could furnish, who had been sifted out from their fellows by three years of College examinations and the enforcement of College regulations, who were pursuing studies determined en-

tirely by their own choice, — that young men under these conditions, and under the obligation also of passing rigid examinations in order to obtain a coveted degree, might safely be trusted to perform satisfactorily the work of the Senior year, without being protected against themselves by the imposition of censure marks for each unexcused absence from a recitation. If this supposition shall not prove to be, in the case of most Seniors, a reasonable one, the failure will seem to indicate something amiss in a system of training which leads to the result that a considerable number of such young men at this stage of their education are not sufficiently interested in any branch of study to be trusted to pursue it without giving an account of themselves twice a day. On the other hand, should the results of this experiment correspond with the hopes of those who favored it, it will be found that the work of the Senior year, as a whole, is done in a more manly and independent spirit; that with increased responsibility come more serious purposes; and that between teachers and taught will grow up a more fitting relation than the application of the same College regulations to boys released for the first time from the restraints of school and home and to young men about to assume all the responsibilities of life has tended to produce.

The way has been prepared for the trial of the present experiment during the past fifteen years by the extension given to the elective system of studies; by the increased relative importance given to written examinations covering a whole subject over the daily examinations on the preparation of small fragments of a subject; and by the change thus wrought in methods of instruction and in the relations of instructors and pupils. Still, in the theory of the relation between teachers and taught, there was no break from the time that the boy began the study of Latin Grammar at ten or twelve and the time when the young man took his Bachelor's degree with Honors in the Classics at one or two and twenty. No one, I think, can have watched the workings of this system upon himself as an undergraduate, or upon others as his pupils, least of all from the position in relation to undergraduates in which my duties place me, without recognizing the powerful tendency of the system to prolong artificially and injuriously the school-boy spirit in study and conduct. The natural association of the studies pursued in College in the later years of the course under an elective system is with the studies of manhood, professional or other, which the student, at this stage of his education,

should be preparing himself to pursue, and should be conscious that he is preparing himself to pursue, with the best outfit of culture and knowledge that an academic training can furnish; the real association too often is, even in the minds of good students, with the tasks of school, which, however much they may have been enjoyed, were still performed primarily because they were assigned. Our College graduates who enter a professional school become, as a rule, the most untiring of students. This industry arises in large part, no doubt, from recognizing that they have begun the work of life, and that on what they now do their professional success will largely depend. Any one, however, who is familiar with those students must observe that no men are less governed in their method of study by a sense of what will be directly serviceable to them as practitioners; that they are interested in their subject as a science, and that, whatever may have given the initial impulse, they work hard from day to day because they are intensely interested in their subject.

Of no other class of professional students is this so true, I believe, as of our College graduates, and it is hardly less true of those who were least interested in their College studies than of those who were most interested. What the College, then, seems to need is that the break between the school system, where the master, as he is properly called, exacts his daily or hourly task from the boy, and the University system, where young men of some ripeness of mind and character choose the studies which they think will best fit them for their part in life and pursue them with that end in view, — that this break should come, and should be recognized by the University in its administration as coming, not at the transition to the study proper of a profession, but in the College course, at whatever point experience shall show it to be most discreetly placed. Literature, Philosophy, History, the Natural Sciences, — these are not less interesting intrinsically than Law, Medicine, or Divinity; the value to the future professional man, of the training and knowledge which a well-directed course of study in such subjects will give, will bear comparison in the mind of the intelligent practitioner with professional study itself; it seems not unreasonable, then, to hope that our undergraduates, in the latter part of their course, may come to pursue such studies with something of the same fervor with which they take up professional studies; and that they may learn, with the help of the College authorities, to look on themselves as begin-

ning the serious work of life with all its responsibilities long before they take their Bachelor's degree.

Nothing could be better than the spirit in which many of our undergraduates now study. The increasing number of graduates that remain for a year or two continuing courses of academic study bears witness to this interest. The gain in this respect, as has been before said, is already great. It is to strengthen the influence of these students, and to make their spirit as general as possible, that changes are desired ; but those who advocate change do not hope for great results at once. They recognize how powerful are the traditions which make a school-boy of a Senior, whatever be his age ; but they believe that these traditions may in time be broken up, as other traditions have disappeared that had come down from the time when the Senior was really in years a boy,—when professional studies and the independence that belongs to them really began at the age at which men now are Juniors.

The College authorities reserve, and purpose to exercise, the authority to check any serious abuses of the new privileges granted to Seniors. The requisition of constant residence remains unaffected. Should it be found—as it will doubtless always be found, but particularly when freedom is a novelty—that Seniors absent themselves excessively from College exercises, especially Seniors who in former years had no good reputation for regularity and diligence, they will be called to account for their use of their time ; they will be reported to their parents for persistent neglect of their studies ; and, in case other influences fail, they will be required to withdraw from College. The exercise of this authority, the checks of more frequent examinations, and the obligation upon Seniors to attain fifty per cent of the maximum mark upon the work of the year, as the first condition of recommendation for a degree, furnish abundant restraints upon the indolent,—restraints which can be applied the more effectively as every man in the class is thoroughly known from his previous College record.

I have dwelt entirely upon the anticipated effect upon the students of the increased freedom which has been given, by way of experiment, to Seniors of 1874–75 ; but should the experiment so far succeed as to obtain the trial of several years, by which alone it can be fairly tested, it can hardly fail to react powerfully upon the character of the instruction. No instructor will be content

to find good students sufficiently interested in the subject which he teaches to choose it as one of their studies, and yet absenting themselves from his exercises as unprofitable. The conscientiousness which now characterizes our College instruction will be aided in its efforts by increased sensibility to the needs of the students.

E. W. GURNEY, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I respectfully submit the following Report on the Divinity School for the academic year 1873-74:—

No lectures were delivered by persons not resident at the University. The instruction given by Professors and other Teachers was as follows:—

By Professor Hedge, in the History of the Christian Church from its foundation until the period of the Reformation.

By Professor Stearns, in Fundamental Theology, in the Historical and other Evidences of Christianity, in Anthropology, in Christology and Eschatology, in the History of Ethical Doctrine and in Christian Ethics, and in Church Polity.

By Professor Young, in the Hebrew Language, and in the Literature and Exegesis of the Old Testament.

By Professor Everett, in the Science of Thought, in the Philosophy of Religion, in the Ethnic Religions, in the Pastoral Care, and in the Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

By Professor Abbot, in the Textual Criticism of the New Testament, and in the Exegesis of the Gospel of Matthew; and, with the Middle and Senior class, of portions of the Synoptic Gospels and of a large part of the Gospel of John.

In the German Language, instruction was given for one hour in the week to the more advanced students, by Dr. Hedge, and others had an opportunity to attend twice a week the exercises in this language of Mr. Bartlett, held in the academic department.

In Elocution, Mr. Stacy Baxter was employed to give instruction only half as many hours as during the preceding year, his time being reduced to less than one full day, on account of the diminution of income to the Divinity School occasioned by loss in the great fire in Boston.

To give a full account of the method of instruction would be mostly to repeat what has been said in Reports of the two last years. It is by lectures, recitations, and essays or dissertations. The tendency still is to exact a larger amount of recitation from particular works, when such can be found as are in part, if not altogether, suited to the teacher's purpose. Dissertations on subjects assigned are prepared by all regular students in all the branches of study, amounting to four or five a year for each student; and this labor of methodical writing is added to that required for some shorter essays, and for the sermons and plans of sermons which are frequently prepared by the Middle and Senior classes. The dissertations are generally read in the presence of the class and criticised by the Professor. There are also certain general exercises of the School which are deemed of great importance. A sermon is delivered by a student every Friday evening in the Divinity Chapel. In the same place, a conference is held, once in two weeks, opened and conducted by a student, in which all the members of the School are invited to take part. The express purpose of this meeting is the contemplation of the duties and responsibilities of professional life, and the mutual strengthening of all in the religious spirit. Another object, only incidentally attained in the meeting for conference, the acquisition of the power of speaking accurately and readily without notes, is more directly sought in a different exercise, alternating with the conference, in which three students, one from each class, previously designated, make speeches of twelve or fifteen minutes' length in succession on a subject which has been submitted to the Professor who presides at the exercise. The speeches are criticised by the Professors present as to diction, argument, and enunciation.

There has been no occasion for discipline during the year. The attendance on exercises has been quite constant, and the apparent interest in the subjects of study in most cases very commendable, and gratifying to the teachers. The results of the examinations in the course and at the end of the year have been generally satisfactory. The regular students were admitted, without exception, to the full standing of the next year.

Of the Senior class three members, and of the Middle class one, offered themselves as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Theology, and were admitted to it by vote of the Corporation. One member qualified to be a candidate was prevented from offer-

ing himself as such by the necessity of being absent from some of his examinations in order to join an expedition to the Black Hills. He has on his return passed the examinations required. Two members of the Senior class graduated under the old form, by receiving the certificate of having faithfully pursued the prescribed course of study in the Divinity School. The anomaly of two forms of graduating in the same year, which arose from the desire to avoid doing injustice to some who, not being able to meet all the requisitions for the degree of B.D., had entered the School with the expectation of graduating under lower requirements, will cease with the academic year to which this Report relates. Henceforth there will be no graduating but by being admitted to the degree of B.D., and only the names of those thus admitted will go upon the Triennial Catalogue.

The additions to the Theological Library for the year have been only eighty-two volumes and five pamphlets, with sixteen numbers of four different quarterlies. The appropriation for its increase was diminished from three hundred to two hundred dollars for a cause before mentioned in this report. The Librarian's Report is, on the whole, favorable in regard to the use and reasonable return of the volumes loaned to students. The Shelf-Catalogue of the South Room, begun last year, has been finished, and makes that of the whole Library complete. In the course of this work eleven volumes were found of those held for lost from the Francis Library. The whole Library has been carefully compared with the Shelf-Catalogue. The result was, that two volumes were found wanting. Of these one has been received and accounted for since the Librarian prepared his Report. The attention of the Faculty having been called to a considerable number of superfluous works, they voted to authorize the Librarian, in concurrence with Professor Abbot, to exchange or sell them. The Professors are unceasingly thoughtful of the increase and safe-keeping of the Theological Library. They would thankfully accept the gift of any means of adding to it the best portions of the theological literature published from year to year, as well as of completing its list of standard works. And they feel more and more, with every enlargement of it, the need of a separate and well-defended building for its secure deposit.

The Divinity School Boarding-Club completed the fifth year of its successful operation. The average cost of board for the year was \$3.75 per week. The wages of its employés are more than in its first years.

The whole number of students in attendance was twenty-two. The number of those continuing through the year was nineteen. Six graduated, and one qualified to graduate left prematurely, and will apply for the degree next year. Twelve of the whole number had received degrees of A.B. or A.M. Ten persons have joined the School the current year, of which number seven are regular students, and four have received the degree of A.B. The existing regulations of the School permit any person of good ability and well recommended, who may be unable to enter upon the regular course, to join the institution and get such benefit from the instruction as his imperfect preparation will allow. But it is the purpose of the Faculty to limit rather than enlarge the number of students called *special*, and to present every fair and honorable inducement to pupils to enter, if practicable, and pursue the full and regular course. The scholarships are given only to those who intend to take the degree, and the bestowment of other pecuniary aid is conditioned in part on preparatory attainments.

OLIVER STEARNS, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report upon the Law School for the academic year 1873–74:—

The instruction in the School during the year was given by Professors Washburn and Langdell, Assistant-Professor Ames, and by the following lecturers, namely, John Lathrop and John C. Gray, Jr.

The exercises of the School began on Thursday, September 25, 1873, and ended on Thursday, June 18, 1874.

Professor Washburn gave four lectures a week during the year on Real Property, — two to students of the first year, and two to students of the second year. He also gave one lecture a week during about two-thirds of the year, to students of the first year, on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure; and during the remainder of the year he gave a course of lectures, not prescribed, on Constitutional Law.

Professor Langdell had five exercises a week during the year, the whole of which were devoted to Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity, except that during a portion of the first half of the

year, two exercises a week were devoted to an advanced course, not prescribed, on Contracts. Also, during a portion of the last half of the year, while giving a new course of lectures on Procedure in Equity, without a text-book, he gave only three in each week.

Assistant-Professor Ames had six exercises a week during the year; three of which were devoted to Contracts, — a first year's course, — and the other three to Sales of Personal Property, not prescribed. The latter course was finished a little before the end of the year. During the first part of the year, he gave a few lectures on Pleading, to students of the first year. Professor Langdell and Assistant-Professor Ames also heard Pleading Cases on Friday afternoons, as often as any were ready.

Mr. Lathrop gave one lecture a week during the year, to students of the first year, on Torts.

Mr. Gray gave one lecture a week during the year, to students of the second year, on Evidence.

The number of moot-courts held during the year was nineteen; of which seven were held by Professor Washburn, six by Professor Langdell, four by Assistant-Professor Ames, and two by Mr. Gray.

The whole number of students connected with the School during the year was one hundred and forty one. Of these, one hundred and twenty-one were in the School during the whole year, and twenty during half the year; making an average of one hundred and thirty-one during the entire year, being an increase of eighteen over the preceding year.

At the annual examination in June, 1873, forty-six students passed their examination in the studies of the first year, ten others having tried and failed. At the examination for advanced standing in September, 1873, two of those who had failed in June presented themselves and passed. Nineteen new candidates also presented themselves at that examination, of whom seventeen passed, and two were rejected. Therefore, the whole number of students who were entitled to become candidates for a degree at the annual examination in June, 1874, was sixty-five, the number in the preceding year having been only thirty-two. Of those sixty-five, fifty presented themselves for examination, of whom forty-three passed and received degrees, and seven failed. The number of candidates who failed in the studies either of the first or second year was seventeen. The ratio of

the candidates who received degrees to those who were rejected, was, therefore, as forty-three to seventeen. Upon three of the successful candidates, who had passed distinguished examinations, the degree of LL.B. *cum laude* was conferred. This was the first time in the history of the School that any other than the ordinary degree was conferred.

At the annual examination in June last, there were fifty-two applicants for examination in the studies of the first year, of whom thirty-nine passed, and thirteen failed. We should have had reason to expect a larger number of applicants than at the preceding annual examination, instead of four less, but for the fact that so large a number as seventeen of those who entered at the beginning of the year were admitted to advanced standing. In September, 1872, only ten were admitted to advanced standing; while at the beginning of the now current year, out of a larger number of entries than in 1872 or 1873, only six were so admitted. The result is that, at the present time, the second year's class is rather small, while that of the first year is very large.

At the beginning of the academic year in September, 1871, it became a part of the system of instruction in the School, that the entire course of study prescribed for a degree should be taught every year. Accordingly, we began then for the first time to give instruction contemporaneously in all the subjects prescribed for the first year, and also in all those prescribed for the second year: in the former, for those who were beginning the course; in the latter, for those who had already been studying one year. At the beginning of the next academic year, — *i.e.*, in September, 1872, — it became for the first time a condition of being admitted to the second year, for the purpose of becoming a candidate for a degree at the end of the year, that the student should have previously passed an examination in the studies of the first year; which he could do either at the annual examination in June, or at the examination for advanced standing in September.

These two changes have already worked an extraordinary revolution in the condition of the School. Formerly the instructors went through the course only once in two years, and every student was expected to avail himself of all the instruction that was given. Hence, the School was not divided into classes at all for the purposes of instruction; nor were the students known in the School as belonging to one year or the other. Of course the more

advanced students, as a rule, had a higher reputation than beginners; but this was as often based on what they had done before coming here as upon the length of time that they had been in the School. Nominally, indeed, the School was divided into *three* classes, and it so appeared in the annual Catalogue; but this had no practical effect, except in the assignment of counsel for moot-court cases; and a student was placed in the senior class, and was entitled to be senior counsel in the moot-courts, immediately on entering the School, if he stated that he had studied law two years, or that he had been admitted as an attorney in some court after one year's study.*

But through the operation of the two rules before referred to (although all the exercises of the School are still carried on in one room, and are all open to every student, and no one is *required* to attend any), the School is now completely divided into two classes, as it appears in the Catalogue. Those of the first year very seldom attend any of the exercises of the second year, nor do those of the second year attend the exercises of the first year, unless they have been conditioned, or there be some other special reason for their so doing. Nor is it for purposes of instruction merely that this division exists, but all the relations of the students to each other are greatly affected by it. They are elected into clubs with reference to the year in which they belong; they associate chiefly with those of their own year; and it is by a comparison of those of the same year with each other that every one's reputation and standing in the School are fixed. Every one is judged also almost exclusively by the work that he does while in the School. Of course, every one's capacity depends greatly upon the training that he has received; but the previous training which tells is of the academic kind. It seldom or never happens that one makes any considerable impression by the *legal* training or legal knowledge, or by the methods or habits of legal study, which he brings with him to the School. Indeed, one of the

* Under this system, therefore, of two students entering the School at the same time, one without academic training or cultivation of any kind, but having been nominally a student in some lawyer's office for two years, or having been admitted as an attorney after one year's nominal study, the other having graduated at Harvard after seven years of the best academic training, and going directly from the College to the Law School, — the former took precedence in all the honors that the School had to confer; and if the two were appointed on a moot-court case together, the former was the senior counsel, while the latter was his junior, and as such subject to his directions.

objections to our present practice of admitting students to advanced standing lies in the fact that it is next to impossible for those so admitted to compete successfully with those who have been in the School during the first year.

The administration of the Library continues to be very successful, and it is still improving at a rapid pace. Indeed it appears, by the Treasurer's Statement, that more money was expended in the purchase of books during the year now under review than during any previous year. This is accounted for partly by the fact that a gift from Judge Curtis enabled us to provide ourselves with duplicate sets of Peters's Reports and Howard's Reports, and also with a set of reports of patent cases which we had hitherto been deterred from purchasing by their excessively high price; partly also by the fact that the Corporation made a special appropriation to enable us to purchase a superb set (which was offered to us) of the series of Scotch Reports commonly known as Court of Session Cases, in fifty-one large volumes. In my last Report I spoke of the great amount of work then done by the students in the Library; but there is much more done now than there was then. Notwithstanding the facilities for study in the Library were materially increased during the year 1873-74, it not unfrequently happens that there are more men in the Library than can find places at the tables; and on no day in the week is the Library so crowded as on that which has always been a holiday in the School, viz., Saturday. Nor is this to be regarded merely as a testimony to the industry of the School: it is still more significant as indicating the *kind* of work that is in vogue. The work done in the Library is what the scientific men call original investigation. The Library is to us what a laboratory is to the chemist or the physicist, and what a museum is to the naturalist.

C. C. LANGDELL, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Faculty, I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the Lawrence Scientific School for the academic year 1873-74:—

The number of students in attendance during the year was forty-two. These were classified as follows:—Twenty-five in Engineering; twelve in Chemistry; five in Natural History.

The first year's class in Engineering received instruction from Mr. J. C. Bartlett five hours a week throughout the year, in Church's Analytical Geometry and Chauvenet's Spherical Trigonometry.

Mr. Bartlett also gave instruction in Henck's Field-Book one hour a week, and devoted one afternoon in the week to practical field-work in railroad engineering when the weather permitted.

The second year's class in Engineering attended Mr. Bartlett five hours a week, in exercises upon the Differential and Integral Calculus, from the beginning of the year to the middle of May. The text-book used was Church's Calculus, with many examples and problems from other authors.

Assistant-Professor Pettee had three exercises a week with students of the first year in Surveying. The text-book used was Gillespie's Land Surveying. The exercises consisted of recitations, with as much practice in field-work and plotting as time could be found for.

The course of instruction in Physical Geography, Geology, and Meteorology, under Assistant-Professor Pettee, was attended by students of the first year in Chemistry and Natural History, and by those of the second year in Engineering. Recitations or lectures occupied two hours a week through the year. The text-books used were Guyot's Physical Geography and selections from Dana's Manual of Geology.

Assistant-Professor Pettee also gave a course of twelve lectures on the use of the barometer as an hypsometrical instrument. These lectures were given to students of the third year in Engineering.

Professor Winlock gave instruction in Practical Astronomy to students of the third year in Engineering. These exercises occupied two hours a day, three days in the week. They commenced about the first of May, and will be continued during the present year.

Mr. Moore gave instruction in Free-hand Drawing four hours a week throughout the year.

In French and German, the scientific students were classed with College students. The exercises occupied two hours a week. Instruction in French was given by Mr. Jacquinot, — in German by Mr. G. A. Bartlett.

Professor Eustis had a class in Descriptive Geometry two days in the week for the students of the first year, — and also

two days in the week for an elective class of Juniors and Seniors.

The second year's class attended Professor Eustis five hours a week from May to the close of the year. The exercises consisted of recitations from Smith's *Mechanics*, and lectures.

The third year's class attended Professor Eustis five hours a week throughout the year. The text-book used was Weisbach's *Mechanics*.

Professor Eustis also gave instruction in Mechanical Drawing.

The instruction in Physics was given by Assistant-Professor Trowbridge, and was attended by students of the Engineering and Chemical Departments. The course consisted of a series of experiments in Electrical Measurements, in Light, and in Mechanics. There was a recitation once a week on the work of that week, and also on new matter given by a text-book — Jenkin's *Electricity and Magnetism* — and by notes.

Instruction in Botany was given at the Botanic Garden by Assistant-Professor Goodale. The course consisted of laboratory exercises in the examination of living and dried specimens of plants, the making of microscopic slides, lectures, and examinations.

Students of Zoölogy worked at the Museum, under the direction of Professor McCrady.

The instruction in Chemistry was given by Professor Cooke and his assistants. There were students of the Scientific School in all the undergraduate courses of Chemistry; namely, in 1, Experimental Chemistry, lectures, recitations, and laboratory practice; 2, Qualitative Analysis; 3, Mineralogy, with the use of the blow-pipe, and Crystallography; 4, Quantitative Analysis; 5, Organic Chemistry, lectures, and laboratory practice; 6, Elementary Chemistry, lectures, and recitations; 7, Advanced Chemistry, lectures. In addition to the above, three courses were especially designed for the instruction of scientific students; namely, 8, Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis; 9, Technical Chemistry, lectures, and frequent excursions; 10, Gas Analysis and Vapor Density.

In the regular chemical course of the Scientific School, there were two students in the first year, four in the second year, one in the third year, and five special students. There were also four post-graduate students, pursuing special courses in the laboratory.

According to our present programme of studies, Engineering students of the first year are required to pursue a course of Chemistry, and course 8 was specially designed for them. Professor Cooke says of this arrangement: "It is an attempt to crowd Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis into less than one half of the time devoted to these subjects in the undergraduate courses, and as the scientific students enter upon the course without the previous preparation of the undergraduates, they obtain far less benefit from the study. The course, moreover, causes trouble in the laboratory, and is a repetition of instruction better given in another place. I should recommend, therefore, very strongly, that this course should be abandoned, and that the Engineering students be required to attend in its place course 1, and allowed to elect, in their second or third year, as an extra, course 4, and perhaps also course 9. I am sure that this would be better for the students, and vastly more convenient to us, besides saving one half of the time of an assistant."

The degree of S.B. was conferred last Commencement-day upon four graduates in Engineering and one in Chemistry.

H. L. EUSTIS, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—The Dean of the Faculty of the School of Mining and Practical Geology begs leave to report, that one student was instructed during the academic year 1873-74 by Assistant-Professor Pettee in Mining. One degree of Mining Engineer was conferred, out of course, at the last Commencement.

J. D. WHITNEY, *Dean*.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 23, 1874.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Medical Faculty, I submit the following Report upon the Medical School for the academic year 1873-74:—

The annexed tabular views show the amount and character of the instruction given.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1873, TO FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

Hour.	Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
8	2	Massachusetts General Hospital.	Clinical Conference.	Clinical Medicine.	Massachusetts General Hospital.		
	3	Massachusetts General Hospital.	Clinical Conference.	Clinical Medicine.	Massachusetts General Hospital.		
9	1	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital.		Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital.	Clinical Conference.
	3	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital.	Dermatology. Clinical Lecture.	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	Ophthalmology.	Clinical Conference.
10	1	Auscultation and Percussion. Lecture.		Auscultation and Percussion.		Chemistry Recitation.	Physiology Recitation.
	3	Theory and Practice Lecture.	City Hospital.		Chemistry Lecture.	City Hospital.	Massachusetts General Hospital.
11	1	Chemistry Lecture.	Physiology Lecture.	Physiology Lecture.		Physiology Lecture.	
	3	Clinical Surgery Lecture.	Surgery Lecture.	Chemistry Recitation.	Surgery Lecture.	City Hospital. Operations.	Massachusetts General Hospital.
12	2	Obstetrics Lecture.	Theory and Practice Lecture.	Obstetrics Lecture.	Obstetrics Recitation.		
	3		Theory and Practice Lecture.		Anatomy Lecture.	Anatomy Recitation.	
1	1	Anatomy Lecture. (Last 11 weeks.)	Anatomy Lecture.	Anat. Rec. (last 8 weeks). Anat. Lec. (last 11 weeks).			
	2						
3	2	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	Materia Medica Recitation.	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	
	3	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.		Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	
4	2	Surgery Recitation.			Theory and Practice Recitation.	Therapeutics Lecture.	
	3		Dermatology Lecture.	Therapeutics Lecture.			
5	1	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	
	2	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	
	3	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	

FEBRUARY 16, TO JUNE 17, 1874.

Hour.	Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
8	2	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.	After April Ist. City Hospital.	Clinical Conference.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.	Oology. Lecture after May 1.	Diseases of Children.
	3	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.	City Hospital.	Clinical Conference.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.		
9	1	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Medical Visit.		Chemistry Recitation.	Chemistry Recitation.	Clinical Medicine.
	3	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Medical Visit.	Dermatology. Clinical.	Ophthalmology Lecture.	City Hospital. Ophthalmology and Oology.	
10	1	Chemistry Lecture.		Physiology Recitation.			Physiology Recitation.
	2	Clinical Medicine.	City Hospital. Surgical Conference.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit.	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Surgical Visit.	
	3	Clinical Medicine.	City Hospital. Surgical Conference.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit.	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Surgical Visit.	
11	1	Physiology Lecture.				Physiology Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.
	2	Theory and Practice Lecture.	Surgery Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.	Thoracic Diseases.	City Hospital. Ophthalmology.	
	3	Theory and Practice Lecture.	Surgery Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.	Clinical Surgery.	City Hospital. Ophthalmology.	
12	2	Surgery Lecture after April 15.	Theory and Practice Lecture.	Chemistry Lecture.	Surgery Recitation.	Electrotherapeutics.	
	3	Surgery Lecture after April 15.	Theory and Practice Lecture.		Obstetrics Lecture.		
1	1	Anatomy Lecture till May.	Anatomy Lecture or Recitation till May.		Anatomy Lecture till May.	Anatomy Recitation till May.	
	2	Surgery. Histology after May 1.		Till May 1. Mental Diseases Lecture.	Surgery. Histology after May.	Theory and Practice Recitation.	
	3	Surgery. Histology after May 1.	Hygiene Lecture.		Surgery. Histology after May.		
3	1	Histology.			Histology.		
	2	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	Materia Medica Recitation.	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	
	3	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	Diseases of Women.	Pathological Microscopy.		
4	3	Obstetrics Recitation.	Dermatology Lecture.	Therapeutics Lecture.	Oology after May 1.	Therapeutics Lecture.	Venereal Diseases
	1	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	

The whole number of students in attendance during the year was one hundred and eighty-three. Of these, ten pursued a partial course, and four were graduates.

Forty-eight candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine offered themselves for examination in February and June, seventeen under the old plan and thirty-one under the new. Of the seventeen seven were rejected, of the thirty-one but three. The time allowed for graduation under the old plan expired in February, 1874, and all must now submit to the more rigorous test of a written examination.

An unclassified class of students having been found useless and injurious, the term has been dropped, and all are now included within the three regular classes. It was also found advisable to deny to students the right of taking single courses on paying for the same.

Though two students were expelled for an assault upon a member of the School, the qualifications and character of the body of students were higher than ever before, and the continued success of the new plan of study is most gratifying.

The increased number of students made it necessary to enlarge the chemical laboratory by taking a room occupied by the janitor, and at the close of the last term an adjoining room was also added to the laboratory.

C. ELLIS, *Dean*.

December 14, 1874.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Dental Faculty, I have the honor to submit the following Report for the academic year 1873-74:—

The School this year had a season of marked prosperity. The number of pupils for the winter course was thirty-one, and for the summer course seventeen. The number of graduates who received the Dental Diploma was eight. The summer course has proved in every way a success, its value as affording opportunities for education being more and more appreciated by the students. It is hoped that we shall soon be able to incorporate it with the winter course, and require of all the students attendance during at least one continuous year as a requisite for graduation.

During the winter course instruction was given in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery by the Medical Professors,

and by the Dental Professors and Instructors in Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry. In the Medical departments our students go over the same ground with the medical students as far as their limited time permits. The change in the Medical School has so far worked to the disadvantage of our students that in one short winter course of four months they are not able to go over the whole ground with the Medical Professors, while required to pass an examination on the whole subject. It is to be hoped that time will cure this difficulty, either by enabling us to place our School upon the same footing as the Medical School as to time and methods, or by giving us a distinct course of instruction for our students.

The department of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics has been under the charge of Professor Hitchcock, assisted by Dr. E. A. Bogue of New York as Lecturer. At least one lecture a week has been delivered during the term, supplemented by clinical instruction, and evening classes in the use of the microscope for histological investigation.

The Professor of Operative Dentistry, Dr. Moffatt, assisted by Drs. Shepard and Hawes as Adjunct and Assistant Professors, and Dr. Salmon as Lecturer, has given lectures and clinical instruction on five afternoons of every week at the Massachusetts General Hospital. This department is also the Dental Infirmary of the Hospital, and here the students, under the direction of their instructors, perform all operations upon the mouth and teeth pertaining to our specialty. Our Demonstrator, Dr. Wilson, has also been appointed Dentist to the Hospital. This connection is a valuable one to the School, and I trust is no less so to the Hospital, as it disposes of a class of patients whom, previously, they had no proper means of treating. Our quarters in the Hospital building are already outgrown, all available space being in use; so that it will be necessary for us soon to look outside for more room for our students and their patients. As this Infirmary becomes better known, the rooms are crowded with daily increasing numbers of patients, anxious to receive the benefit of the charity. The number of patients treated during the year has been 7,200. It is emphatically a Charity, a place for the poor, but of late many whose means allow them to pay a moderate price have offered themselves for treatment. Under the rules of the Hospital we cannot refuse to receive such, and were our room sufficient it would not be advisable to do so. But, crowded as we are, it has

seemed best to discourage such from coming to us. All expenses of this charity are borne by the Dental School, which has no endowment or resources of any kind except such as are derived from the fees of the students, hence its usefulness is limited.

In the department of Mechanical Dentistry, the Professor has had the assistance of Dr. Wilson, Demonstrator in charge, and of Dr. George F. Grant, as Volunteer Demonstrator. The Professor has given two hours each week of the term, one to didactic instruction by means of lectures, the other to clinical instruction. The Demonstrators have been present in the laboratory during the morning of five days in the week for purposes of clinical instruction, and for the duties pertaining to the Infirmary connected with this department. The patients are not so numerous as in the Hospital Infirmary, but are enough so for purposes of instruction. Here, as in the Operative department, a better class of patients are gradually coming in and taking the place of the strictly charity patients of former days, thus showing the growing reputation of the School. In both departments, of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, much of the work done by our students is of a superior character, proving the thoroughness of the instruction, and so far justifying our highest anticipations of success and usefulness.

Our Demonstrator in charge, Dr. Wilson, has attended to his arduous duties with exemplary faithfulness and fidelity. The work has grown beyond the power of one man to perform properly, and if the same ratio of growth continues, it will be necessary to appoint an assistant to relieve him from some of the more exacting but less responsible duties.

At the beginning of the previous session the plan of instruction was changed, and the requirements for a degree were advanced. These changes have resulted in an increase in the number of students and an improvement in their character. Those who now come to us are in earnest, and are ardent and eager in their studies. An increasing number are taking advantage of the summer term to extend their studies through the year, and, as I have before remarked, we hope at no distant day to include this term in our requirements for graduation. Our lack of pecuniary means is the great drawback to our growth, and it is to be hoped that in the coming elevation of the Medical School our needs will not be overlooked.

The Dental Faculty have this year to deplore the loss of their

energetic and indefatigable Dean, Dr. Thomas Barnes Hitchcock, a man whose whole heart was in his work, and whose work was largely the interests of the Dental School and of Dental Education. Professor at once of Pathology and Therapeutics, he had, by strenuous and unceasing labor, so made himself master of his subjects that it was found impossible to fill his place by appointing a single teacher. The disease which finally overcame him was meningitis, the result of overwork. He died on the 24th of June, 1874, at the age of thirty-five, just in the prime of life, and at that point in his culture when he had fully prepared himself to be of great use to his generation.

The work of his professorship has been divided between two instructors, W. H. Rollins, D.M.D., appointed Instructor in Dental Pathology, and Charles A. Brackett, D.M.D., appointed Instructor in Dental Therapeutics. Both these gentlemen are graduates of our School.

THOMAS H. CHANDLER, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I respectfully submit the following Report upon the Bussey Institution for the year 1873-74:—

Four special students attended the courses of instruction in Applied Zoölogy and Agricultural Chemistry, given by Professors Slade and Storer.

The Horticultural Department found abundant occupation in propagating trees, under the superintendence of Mr. Sargent, the Director of the Arnold Arboretum.

The instructor in Agriculture, Mr. Motley, on invitation of the trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, made a voyage to Europe for the purpose of selecting and importing a standard herd of Guernsey cattle. His mission was successful, and the cattle are now kept upon the farm of the Bussey Institution, in barns that have been lent for that purpose to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

One of the large rooms in the stone building originally designed for a museum has been finished to that end, together with the adjacent hall, under the direction of Mr. Appleton, Librarian and Curator of Collections. The new room has been furnished, moreover, with cases for the reception of specimens, particularly

those of the valuable collection of woods given to the Institution by Mr. George B. Emerson in the previous year. Additional shelves and gas fixtures have been put up in the library.

The library has been increased by the purchase of a small number of books and by the gifts of several societies, at home and abroad ; but particularly by a gift of agricultural books procured in Germany by Mr. F. H. Appleton, comprising among others a set of one hundred works recommended by the Austrian Government for use in the Agricultural Schools of the Empire, and by the gift of a hundred and fifty standard agricultural works from the Misses Guild, of Brookline.

The field experiments and laboratory researches alluded to in former Reports have been continued by the Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and his Assistant.

By vote of the President and Fellows, it has been determined that the results of experiments and investigations made at the Bussey Institution shall be published in a special "Bulletin," to be issued from time to time, as material may accumulate. Two parts of this "Bulletin of the Bussey Institution," comprising 184 octavo pages, have been issued during the academic year, and a third part has been printed.

F. H. STOREB, *Déan.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the progress and condition of the Botanic Garden during the year ending August 31, 1874:—

EXCHANGES.

The receipts during the year have been 1704 packets of seed, and 2959 plants of all kinds. 135 packets of seed have been received from all parts of the United States; 92 packets from Great Britain; 469 packets from Algeria and the Cape of Good Hope; and 1008 packets from the Continent of Europe. 1134 plants have been received from all parts of the United States; 50 from the West Indies; 25 from Canada; 338 from Great Britain; 22 from the Continent of Europe; and 1390 (bulbs) from Algeria.

350 packets of seeds and 1183 plants have been distributed

from the Garden to different recipients in all parts of the United States, in England, and the Continent of Europe.

IMPROVEMENTS.

With a view to the rearrangement and classification of the hardy plants in the Garden, the borders extending round the two large circular groups of trees have been deeply trenched and manured, and planted in families with the shrubs formerly scattered through the whole Garden. The satisfactory progress which these plantations have made shows the necessity of thoroughly trenching and enriching all that portion of the Garden lying below the principal terrace.

The collection of hardy Ferns, which has been largely increased during the year, has been classified, and permanently planted at the west end of the Garden, in beds specially prepared for it.

An interesting collection of Willows, received in part from Dr. J. D. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and in part from Mr. M. S. Bebb, of Illinois, has been planted around the border of the pond, near the gardener's cottage.

The unoccupied high ground behind the Herbarium Building and Lecture Hall has been cut down, and graded with a view to future improvement.

The work of permanently labelling the various collections of plants, although attended with no small amount of labor and mechanical difficulty, has been pushed forward during the year with considerable success. The hardy trees and shrubs throughout the Garden, the stove and greenhouse plants, the collection of hardy Ferns, and many of the hardy perennials, are already legibly labelled with the scientific name and *habitat* of the plant, and with its popular name, when the latter is of wide-spread acceptance or particular interest.

The interior of the principal range of glass-houses has, during the year, been thoroughly repaired, new walks and stagings having been put in, and the whole repainted and glazed. By a change in the internal arrangement of these houses, a slightly increased area of pot-room has been obtained. The collections of Orchids and exotic Ferns have been increased during the year, the latter to a considerable extent, and more accommodation is necessary for their proper culture and development.

The collection of "succulent" plants (*Agave*, *Aloe*, *Echeveria*, *Cereus*, *Melocactus*, *Opuntia*, &c.) has been greatly increased

during the last few years, and is now the most extensive in America. As these plants, with the exception of the genus *Aloe*, are natives of the New World, their culture in this Garden is of special interest; while the fact that their peculiar structure, preventing their preservation in Herbaria in a dried state, makes it of the utmost importance both to Botany and Horticulture to preserve and extend this living collection. It must, however, be shortly broken up or greatly reduced, unless suitable accommodations can be supplied for its protection.

In no way could the friends of the Garden better advance its usefulness than by erecting a moderately sized greenhouse for the cultivation of "succulent plants."

I take this occasion to make public the fact, that the repairs and improvements made in the Garden during the past year, and its daily increasing usefulness, have been made possible through the generosity of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

C. S. SARGENT, *Director*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the present condition of the ARNOLD ARBORETUM, and of its progress during the two years which have passed since I was intrusted with the direction of its formation.

The very limited means at the disposal of the Director have, of necessity, made these two years, years of preparation and organization.

A Catalogue of the ligneous plants growing spontaneously, or by introduction previous to 1872, on that portion of the "Bussey Farm" which is to be devoted to the Arboretum, has been made.

The soil and indigenous growth on the various portions of the grounds have been carefully studied with a view to a proper determination of the permanent location of the various collections, and several thousand trees and shrubs have been raised for the future plantations.

An inspection of the trees already growing in the Arboretum showed that many of them were in a miserable condition from long neglect of proper thinning, and the consequent want of food, light, and air. To remedy this as far as possible the woods and

old plantations have been gradually thinned out, the weak, deformed, and unhealthy plants being cut first, and then such as interfered with fine single specimens, or with specimens of only occasional occurrence. Returning health in many of the trees, and the greatly improved appearance of the woods and belts of timber is already apparent, although the operation of thinning out old wood lands, with a view to forming healthy, well developed trees, is necessarily a slow one, and must be extended over many years.

Already many noble specimens of some of the finest native trees are scattered through the open portions of the grounds, promising dignity and interest to the Arboretum, and proving that the situation is particularly adapted to the use to which it is to be devoted.

I am under deep obligation to Dr. Asa Gray for the valuable assistance and advice with which he has honored me from the very outset of the undertaking, and for an introduction to his numerous correspondents both in America and Europe.

I take this occasion to acknowledge the following contributions: —

Many seeds of European and Asiatic trees and shrubs from the Royal Gardens, Kew, through its Director, Dr. J. D. Hooker. Several collections of seeds, especially of the trees of Eastern Asia, from the Jardin des Plantes, through its Director, Prof. Decaisne. Collections of seeds of the trees and shrubs of Siberia and the North of China from the Imperial Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg, through its Director, Dr. Ed. Regel.

Large and full collections of seeds of the trees and shrubs of Ohio and the neighboring States, from W. C. Hampton, Esq., of Mt. Victory, Ohio.

Large collections of seeds of the trees and shrubs of Virginia, from A. H. Curtiss, Esq., of Liberty, Va.

My thanks are due to Dr. Kellogg, of San Francisco, and to Dr. H. N. Bolander, late State Botanist of California, for extensive and valuable collections of Californian seed; and to J. G. Lemmon, Esq., of Sierra Valley, California, to whose energy and zeal I am indebted for a large quantity of seed of some of the rarer Californian Coniferæ, and for many other valuable contributions.

My thanks are also due to Dr. C. C. Parry, of Davenport, Iowa, for seeds of the Rocky Mountain Coniferæ, and to Dr. George Engelmann, of St. Louis, for seeds of the rare *Abies concolor*, and of several species of Oak.

To T. S. Brandigee, Esq., of Cañon City, Colorado, and to A. L. Siler, Esq., of Osmer, Kane Co., Utah, I am indebted for seeds of the trees of their respective localities, some of which are entirely new to cultivation.

I am also indebted to Messrs. Pinney & Co., of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, for coniferous seed ; to Dr. J. H. Mellichamp, of Bluffton, South Carolina, for seeds of some of the rarer ligneous plants of that State ; to H. H. Hunnewell, Esq., of Wellesley, Mass., for seed of the rare *Larix leptolepis* ; to W. R. Mercer, Esq., of Doylestown, Penn., and to Mrs. Mary Treat, of Vineland, New Jersey, for seeds collected in their respective localities.

C. S. SARGENT, *Director*.

December 1, 1874.

APPENDIX.

I.

Table of Schools and Colleges from which young men actually entered Harvard College from 1867 to 1874 inclusive, with the number that entered from each institution in each year.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Acadia College, Nova Scotia . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
Adams Academy, Quincy . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Albany, N. Y., Boys' Academy . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Allegheny College, Pa. . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Amherst College . . . . .	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
Antioch College, Ohio . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Augusta, Me., High School	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baltimore City College . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Bangor, Me., High School . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Bellevue, Va., High School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Beverly High School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Canada . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bliss, E. F., priv. sch., Cincin., O.	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	.
Boston Latin School	17	9	21	23	18	18	18	12
Bowdoin College, Me. . . . .	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1
Bridgewater Academy . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol Academy, Taunton . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brookline High School	2	4	1	2	8	2	2	.
Brooks, Wm. H., pr. sch., Boston . . . . .	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.
Brown University, R. I. . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Buffalo, N. Y., Classical School . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambridge High School	4	5	8	16	7	7	11	10
Canfield, C. T., priv. sch., South Boston . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Charlestown High School	1	2	4	8	.	8	2	4
Chase, R. H., priv. sch., Phila.	2	.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chauncy Hall School, Boston	7	8	1	4	.	8	4	.
Chelsea High School	1	.	8	1	1	.	.	.
Chicago, Ill., High School	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1
Choules Institute, Newport, R. I. . . . .	.	2	1	.	4	.	.	2
Cleveland, O., High School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Colby University, Me. . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
College of New Jersey, Princeton . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Collegiate and Polytech. Inst., Brooklyn, N. Y.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Columbia College, N. Y. . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Concord High School . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.
Concord, N. H., High School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cotting High School, Arlington . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Dartmouth College, N. H. . . . .	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
Dean Academy, Franklin . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dedham High School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Detroit, Mich., Classical School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dickinson College, Pa. . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Dixwell, E. S., priv. sch., Boston	14	9	.	8	7	5	.	.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1878.	1874.
Dorchester High School . . .	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	
Dummer Academy, Byfield . .	.	.	.	1	.	1		
Eayrs, Wm. N., pri. sch., Boston	1	.	1	2	2	.	4	2
Edinburgh University, Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Eliot High Sch., Jamaica Plain	2	.	2	8	.	1		
Emerson Inst., Washington, D.C.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	
Englewood, Ill., High School .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Erie, Pa., High School . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Fette, Wm. E., priv. sch., Boston	.	1	.	.	.	.
Fitchburg High School . . .	.	1	2	.	.	.	5	1
Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. .	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Friends' Academy, New Bedford	.	.	.	.	8	.	2	1
Gibbens, E. A., priv. sch., New York	.	.	2	1	1	.		
Gloucester High School . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Grafton High School . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Harvard School, New York . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	
Harvard School, Springfield .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Hasbrouck's Class. and Comm. Inst., Jersey City, N. J. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Haverford College, Pa. . . .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Haverhill High School . . .	1	.	2	.	8	.	8	1
Hobart College, N. Y. . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Hoffman, F., pri. sc., New York	2	.	.	.	.	.
Hopkinson, J. P., pri. sc., Boston	1	.	1	.	8	1	11	6
Illinois Normal High School .	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1
Kendall, J., pri. sch., Cambridge	.	1	8	8	5	8	1	8
Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Laicester Academy	8	.	.	.	.	.
Lawrence Academy, Groton . .	2	.	1	.	.	.		
Lawrence High School . . .	1	1	.	8	.	.		
Lawrence Scientific School .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Leavenworth, Kan., High School	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2
Leominster High School . . .	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	1
Lowell High School . . . . .	.	.	1	1	4	.	1	
Lynn High School . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	8	.	1
Mass. Inst. of Tech., Boston .	.	1	.	.	.	.
Medford High School . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2
Melrose High School . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	
Miles, C. A., priv. sch., Brattleboro, Vt.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Milford High School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
Milwaukee Academy, Wis. . .	.	.	1	.	.	.		
Morris, C. D., priv. sch., Peekskill, N. Y. . . . .	.	.	.	8	.	.		
New Bedford Academy . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.
New Bedford High School . .	.	.	1	.	.	.		
New Britain, Conn., High School	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Newburyport High School . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
New Church School, Waltham .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4
N. H. Conf. Sem., Tilton, N. H.	.	1	.	.	.	.
New London, Conn., Lit. and Scient. Institute . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Newton High School . . . . .	.	.	.	2	5	1	5	5
Noble, G. W. C., pr. sc., Boston	10	2	7	5	8	10	6	5
North Side School, Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Northwestern University, Ill. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Norwood, Va., High School . .	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Oread Institute, Worcester . .	.	1	1	.	.	.		

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Oswego, N. Y., High School . .	.	.	.	.	1			
Phelps, J. M., priv. sch., Riverdale, N. Y. . .	.	.	1					
Philadelphia Central High Sch.	1	1						
Phillips Academy, Andover . .	5	2	8	6	3	14	13	9
Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.	22	23	22	23	25	32	40	25
Plymouth High School . . .	.	.	3					
Portland, Me., High School . .	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	2
Pottsville, Pa., High School . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Providence Conf. Sem., East Greenwich, R. I. . .	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Providence, R. I., High School	.	.	.	.	1			
Punchard School, Andover . .	1							
Richards, W. W., pri. sc., Salem	.	1	.	2				
Rickoff, A. J., pri. sc., Cincin., O.	1							
Rittenhouse Acad., Washington	1	.	1	.	1			
Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rochester University, N. Y. . .	1							
Roxbury Latin School . . .	.	2	5	4	6	9	3	6
Sachs' Colleg. Inst., New York	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
St. Augustine's School, Portland, Me. . .	.	.	.	.	.	2		
St. Louis, Mo., High School . .	1							
St. Mark's School, Southboro' .	2	.	2	1	1	2	.	3
St. John's Sch., Sing Sing, N. Y.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	
St. Paul's Sch., Concord, N. H.	.	1	3	3	2	1	2	
Salem High School . . .	2	4	2	4	4	2	1	2
Smyrna, Del., Seminary . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Somerville High School . . .	4	2	2	1	2	2	4	1
Springfield High School . . .	1	.	1	2	3	1	1	
Taylor and Jackson's Academy	.	.	.	1				
Taunton High School . . .	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	2
Trinity College, Conn. . . .	.	.	.	.	1			
Tufts College . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2		
University of California . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
University of Michigan . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
University of Mississippi . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
University of Pennsylvania . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
University of Virginia . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
University of Wisconsin . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
University Sch., San Francisco	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Urania College	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waltham High School . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Warren Academy, Woburn . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washburne College, Kansas . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Washington & Jefferson College	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Watertown High School . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Waterville, Me., Classical Sch.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham	1	.	.	.	.	1		
West Newton Eng. & Class. Sch.	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	
Williston Sem., East Hampton .	.	.	2	1	1	2	2	
Winchester High School . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Woburn High School . . . . .	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2
Wolborough, N. H., Academy .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Woodward High Sch., Cincin., O.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	1
Worcester High School . . . .	.	.	1	3	2	3	1	1
Yale College, Conn.	2	1	.	.	1	4		
Private Pupils	45	38	26	41	42	30	43	43

II.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Jan. 30, 1874, the following communication from the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy was received, and duly considered :—

Boston, January 28, 1874.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE :—

GENTLEMEN, — At a meeting of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, held this day, it was

Voted, That of the articles of agreement made and executed by and between the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1859, Article 11 be repealed, and Article 12 be called Article 11, subject to the concurrent vote of said President and Fellows, and that Articles 5, 6, 7, and 9 be modified so as to read as follows, subject to the concurrent vote aforesaid : * —

ARTICLE 5. The Committee of the Trustees on the Museum shall, by inspections from time to time, and by communications with the Faculty, assure themselves that duplicate specimens are distributed, by exchange or otherwise,

* The original articles repealed or modified by the above votes are :—

5. The Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, an officer appointed or to be appointed by said Trustees, shall make arrangements, under the supervision of the Faculty aforesaid, for the reception of visitors either upon special or general invitation, and of the public at large, at suitable times and under suitable regulations, to visit and examine the Museum ; and such arrangements shall be made with a view to secure to the public the freest enjoyment of and access to the Museum consistent with its use for scientific and educational purposes.

6. The Lawrence Professor of Zoölogy in the Scientific School of Harvard University, or the officer charged with the instruction in that department of science for the time being, shall be the Curator and scientific head of the Museum, subject to the control and regulation of the Faculty of the Museum herein before mentioned, in whom the power to determine the use of the Museum for scientific and educational purposes, either by general regulations or by specific orders, is ultimately vested ; and the compensation paid to such Curator as Professor in the Lawrence Scientific School shall be regarded as full compensation for instructions given and services rendered in the Museum, until further provision is made therefor.

7. It shall be the duty of such Curator, under the like direction and control of the Faculty of the Museum aforesaid, when funds shall have been appropriated and placed at the disposal of the said Faculty by either of the Corporations for the purpose, to make purchases of such articles as shall be necessary and suitable for the increase of said Museum in any of its departments, and to direct all necessary expenses for the transportation and other charges incident to their acquisition, and all necessary expenses for vessels and materials incident to the preservation and exhibition of such articles, and to have the entire charge and control of the classification and scientific arrangement of them.

9. It shall be the duty of the Curator, under the direction and control of the Faculty of the Museum, to fix suitable times, and also suitable places within the

among other Colleges and Institutions of learning in this Commonwealth and elsewhere, so far as may be done consistently with the interests of the institution; that the Museum belonging to said Trustees shall, at all reasonable times and under reasonable regulations, be kept open to the public free of charge; and that the buildings, collections, and grounds are properly maintained.

ARTICLE 6. The Professor of Zoölogy and Geology in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University shall be entitled to give instruction in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and shall have access to the collections for purposes of investigation, with such rights and privileges as the Faculty of the Museum may determine; and other professors or teachers of Harvard University may be licensed by said Faculty to give instruction at the Museum, with similar rights and privileges.

ARTICLE 7. The Faculty of the Museum shall nominate one of its members to the Corporation of Harvard College to be Curator of the Museum, and, if confirmed by the Corporation, such person shall become Curator; if rejected, new nominations shall be made by the Faculty to the Corporation. It shall be the duty of such Curator, under the direction and control of the Faculty of the Museum aforesaid, when funds shall have been appropriated and placed at the disposal of the said Faculty by either of the Corporations for the purpose, to make purchases of such articles as shall be necessary and suitable for the increase of said Museum in any of its departments, and to direct all necessary expenses for the transportation and other charges incident to their acquisition, and all necessary expenses for vessels and materials incident to the preservation and exhibition of such articles, and to have the entire charge and control of the classification and scientific arrangement of them.

ARTICLE 9. It shall be the duty of the Curator, under the control and direction of the Faculty of the Museum, to fix suitable times, and also suitable places within the Museum, for persons duly authorized to give lectures and instruction therein.

A true copy.

Attest: MARTIN BRIMMER, *Secretary*.

Whereupon it was

Voted, That Article No. 11 in the original Articles of Agreement between said Trustees and the President and Fellows be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that Article No. 12 in said original Articles be hereafter called and designated as Article No. 11.

Voted, That Articles No. 5, 6, 7, and 9 be, and the same are hereby changed

Museum, to give lectures and instruction to regular classes of students under his care, to classes of teachers of the public schools, and to classes of pupils in the Normal Schools, in the Commonwealth, and to such special classes of students and persons desirous of availing themselves of his instructions and of the advantages of the Museum, as he may receive or invite for those purposes.

11. Whenever the office of Director of the Museum established by the Trustees, and that of Curator of the Museum as herein before defined, shall be held by different persons, the Faculty of the Museum shall, subject to these articles, and such other articles as may be adopted by both Corporations as herein after provided, define the relative duties of the incumbents, and superintend their execution.

and modified as proposed in the above communication of said Trustees, and that said Articles as so modified and changed be taken and deemed to be the Articles of Agreement between said Trustees and said President and Fellows, in like manner as if the same had been part of said original Articles of Agreement.

III.

THE committee appointed at the close of the last academic year to act for the Faculty upon the returns made from the Examinations for Women have attended to that duty, and have the honor to report: —

The examinations were held in Boston at the house of Mrs. Charles G. Loring, No. 1 Mt. Vernon Place, beginning regularly on Wednesday, June 17, and continued for six days, ending with the evening of Tuesday before Commencement. The time occupied on every day was from nine o'clock in the morning until twelve, and from three until five in the afternoon; and the order in which the several subjects were taken up was as follows: —

Wednesday,	June 17;	morning:	French Grammar.
		afternoon:	„ Translation.
Thursday,	„ 18;	morning:	History.
		afternoon:	Shakespere.
Friday,	„ 19;	morning:	Latin Grammar.
		„	Greek Translation.
		afternoon:	Latin Translation.
		„	Greek Grammar.
Saturday,	„ 20;	morning:	Elementary Physics.
		afternoon:	English Literature.
Monday,	„ 22;	morning:	Geometry.
		afternoon:	Physical Geography.
Tuesday,	„ 23;	morning:	Arithmetic and Algebra.
		afternoon:	English Composition, and oral examinations in reading French and German.

By a special arrangement, the examination in German of such candidates as had elected that language was held on Tuesday, June 16.

Some member of the Faculty was constantly in attendance, to distribute the papers at the beginning of every examination, to observe and direct its progress, and to collect and remove the written work of the candidates at the close of the morning or afternoon; and in every respect, it is believed, the examinations were conducted on the same plan as those of the College, and under the same guarantees for their security. The work done by the candidates upon every examination paper was subsequently read and marked, in most cases and whenever practicable by the member of the Faculty who had prepared the questions, and the returns thus obtained were the basis for the action of your committee.

Out of a somewhat larger number who had notified the officers of the Woman's Education Association of their intention to become candidates, seven presented themselves for the preliminary examination. The age and residence of every

candidate, the conditions under which her preparation was conducted, the probability of her becoming a teacher, and other circumstances which might be of interest, were registered, and a statement thereof will be found appended to this Report. The committee, however, will here note the facts, that only two of the candidates had prepared for the examination under an instructor; that one candidate was a teacher; that three others declared their intention to become teachers; and that, of the whole number, four proposed to offer themselves for the advanced examination in some subsequent year.

Of the three languages, Latin, Greek, and German, between which the candidates were required to elect, Latin was elected by three, Greek by one, and German by three; and of the two sciences, Elementary Physics and Elementary Botany, the former was elected by all.

In passing upon the returns made by the examiners, the committee, after some consideration, determined to adopt these rules:—

I. To require a minimum of 40 per cent upon every subject, counting as a subject the work of any morning or afternoon.

II. To require a minimum average of 50 per cent upon the whole work of the examination.

III. To reject any candidate falling below the minimum in more than two subjects.

IV. To suspend action in the case of any candidate falling below the minimum in any subject, but not rejected under rules II. or III., until she should pass satisfactorily in that subject at some future examination.

It will be seen that the rules adopted as regards the minimum are those applied by the Faculty in elective studies in college; and that the rules in case of failure provide in substance for allowing two conditions, upon the twelve subjects which made up the morning and afternoon work of the examination.

Applying these rules to the returns made by the examiners, one candidate who failed in three subjects was rejected; two were conditioned, each for failure in two subjects; and four were passed. In the judgment of the committee, the work was in no case of such high and uniform excellence as to establish a claim for a certificate with distinction, and accordingly no such certificate was given. The candidates were at once notified of the results of the examination, and were severally informed, in approximate terms, of their success or deficiency in such branches as seemed to call for remark in each case; but no precise information was given as to the marks assigned for their work. A general statement of this kind was thought to be due to the candidates, and likely to be of service for their guidance in their future studies; but it was not deemed advisable to invite an inspection and exact comparison of the standard applied by each examiner. A table giving the marks of the examiners is, however, appended to this Report for the information of the Faculty.

The experience of these examinations has shown a necessity for a few changes in the arrangements for the examinations in 1875; and it being also necessary that the public announcement of the scheme for that year should be made during the recent vacation, the committee ventured on their own responsibility to advise publication of the changes.

I. The time for the examinations of 1874 was fixed in the last half of June. It proved upon trial that for college officers these were the two most inconvenient weeks of the year, bringing the examinations at the time when the

pressure of college work at the close of the academic year reaches its crisis. It was difficult to procure the attendance of members of the Faculty at the examinations in Boston, and the reading of a considerable part of the books was necessarily deferred until the vacation had begun, causing some delay and inconvenience in bringing the work to a close. In view of these circumstances, the committee finally authorized the chairman to direct that in the advertisement published by the Woman's Education Association it should be stated that notice of intention to be candidates must be sent in as early as April 1, 1875, that the announcement of the time and place of examination should be made on the 15th of April, and that the examinations should be held in the last half of May. This was accordingly done, and the committee hope that their action will be approved by the Faculty.

II. In arranging the plan for the examinations of 1874, it was thought best to provide for a morning and an afternoon session on every day, the number of subjects being so great that even by this method it was not easy to compress the examinations into six days. So far as was practicable, the order of the subjects was so arranged as to lighten the mental strain upon the candidates; but with all that could be done for their relief, it was found that the tax upon their endurance was in all cases noticeable, and in some cases excessive. In one instance, the member of the Faculty who was in charge felt compelled to advise a candidate not to undertake the paper which was set before her, it being clear that she was then physically unable to continue her work without serious risk of health, or with any approach to justice to herself; and in this case the committee, upon the candidate's petition, voted to allow her a special examination in that branch. In another instance, there was some reason for ascribing the failure of a candidate in one subject to the breaking down of her strength and her complete nervous prostration. In order to diminish the pressure of five hours of examination, which it will be observed is more than the Faculty have generally thought advisable for young men, and is also continued for several days with only a single break, the committee advised that it should be stated in the public notice that the examinations in 1875 will cover from seven to ten days, in order that the number of hours per day may be reduced; and this was accordingly done. There are some manifest inconveniences in this plan, and its success may be doubted; but the committee believe that if it fails the only other course open for the Faculty will be to diminish the number of subjects for examination.

III. The difficulty of securing the attendance of members of the Faculty at the examinations in Boston led the committee to consider the expediency of changing the place of examination hereafter to Cambridge; and while they did not feel prepared to advise that the change should be made next year, they recommend the consideration of this step by the Faculty. In order to save the question and to leave it open for any possible action, the public notice has been changed, so as to leave the place of examination in 1875 to be announced hereafter, as the Faculty may determine.

For the Committee,

CHAS. F. DUNBAR, *Chairman.*

CAMBRIDGE, October, 1874.

CANDIDATES

At the (Preliminary) Examination for Women, June 17-23, 1874.

No.	Age.	Schooling.	Where prepared for this Examination.	Intention as to teaching.	Intention as to Advanced Examination.	Elected.	Result.
1.	18 in Jan., 1874.	At Miss ———'s school, Boston, for 3 years. Left at 16.	Prepared by herself.	Does not expect to teach.	Will take Advanced Examination.	Physics: German.	Passed.
2.	19.	4 years in — High School.	Studied by herself for last year.	Intends to teach.	Will not take it.	Physics: Latin.	Conditioned in (1) Elementary Physics.
3.	20 in April, 1874.	—— High School, and 1 year in Mr. ———'s school, Boston. Left at 16.	Studied by herself.	Does not expect to teach.	Does not expect to take Advanced Examination.	Physics: German.	(2) Geometry. Passed.
4.	20 in Nov., 1873.	—— High School until 17.	Studied for last year under Mr. ———.	Does not take examination with view to teaching.	Expects to take it.	Physics: Latin.	Passed.
5.	19.	—— University until last year.	Stified for last year in W—— University.	Intends to teach.	Intends to take Advanced Examination.	Physics: German.	Conditioned in (1) Geometry. (2) Algebra and Arithmetic.
6.	19 in July, 1874.	4 years in — High School.	Studied by herself for last year.	Intends to teach.	Will not take Advanced Examination.	Physics: Latin.	Rejected for failure in (1) Elementary Physics.
7.	21.	4 years in — High School. Left 3 years ago. 3 mo. in — Training School.	Is Primary school-teacher, and prepared herself.	Will continue to teach.	Would like to take Advanced Examination.	Physics: Greek.	(2) Geometry. (3) Physical Geography. Passed.

IV.

**SUMMARY OF UNDERGRADUATES, PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS,
AND RESIDENT GRADUATES, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1873-74.**

Undergraduates.

Seniors	164	
Juniors	155	
Sophomores	170	
Freshmen	217	
	<hr/>	706

Professional Students and Resident Graduates.

Theological Students	22	
Law Students	138	
Students attending the Medical Lectures	175	
Students in the Dental School	81	
Students in the Scientific and Mining Schools	42	
Students in the Bussey Institution	8	
Candidates for Higher Degrees, in addition to five candidates who are professional students	30	
Resident Graduates	8	
Episcopal Theological Students	12	
	<hr/>	1167

V.

ACADEMIC HONORS FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Commencement, June 24, 1874.

William Richmond,	An Oration.
Samuel Belcher Clarke,	Do.
George Wigglesworth,	Do.
Charles Francis Withington,	A Dissertation.
Theodore Lovett Sewall,	Do.
Hosea Ballou Morse,	Do.
Charles Cecil Clarke,	Do.
Frederick Joseph Stone,	Do.
Giorgio Anacleto Corrado Bendelari,	Do.
John Parsons,	Do.
Eugene Nelson Aston,	Do.
William Fitzhale Abbot,	Do.
Edward Warren Cate,	A Disquisition.
William Royall Tyler,	Do.
Ernest Francisco Fenollosa,	Do.
David Little Withington,	Do.

Nathaniel Dana Carlile Hodges,	A Disquisition.
Henry Ferdinand Merrill,	Do.
Charles Montraville Green,	Do.
George Herbert Cate,	Do.
George Clarence Shepard,	Do.
Samuel Edwin Wyman,	Do.
Arthur Monroe Keith,	Do.
William Ichabod Nichols,	Do.
Louis Dyer,	An Essay.
Sylvester Primer,	Do.

HONORS AT GRADUATION.

1874.

In Classics.

Louis Dyer,	Highest Honors.
Hosea Ballou Morse,	Do.
William Richmond,	Do.
William Fitzhale Abbot,	Honors.
Samuel Edwin Wyman,	Do.

In Modern Languages.

Giorgio Anacleto Corrado Bendelari,	Highest Honors.
Louis Dyer,	Do.

In Philosophy.

Louis Dyer,	Highest Honors.
Ernest Francisco Fenollosa,	Do.

In History.

Giorgio Anacleto Corrado Bendelari,	Honors.
Thomas Cary,	Do.
Edward Warren Cate,	Do.
Samuel Belcher Clarke,	Do.
Frederick Lawton,	Do.

In Physics and Chemistry.

David Little Withington,	Honors.
--------------------------	---------

SECOND-YEAR HONORS.

In Classics.

Le Baron Russell Briggs,	Junior.	} CLASS I.
Henry Theophilus Finck,	Sophomore.	
Robert Hallowell Gardiner,	Do.	
Francis Cabot Lowell,	Do.	} CLASS II.
Edward Brown Lefavour,	Do.	
Alfred Allison Wheeler,	Do.	

Marcus Percival Bennett,	Sophomore.	} CLASS III.
William Leverett Chase,	Do.	
Loren Griswold DuBois,	Do.	
George Walton Green,	Do.	
William Russell Morse,	Do.	

In Mathematics.

Harold Wheeler,	Freshman.	CLASS I.
Philippe Belknap Marcou,	Sophomore.	} CLASS II.
Benjamin Osgood Peirce,	Do.	
Percival Lowell,	Do.	CLASS III.

VI.

PRIZES.

DETURS.

The following students received books, called "Deturs," from the donation of Edward Hopkins, for excellence in scholarship the past year : —

Senior of 1874-75.

Ernest Szemelényi.

Junior of 1874-75.

Francis Cabot Lowell.

Sophomores of 1874-75.

Hollis Russell Bailey,
James Nicholson Byrne,
Samuel Newton Cutler,
Samuel Warren Davis,
Herbert Hamilton Drake,
Richard Joseph Dwyer,
George Lindall Giles,
James Ward Gilman,
Alfred Gooding,
Henry Goodrich,
James Wells Goodwin,
Herbert Joseph Harwood,
Thomas William Kenefick,
Samuel Leland,

Samuel Adams Lynde,
Albert Gordon Morse,
George Miner Nash,
Daniel John Mitchel O'Callaghan,
Abbot Edes Smith,
Frank Webster Smith,
Edmund Burke Sprague,
Benjamin Charles Starr,
Edward Henry Strobel,
Gerrit Smith Sykes,
Francis Buchanan Tiffany,
Harold Wheeler,
Joseph White,
Harold Whiting.

BOYLSTON PRIZES FOR ELOCUTION.

First Prizes.

Ernest Francisco Fenollosa, of the Class of 1874.

Thomas Fenton Taylor, of the present Senior Class.

Second Prizes.

Francis Dumaresq, of the present Senior Class.

Arthur Blake Ellis, of the present Senior Class.

William Henry Holman, of the present Senior Class.

LEE PRIZES FOR READING.

First Prizes.

Francis Henry Garrett,
 Alfred Gooding,
 Parker Webster Page,
 Robert Tallant,
 James Wise Walker,

Second Prizes.

Samuel Newton Cutler,
 Frank Cornelius Hatch,
 Henry Burden McDowell,
 Edward Henry Strobel,
 William Nye Swift,

Members of the present Sophomore Class.

VII.

DEGREES.

Bachelors of Arts of the Class of 1874	156
Bachelors of Arts of former Classes	7
Masters of Arts	8
Graduates of the Divinity School	2
Bachelors of Divinity	4
Doctors of Medicine	88
Doctors of Dental Medicine	8
Bachelors of Laws	41
Bachelors of Science	5
Mining Engineer	1

HONORARY DEGREES.

Master of Arts.

Alvan Clark, of Cambridge.
 George William Bond, of Boston.
 James Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.

Doctor of Divinity.

Charles Carroll Everett, Bussey Professor of Theology.

VIII.

COMMITTEES OF THE OVERSEERS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

1. *Committee to Visit the University.*

The President of the Board of Overseers.	The Secretary of the Board of Education.
His Excellency the Governor.	The Secretary of the Board of Overseers.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.	
The President of the Senate.	The Chairman of each of the other Visiting Committees.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.	

2. Committee to Visit the Academical Department.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL.D.	James B. Thayer, Esq.
Hon. George S. Hillard.	Edward Atkinson, Esq.
Le Baron Russell, M.D.	George B. Chase, Esq.
Rev. Alexander McKenzie.	Horatio G. Curtis, Esq.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, LL.D.	John S. Dwight, Esq.
James Freeman Clarke, D.D.	Charles E. Grinnell, Esq.
Alexander Agassiz, Esq.	Charles Eliot Norton, Esq.
Samuel Eliot, LL.D.	Rev. John O. Means.
Epes S. Dixwell, Esq.	Chauncey Wright, Esq.
Henry Wheatland, M.D.	Alpheus S. Packard, Jr., M.D.
Hon. John W. Bacon.	Gamaliel Bradford, Esq.
Professor Alpheus Crosby.	Frederick W. Putnam, Esq.
Edwards A. Park, D.D.	Professor Edward C. Pickering.
J. Elliot Cabot, Esq.	Frank D. Sanborn, Esq.
William Endicott, Jr., Esq.	Richard Soule, Esq.
T. Wentworth Higginson, Esq.	J. Baxter Upham, M.D.
General John C. Palfrey.	S. Lothrop Thorndike, Esq.

3. Committee to Visit the Divinity School.

Rev. Edward E. Hale.	George W. Briggs, D.D.
James Walker, D.D.	Rollin H. Neale, D.D.
Rev. Alexander McKenzie.	Rev. Artemus B. Muzzey.
Rev. Phillips Brooks.	Rev. John F. W. Ware.
James Freeman Clarke, D.D.	Rev. Edward H. Hall.
Thomas Hill, D.D.	Charles E. Grinnell, Esq.
Seth Sweetzer, D.D.	

4. Committee to Visit the Law School.

Hon. Darwin E. Ware.	John Wells, LL.D.
Hon. Francis E. Parker.	Hon. William C. Endicott.
E. Rockwood Hoar, LL.D.	Henry W. Muzzey, Esq.
William G. Russell, Esq.	Edwin H. Abbott, Esq.
George O. Shattuck, Esq.	Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., Esq.
Hon. George F. Hoar.	

5. Committee to Visit the Lawrence Scientific School, the School of Mining and Practical Geology, and the Bussey Institution.

Theodore Lyman, Esq.	Erastus B. Bigelow, Esq.
James Lawrence, Esq.	Robert W. Hooper, Esq.
Edward H. Clarke, M.D.	James B. Francis, Esq.
Hon. Stephen Salisbury.	Lemuel Shaw, Esq.
Alexander Agassiz, Esq.	Hon. J. Wiley Edmands.
Waldo Higginson, Esq.	Professor Alfred P. Rockwell.
Benjamin S. Rotch, Esq.	Professor William R. Ware.

6. *Committee to Visit the Medical School and Dental School.*

Samuel A. Green, M.D.	Morrill Wyman, M.D.
Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Charles G. Putnam, M.D.
Edward H. Clarke, M.D.	George Hayward, M.D.
Le Baron Russell, M.D.	Daniel Harwood, M.D.
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D.	Hall Curtis, M.D.
Henry I. Bowditch, M.D.	Frederic Winsor, M.D.

7. *Committee to Visit the Observatory.*

Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D.
John C. Ropes, Esq.	Henry A. Whitney, Esq.
J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.	James M. Barnard, Esq.
Joseph Coolidge, Esq.	John J. Dixwell, Esq.
Robert Treat Paine, Esq.	Alvan Clark, Esq.

8. *Committee to Visit the Library.*

Hon. George S. Hillard.	James W. Thompson, D.D.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, LL.D.	Edwin P. Whipple, Esq.
Samuel A. Green, M.D.	Henry G. Denny, Esq.
George W. C. Noble, Esq.	Charles Deane, Esq.
Rev. Phillips Brooks.	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Esq.
Hon. Henry W. Paine.	James T. Fields, Esq.
William Gray, Esq.	Rev. Henry F. Jenks.
Samuel Eliot, LL.D.	Justin Winsor, Esq.
Rev. Richard M. Hodges.	Charles A. Cutter, Esq.
Samuel F. Haven, LL.D.	Delano A. Goddard, Esq.
Edward Jarvis, M.D.	Charles C. Smith, Esq.

9. *Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.*

Hon. Martin Brimmer.	J. Lewis Stackpole, Esq.
Hon. William A. Richardson.	General Francis A. Osborn.
Henry Lee, Esq.	Israel M. Spelman, Esq.
Increase S. Wheeler, Esq.	John Noble, Esq.

10. *Committee on Elections.*

Hon. Henry W. Paine.	Hon. William A. Richardson.
Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL.D.	George O. Shattuck, Esq.
Henry Lee, Esq.	

11. *Committee on Reports and Resolutions.*

Charles Francis Adams, LL.D.	William G. Russell, Esq.
Hon. Francis E. Parker.	James Lawrence, Esq.
Hon. Darwin E. Ware.	Edward H. Clarke, M.D.
George W. C. Noble, Esq.	

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

TO THE HONORABLE AND REVEREND,
THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:—

The Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University for the year ending August 31st, 1874, is respectfully submitted by the Treasurer of the College.

There has been no change during the year in the arrangement of the funds upon the Treasurer's books.

The funds separately invested are as follows:—

Funds.	Investments.	Principal.	Income.
Bowditch Scholarships (part of),	} United States 6% Bonds,	\$70,000.00	\$4,648.87
James Lawrence Fund,	" " "	50,000.00	3,311.25
Gray Fund for Engravings (part of),	} " " "	15,000.00	1,023.18
Charles Minot Fund (part of),	{ Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburg R. R. Bonds,	60,000.00	4,200.00
Graduates' Scholarship (part of),	} Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Bonds,	20,000.00	1,600.00
Botanic Garden Fund, (part of),	} New York Central R. R. Bonds,	17,000.00	1,020.00
Herbarium Fund, (part of),	{ Ionia & Lansing R. R. Bonds,	11,520.00	960.00
Anonymous Gift for Observatory, now used to pay annuities.	{ Selma, Marion, & M. R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	none.
	{ Burlington, Cedar R., & M. R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	6.91
Adams Ayer Fund,	{ European & N. American R. R. Bond,	1,000.00	68.40
Shattuck Scholarships (part of),	} Cocheco Manuf'g Co.,	7,000.00	2,000.00
George C. Shattuck Fund (part of),	} Stark Mills M'fg Co.,	7,000.00	770.00
Bussey Trust,	Real Estate,	447,173.19	*41,894.53
Charles Sanders F'd (part of),	" "	20,000.00	1,638.87
Leonard Jarvis Fund (part of),	" "	11,800.00	665.00
Samuel Ward's Gift	{ Ward's (Bumkin) Island, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00	none.

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$748,698.19 \$63,807.01

*Including \$20,710.47 from the Fire Relief Fund.

Amounts brought forward, . . .			\$748,963.19	63,807.01
Pennoyer Scholarships (part of),	} Pennoyer Annuity in } England,		4,444.44	296.37
Rumford Fund (part of),	French Rentes,		10,000.00	619.24
Gray Fund for Museum,	Mortgage,		50,000.00	3,500.00
Jonathan Phillips Fund,	"		10,000.00	700.00
John B. Barringer Fund (part of), special investment for the present.	United States 6 % Bonds,		11,162.19	662.25
	Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific			
	R. R. Bonds,		6,120.00	420.00
	Central Pacific R. R. Bonds.		4,080.00	264.90
	Tol. Wab., & West'n R.R. Bonds,		900.00	70.00
	Chesapeake & Ohio " "		2,880.00	none.
	St. Jos. & Denv. City " "		950.00	none.
	Schenectady Bank Stock,		2,200.00	163.50
			<hr/>	
			\$851,429.82	70,503.27

The other funds of the College are invested as a whole. These investments, with the income thereof, are as follows:—

Investments.	Principal, September 1, 1873.	Principal, August 31, 1874.	Income.
Notes, Mortgages, &c.,	\$643,278.74	\$562,378.74	*85,242.94
Railroad Bonds,		299,989.37	22,535.00
Railroad Stock,		42,278.00	2,628.00
United States Bonds,		91,470.67	5,836.23
New Boston Coal Mining Company Bonds,		9,000.00	682.50
Bank Stock,		32,186.00	3,848.95
Manufacturing Stock,		131,900.00	16,940.00
Real Estate,		610,341.21	†78,983.75
Due from Lawrence Scientific School,		11,510.05	1,030.34
“ “ Dental School,		12,887.60	910.00
“ “ Medical School,		3,025.73	
“ “ Memorial Hall,		5,580.60	
Unoccupied Lands,		106,887.49	
Brattle Street Reversion,		1,000.00	
Advances for account of enlarging Boylston Hall,		4,199.18	
“ “ repairing College Wharf,		2,520.00	
“ “ altering Appleton Chapel,		2,859.62	
“ “ unexpired insurance,		11,822.00	
Term Bills not collected September 1,		49,654.88	
Cash Balances.			
In Suffolk National Bank,		20,373.13	
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward,		11.81	
Total of general investments,		\$2,011,826.08	\$163,137.71
Total of special investments,		851,429.82	
Amount of Funds, Aug. 31, 1874,		\$2,863,255.90	

* Balance of interest account.

† Including \$29,150.62 from the Fire Relief Fund.

The net income of these general investments (\$163,137.71), which includes the sum of \$29,150.62 drawn from the Fire Relief Fund to make up losses of income from Nov. 9th, 1872, to August 31st, 1874, has been divided at the rate of 8½ per cent to the Funds which they represent. Without this contribution from the Fire Relief Fund the rate would have been 6⅓ per cent.

The following table shows the expenditures in the departments dependent upon the College proper, and the income available for those expenditures:—

University Salaries and Expenses,	\$25,718.16
College Expenses,	84,551.22
Library Salaries and Expenses (not books),	12,597.82
Gymnasium Salaries and Expenses,	1,633.71
College Salaries,	108,038.08
Repairs to Coll. Build'gs not valued on Treas.'s books,	4,599.84
Reserved to pay bills not rendered,	11,004.10
To reduce stock in Manchester Print Works,	2,700.00
	<hr/>
	\$195,842.88
To meet the above there is	
Interest on funds for	
University Salaries and Expenses,	21,794.72
College Expenses,	2,875.00
Library,	1,918.46
College Salaries,	85,405.91
Gymnasium, <i>none</i> .	
Repairs on College Buildings, <i>none</i> .	
Cash received from undergraduates,	185,467.06
Sundry cash receipts,	3,068.04
	<hr/>
	200,529.19
Balance carried to the credit of the account for altering	
Boylston Hall,	\$4,686.81

Subscriptions and gifts have been received as follows:

From Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, to the Medical School, a collection of models of skin diseases and the cases containing them.

From Ex-President Hill, his instrument for projecting the motions of the moon, for the use of the Observatory.

From the Hon. B. R. Curtis, \$500, the return of the sum paid him for a course of lectures in the Law School, the money to be appropriated for the purchase of books for the library of the Law School relating to the Constitution and laws of the United States and the practice of the national courts.

From Dr. Calvin Ellis, ten microscopes, to be placed in charge of the Professor of Pathological Anatomy, to be lent, at his discretion, to medical students who are too poor to buy instruments.

From Mr. Geo. B. Emerson, to the Bussey Institution, a large collection of specimens of woods prepared to show their color, texture, and specific gravity.

From Dr. John Spare of New Bedford, three ingeniously constructed models of warped surfaces, and a manuscript treatise on "Thread Geometry."

From an assistant professor at Cambridge, \$500, to be used for repairs and improvements in recitation rooms.

From the trustees of the Arnold Fund, a further sum of \$2375, to the use of the Arboretum.

From the trustees of the Society for Promoting Agriculture, the renewal of a grant of \$3000 for the year,—\$1500 to the Laboratory of the Bussey Institution for experiments in Agricultural Chemistry, and \$1500 to the Botanic Garden in Cambridge.

From Rev. Oliver C. Everett, a portrait of Charles Sumner, painted in 1856 by Wellman Morrison.

From J. W. P. Abbot, of Westford, \$2000, to accumulate, on certain conditions, until it shall become \$100,000.

From Francis G. Shaw, of Staten Island, a portrait of his son, Col. Robert G. Shaw, by Page, to be placed in Memorial Hall.

From the anonymous friend who has given annually for several years the same amount, \$1000, to the Botanic Garden.

From the late Hon. William Whiting, a bequest of \$5000, the acceptance of which was held under advisement by the Corporation at the close of the financial year.

From the trustees of the Class Subscription Fund for the benefit of the College, a second payment of \$50,000.

From Mr. George Wales, a gift of \$200, to be spent on books for the Library.

From the executors of Charles Sumner's Will, \$1000, the nucleus of a fund for providing an annual prize for an essay on "Peace among Nations"; also a notice from his executors, that under his Will the College would receive his books, and be residuary legatees of one-half of his estate.

Through Professor Gray, an anonymous gift to the Herbarium of \$500.

From additional subscriptions for the organ in Appleton Chapel, \$150.

Additional subscriptions to the Fire Relief Fund have been received as follows : Previous to August 31st, Edward S. Rand, \$150, and since closing the books, Nath. J. Bradlee, \$3500, making \$3650.

It is difficult to state in figures the amount of losses to the College growing out of the great fire of Nov. 9th and 10th, 1872. A large amount of property was destroyed, beyond the sums received from the insurance companies, after paying the assessments in mutual insurance offices and the premiums on new insurance on all the real estate of the College. The loss most easily and accurately made up is that of income from the stores burned, from the time of the fire until the same were in receipt of rents, which they now are, with the exception of the one known as the Amory Estate. This loss of income amounts to \$50,106.06, and it has, by vote of the Corporation, been charged to the Fire Relief Fund, and credited to the departments to which the income belonged. The other charges to this fund, since the fire, have been for assessments in mutual insurance companies on all the real estate of the College, and for renewals of old insurance, and for a note of \$10,000 of Mr. Nahum Capen, given by him to the College before the present incumbent became Treasurer. The only remaining security for this note which had become worthless, a

leasehold property on Summer Street, was destroyed by the fire. Other parties had a similar interest in this security, which was held by trustees, who hoped in time to recover the amount of their loan. The account of Notes Receivable has been credited with the face of this note, and the interest due upon it carried to the Insurance and Guaranty Fund.

The expenses of rebuilding have been charged directly to the estates burned, and these estates have been credited with the moneys received for insurance, and for damages for land taken by the City. Betterments have not yet been assessed on these estates, and nothing has been credited to them from the Fire Fund. Their book valuation before the fire was so very far below their rental value, that it still stands, no betterment having been assessed, at a not unreasonable figure. The balance of the Fire Fund at the end of the year was \$109,727.59, and there remained of uncollected but reliable subscriptions \$7,529.09. There has been since subscribed, \$3500. It has been voted by the Corporation that the balance of this fund be carried to the Insurance and Guaranty Fund.

NATHANIEL SILSBEE,

Treasurer.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1874.

*General Statement of receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Interest on Notes, Mortgages, &c.,	\$40,670.29	
“ “ Old debt, and advances to the Thayer Club,	678.17	
“ “ Advances to Divinity Club,	34.82	
	<hr/>	41,383.28
“ “ United States Bonds,		15,481.78
“ “ New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds,		682.50
“ “ Railroad Bonds.		
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore,	6,000.00	
Ionia and Lansing,	5,760.00	
Eastern,	3,000.00	
Burlington and Missouri River,	2,720.00	
New York Central,	1,680.00	
Hannibal and St. Joseph,	5,600.00	
Peoria and Hannibal,	800.00	
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg,	4,200.00	
European and North American,	68.40	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minn.,	6.91	
Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota,	120.00	
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific,	420.00	
Central Pacific,	264.90	
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy,	315.00	
Toledo, Wabash, and Western,	70.00	
Illinois Grand Trunk,	120.00	31,245.21
Dividends on Stocks.		
Charles River National Bank,	600.00	
First (Cambridge) “ “	500.00	
Fitchburg “ “	228.95	
Massachusetts “ “	240.00	
Merchants’ “ “	380.00	
New England “ “	800.00	
Old Boston “ “	1,100.00	
Schenectady “ “ (N. Y.),	163.50	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.,	1,680.00	
Appleton “ “	350.00	
Boston “ “	600.00	
Cochecho “ “	2,000.00	
Massachusetts “ “	560.00	
Merrimack “ “	1,870.00	
Nashua “ “	1,800.00	
Pacific Mills “ “	8,200.00	
Stark Mills “ “	2,090.00	
Wamsutta “ “	560.00	
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R. R.,	1,150.00	
Boston and Albany,	1,000.00	

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$ 25,372.45 88,792.77

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1874.*

EXPENSES.

Paid to account of Expenses in the

University, as per Table I. (page 26), \$28,805.08

College, " " II. (page 30).

Salaries for instruction, 108,038.08

Repairs, 4,599.84

General Expenses, 84,551.22

Scholarships, 22,897.06

Beneficiaries, 604.77

Prizes for Reading, &c., 688.69

Botanic Garden, 6,588.28

Herbarium, 1,588.17

Gymnasium, 1,688.71

176,179.70

Library, as per Table III. (page 32)

Books, 9,185.77

Salaries and other expenses, 12,597.82

21,783.59

Divinity School, as per Table IV. (page 34), 21,187.49

Law School, as per Table V. (page 35), 23,849.05

Medical School, as per Table VI. (page 36), 82,800.24

Dental School, as per Table VII. (page 37), 5,280.87

Lawrence Scientific School, as per Table VIII. (page 38), 18,260.68

Observatory, as per Table IX. (page 38), 11,708.65

Bussey Institution,	} as per Table X. (page 39),	{	14,681.79
Bussey Building Fund,			2,600.00
James Arnold Fund,			1,500.00

Real Estate, for repairs, insurance, &c., 44,085.76

Annuities.

Bussey, 7,100.00

Gore, 1,200.00

Mary Osgood, 860.00

Lucy " 180.00

Class of 1802, 170.00

Anonymous, 6.91

9,016.91

Sundry payments.

Principal and interest on mortgage on Estate No. 50 Allen St., 10,544.44

Baring Brothers & Co., in account (£2,000), 10,855.56

For engravings, and salary of Curator of Gray Collection, 1,200.00

To the Treasurers of the Herring Pond and Mashpee Indians,
the income of the Daniel Williams Fund, 1,177.25

Amount carried forward, \$483,868.56

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$25,872.45	88,792.77
Dividends on Stocks, continued.		
Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, . .	878.00	
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company, . . .	100.00	
		<u>25,850.45</u>
Real Estate, from rents, &c.,		120,867.64
Term Bills.		
College, as per Table II.,	185,467.06	
Divinity School, as per Table IV.,	2,773.00	
Law School, as per Table V.,	16,975.00	
Medical School, as per Table VI.,	31,114.97	
Dental School, as per Table VII.,	4,095.00	
Lawrence Scientific School as per Table VIII.,	4,937.33	
Bussey Institution, as per Table X.,	200.00	
		<u>195,562.86</u>
Sundries.		
From Wm. Pennoyer Annuity,	296.87	
Trustees of Thayer Scholarship,	3,600.00	
" Count Rumford's Legacy, . .	619.24	
" Edward Hopkins,	281.81	
Pew rents in Appleton Chapel,	376.00	
For use of Library by Resident Graduates and others,	55.00	
Degree of Master of Arts,	210.00	
" Batchelor of Arts out of course,	10.00	
Sales of wood, grass, &c.,	507.04	
Rents in Divinity School (not term bills), . .	800.00	
Beneficiary money repaid (Law School), . .	100.00	
Books sold from Law and Divinity Libraries,	226.75	
Fees in Infirmary & Laboratory, Dental Sch.,	1,610.17	
Sale of agricultural products, Bussey Inst'n,	54.80	
Printing by College Press for other Depts., .	581.94	
		<u>8,828.62</u>

439,901.84

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

For Notes and Mortgages paid off,	884,800.00
Land taken by the City from the Bussey Farm for	
West Roxbury,	2,888.62
From Thayer Club, to reduce debt,	109.63
Subscriptions to the Fire Relief Fund,	33,181.19
" for Organ in Appleton Chapel,	150.00
James Arnold Fund (additional),	2,375.00
William Whiting Bequest,	5,000.00
J. W. P. Abbot "	2,000.00
John T. Kirkland Fellowship (final payment),	800.00

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$380,799.44 439,901.84

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1874.*

Amount brought forward,	\$488,863.56
Sundry payments continued.	
To the Minister and Teacher at Tynsgborough, Mass., the income of the Sarah Winslow Fund,	340.82

INVESTMENTS.

Invested in Notes and Mortgages,	268,900.00
On account of heating apparatus, &c., for Memorial Hall, . .	5,580.60
On " " rebuilding stores burned Nov. 9-10, 1872, . .	259,150.79
Betterment on store 134 South Market Street,	1,798.00
Balance, August 31, 1874.	
In Suffolk National Bank,	20,373.18
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, including	
Term Bills not collected at that date,	49,666.69
	<hr/> 70,039.82

Amount carried forward,

\$1,084,668.59

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

Amounts brought forward,	\$380,799.44	489,901.84
Class Subscription Fund (second instalment), .	50,000.00	
Lucy Osgood Bequest,	12,000.00	
Sumner Prize Fund,	1,000.00	
Benj. E. Curtis, gift for the purchase of books,	500.00	
George W. Wales, " " " "	200.00	
Gift of the Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture,	8,000.00	
Anonymous gift for immediate use at Botanic Garden,	1,000.00	
" " " " Herbarium,	500.00	
Gift for repairs to Weld Hall,	333.95	
" " furnishing recitation rooms,	500.00	
From Insurance Companies on account of loss by Fire of November 9-10, 1872,	33,221.83	
From sale of old iron and material from burnt stores,	1,153.25	
		<hr/> 484,207.97
Balance, September 1, 1878.		
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, including Term		
Bills not collected at that date,	52,086.67	
In Suffolk National Bank,	6,984.61	
In New England Trust Co.,	51,487.50	
		<hr/> 110,558.78
		<hr/> \$1,084,668.59

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1874.*

Amount brought forward, \$1,034,668.59

\$1,034.668.9

The following Account exhibits the State of the Property, as embraced in the Treasurer's Books, August 31, 1874.

Notes and Mortgages		\$622,378.74
United States Bonds,	\$238,450 valued at	237,632.86
New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds, 10,000 " "		9,000.00

Railroad Bonds.

Phil., Wil., and Baltimore, \$100,000 valued at	\$95,000.00
Ionia and Lansing, 72,000 " "	59,520.00
*Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg, 60,000 " "	60,000.00
Eastern Railroad, 50,000 " "	48,000.00
Burlington and Missouri River, 34,000 " "	34,000.00
New York Central 28,000 " "	27,000.00
Hannibal and St. Joseph, . . . 70,000 " "	70,000.00
Peoria and Hannibal, 10,000 " "	10,000.00
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, 6,000 " "	3,089.37
*European and North American, 1,000 " "	1,000.00
*Selma, Marion, and Memphis, 5,000 " "	5,000.00
*Burling'n, Ced. Rap., and Minn., 5,000 " "	5,000.00
*Chicago, Dubuque, and Minn., 1,000 " "	900.00
*Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 6,000 " "	6,120.00
*Central Pacific, 4,000 " "	4,080.00
*Chesapeake and Ohio, 3,000 " "	2,880.00
*St. Joseph and Denver City, . . 1,000 " "	950.00
*Toledo, Wabash, and Western, . 1,000 " "	900.00
*Illinois Grand Trunk, 1,000 " "	1,000.00
	<hr/> 434,439.37

Bank Stock.

Charles River National Bank, 60 shares,	6,000.00
First (Cambridge) National Bank, 50 " "	5,000.00
Fitchburg " " 24 " "	2,408.00
Massachusetts " " 12 " "	3,000.00
Merchants' " " 38 " "	3,800.00
New England " " 80 " "	3,000.00
Old Boston " " 200 " "	3,933.00
Schneectady (N. Y.), " " 40 " "	2,200.00
	<hr/> 34,336.00

Railroad Stock.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 115 shares,	15,130.00
Boston and Albany, 100 " "	14,850.00
Pittsfield and North Adams, 63 " "	6,800.00
Michigan Central, 45 " "	5,248.00
Quincy R. R. Bridge Co. 10 " "	1,250.00
	<hr/> 42,278.00

Manufacturing Stock.

Amoskeag, 12 shares,	12,000.00
Appleton, 5 " "	5,000.00
Boston, 10 " "	7,000.00

Amounts carried forward, . . \$ 24,000.00 1,380,064.97

*Received as gifts.

Amounts brought forward, . . .			\$24,000.00	1,880,064.97
Cocheco,	20 shares		7,000.00	
Manchester Print Works	3	"	300.00	
Massachusetts Mills,	7	"	6,600.00	
Merrimack,	17	"	17,000.00	
Nashua,	86	"	25,560.00	
Pacific Mills,	41	"	35,810.00	
Stark "	19	"	18,900.00	
Wamsutta Mills,	80	"	8,880.00	
Milwaukee Iron Co.,	16	"	1,600.00	
New Bedford Copper Co.,	5	"	250.00	
				<u>145,900.00</u>

Real Estate.

Houses and Lands in Cambridge yielding income,	831,217.42
Sanders Estate, Cambridge,	20,000.00
Unimproved Lands in Cambridge,	106,887.49
Bussey Real Estate in Boston and Dedham,	447,173.19
Amory Estate, Franklin Street, Boston,	160,033.45
Webb " Washington Street, Boston,	58,264.22
Estate on Hawley Street, Boston,	81,650.78
Estate on Hawkins Street, "	29,175.34
Jarvis Estate, Baltimore,	11,800.00
Ward's (Bumkin) Island, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00
Reversion of Buildings on Brattle Street, Boston,	1,000.00
	<hr/> 1,198,401.89

Sundries.

In hands of Count Rumford's Trustees in Paris,	10,000.00
Annuity of William Pennoyer, valued at	4,444.44
Due from Lawrence Scientific School,	11,510.05
“ “ Medical School,	8,025.73
“ “ Dental “	12,887.60
“ “ Memorial Hall (Dining Hall Assoc.),	5,580.60
Advances for unexpired insurance,	11,822.00
Balance of account for enlarging Boylston Hall,	4,199.18
“ “ decorating Appleton Chapel,	2,859.62
“ “ repairing College Wharf,	2,520.00
Term bills not collected Sept. 1,	49,654.88
	<hr/> 118,504.10

Cash Balances.

In Suffolk National Bank,	20,373.13	
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward,	11.81	
	<u> </u>	20,384.94
		<u>\$2,863,255.90</u>

The foregoing Property represents the following Funds and Balances, and is answerable for the same.

UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

Principal Sept. 1, 1873.		Principal Aug. 31, 1874.
\$154,461.08	Stock Account (so called),	\$154,461.08
74,780.61	Insurance and Guaranty Fund (so called),	191,658.20
5,000.00	Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	5,000.00
15,000.00	Israel Munson Fund,	15,000.00
16,757.11	Leonard Jarvis Fund,	16,757.11
5,199.80	Peter C. Brooks Fund for building a President's House,	5,480.52
150.42	Thomas Cotton Fund,	151.53
50,000.00	John Parker Fellowships,	58,125.00
10,586.56	Harris Fellowships,	10,618.94
10,082.16	John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,	11,760.82
28,997.37	Graduates' Scholarship,	25,127.12
	Sumner Prize Fund,	1,005.60
		<hr/> \$490,145.92

COLLEGE FUNDS.

26,427.28	Alford Professorship,	26,427.28
26,988.00	Boylston "	26,988.00
20,590.00	Elliot "	20,590.00
10,000.00	" (Jon. Phillips's gift),	10,000.00
3,833.84	Erving "	3,833.84
3,277.13	Fisher "	34,277.13
16,877.13	Hersey "	16,877.13
11,887.58	" (Thomas Lee's gift),	11,977.16
3,568.89	Hollis (Mathematics),	3,568.89
18,951.45	Hollis (Divinity),	20,514.91
41,012.81	McLean "	41,012.81
20,000.00	Perkins "	20,000.00
23,828.75	Plummer "	23,828.75
50,000.00	Pope "	50,000.00
54,264.60	Rumford "	54,985.70
22,087.98	Smith "	22,087.98
15,467.08	Fund for Permanent Tutors,	15,467.08
50,000.00	Class Subscription Fund,	100,000.00
1,117.95	Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures,	1,210.18
30,000.00	Jonathan Phillips Fund (unrestricted),	30,000.00
1,000.00	John A. Blanchard " "	1,000.00
	John W. P. Abbot " "	
	(accumulating),	2,034.91
334.27	Henry Flynt's Bequest,	336.79
2,862.09	Abbot Scholarship,	2,406.95
708.20	Alford "	681.20
11,868.95	Bigelow "	11,556.89
<hr/> \$862,112.99	Amounts carried forward,	<hr/> \$550,892.48 490,145.92

Principal Sept. 1, 1873.		Principal Aug. 31, 1874.
\$862,112.99	Amounts brought forward,	\$550,892.48 490,145.92
91,146.32	Bowditch Scholarship,	92,089.78
2,606.88	Browne "	2,521.91
6,677.40	Class of 1802 Scholarship,	6,658.25
2,937.80	" 1814 "	3,080.18
4,419.82	" 1815 " (Kirkland),	4,584.47
3,357.97	" 1817 "	3,435.01
2,408.81	" 1835 "	2,456.97
2,191.84	" 1841 "	2,122.68
5,217.03	Farrar "	5,637.43
4,226.36	Hollis "	4,325.00
2,669.67	Matthews " (balance),	1,983.23
7,424.58	Morey "	7,537.14
5,929.67	Pennoyer "	6,028.55
4,109.07	Saltonstall " (Mary & Leverett),	4,148.07
851.02	" " (Dorothy),	379.97
2,821.63	Sever "	2,904.45
8,376.26	Sewall "	8,567.28
25,881.42	Shattuck "	28,239.10
2,477.00	Story "	2,531.35
3,787.78	Gorham Thomas "	3,950.29
5,529.15	Toppan "	5,685.29
23,197.94	Townsend "	23,611.77
3,425.84	Walcott "	3,508.48
1,908.09	B. D. Greene's Bequest for Scholarship,	2,065.50
10,506.67	Exhibitions,	10,786.90
1,445.78	Senior Exhibition,	1,505.13
1,200.00	Samuel Ward Fund,	1,200.00
584.78	John Glover Fund,	633.04
1,247.74	Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,	1,350.70
15,055.79	Lee Prizes for Reading,	15,297.91
3,935.22	Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	4,004.86
8,213.17	Bowdoin " " Dissertations,	8,890.74
509.26	Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"	598.95
20,554.25	Botanic Garden Fund,	20,032.07
15,126.01	Mass. Fund for Botanic Garden,	15,126.01
11,636.71	Herbarium Fund,	11,646.36
		869,867.25
LIBRARY FUNDS.		
11,334.35	Subscription for Library,	11,120.81
1,859.46	Bowditch Fund,	1,869.38
9.47	Boyden "	
5,609.13	Farrar "	5,699.30
2,305.50	Haven "	2,198.99
4,735.89	Hayward "	4,440.97
2,339.41	Hollis "	2,447.39
2,218.78	Homer "	1,959.32
\$1,205,154.75	Amounts carried forward,	\$29,736.18 1,860,018.17

Principal Sept. 1, 1873.		Principal Aug. 31, 1874.
\$1,205,154.75	Amounts brought forward.	\$29,786.16 1,360,013.17
4,982.41	Lane Fund	4,781.80
64,364.65	Minot "	64,545.13
5,071.59	Salisbury "	5,060.56
3,108.83	Shapleigh "	3,185.19
4,946.40	Ward "	5,068.70
872.01	Wales "	537.55
200.00	Gift from Harv. Advocate (unexp. bal.)	214.00
32.18	Gift for books on Chemistry, " "	32.18
		<hr/> 113,111.27

LAW SCHOOL FUNDS.

	Law School (balance),	1,705.29
15,000.00	Dane Professorship,	15,000.00
13,837.92	Bussey "	17,837.92
7,943.63	Royall "	7,943.63
		<hr/> 42,486.84

MEDICAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

18,278.71	Jackson Medical Fund,	18,278.71
14,839.15	Geo. C. Shattuck Fund,	14,892.49
7,863.14	Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum, .	8,421.44
3,407.23	Boylston Fund for Medical Prizes, .	3,640.18
1,254.80	" " " " Books, .	1,358.34
1,480.45	Medical Library Fund,	1,593.05
		<hr/> 48,184.21

DIVINITY SCHOOL FUNDS.

21,201.78	General Fund,	23,903.17
35,794.04	Bussey Professorship,	35,794.04
15,253.15	Parkman "	15,253.15
5,722.31	Hancock "	5,722.31
19,314.65	Dexter Lectureship,	19,314.65
8,747.32	Henry Lienow Fund,	8,747.32
5,000.00	Mary P. Townsend Fund,	5,000.00
2,000.00	Winthrop Ward Fund,	2,000.00
1,000.00	Samuel Hoar "	1,000.00
1,000.00	Abraham W. Fuller Fund,	1,000.00
1,000.00	Caroline Merriam "	1,000.00
11,779.44	Jackson Foundation,	11,884.55
2,074.24	Joshua Clapp Fund,	2,074.24
1,000.00	William Pomeroy Fund,	1,000.00
500.00	Hannah C. Andrews Fund,	500.00
2,148.80	J. Henry Kendall "	2,232.76
2,148.80	Nancy Kendall "	2,186.10
867.94	Lewis Gould "	867.94
1,000.00	Adams Ayer "	1,000.00
5,118.96	Thomas Cary Scholarships,	5,249.62
2,009.95	George Chapman Scholarship,	2,035.77
2,055.48	Joshua Clapp "	2,099.97
		<hr/> 149,865.59

\$1,518,874.66

Amounts carried forward, \$1,713,661.08

Principal Sept. 1, 1873.		Principal, Aug. 31, 1874.
\$1,518,874.66	Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$1,718,661.08

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

86,959.21	Professorship of Engineering, . . .	86,959.21
2,724.29	Professorship of Chemistry, . . .	2,724.29
50,000.00	James Lawrence Fund, . . .	50,000.00
58,606.12	Abbott Lawrence " . . .	58,606.12
51,750.00	Gray Fund for Zoölogical Museum, . . .	51,750.00
28,744.95	John B. Barringer Fund, . . .	28,744.95
		<hr/> 228,784.57

OBSERVATORY FUNDS.

104,292.18	Edward B. Phillips Fund, . . .	105,041.79
20,000.00	James Hayward " . . .	20,000.00
16,175.60	Sears " . . .	16,842.86
10,753.54	Quincy " . . .	10,980.98
10,000.00	Anonymous Observatory Fund (at present charged with an Annuity), . . .	10,000.00
446.29	Observatory (unexpended balance), . . .	1,490.56
		<hr/> 164,856.19

OTHER FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

410,709.18	Bussey Trust (income thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ to Bussey Institution, $\frac{1}{2}$ to Law School, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to Divinity School), . . .	413,092.80
	Bussey Institution, . . .	2,052.19
21,544.93	Bussey Building Fund, . . .	20,722.39
106,534.11	James Arnold " . . .	116,304.23
40,496.00	James Savage " . . .	40,000.00
20,000.00	Charles Sanders Gift, . . .	20,077.81
35,903.44	" " Bequest, . . .	38,865.44
19,155.49	Gray Fund for Engravings, . . .	19,321.46
20,161.79	Gore Annuity Fund, . . .	20,625.16
6,352.58	Mary Osgood Fund (at present charged with an Annuity), . . .	6,516.70
	Lucy Osgood Fund (at present charged with an Annuity), . . .	12,275.00
1,391.52	Gospel Church Fund, . . .	1,506.36
3,020.48	John Foster Fund (income to Law School, Divinity School, and Medical School, in turn), . . .	3,020.48
132,905.71	Fire Relief Fund, . . .	
5,995.99	Baring Bros. & Co. (bal. due them), . . .	4,764.84
840.30	Exchange Account, . . .	695.46
10,000.00	Notes Payable, . . .	
	Suspense Account . . .	16,157.70
		<hr/> 735,998.01
<hr/> \$2,744,802.67	Amounts carried forward . . .	<hr/> \$2,842,799.85

Principal
Sept. 1, 1873.

Principal Aug. 31, 1874.

\$2,744,802.67

Amounts brought forward, \$2,842,799.85

**FUNDS IN TRUST FOR PURPOSES NOT
CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE.**

15,625.75 **Daniel Williams Fund for the con-**
version of the Indians, 15,737.15

4,682.19 **Sarah Winslow Fund, for the Minister**
and Teacher at Tyngsborough, Mass., 4,718.90

20,456.05

\$2,765,110.61

\$2,863,255.90

Total amount of Funds, August 31, 1874, as above,	\$2,863,255.90
“ “ “ “ September 1, 1873, “	2,765,110.61

Showing a total increase during the year of . . .	\$98,145.29
---	-------------

Which is made up as follows:—

Gifts forming new Funds or increasing old ones, . .	\$106,356.19
Increase more than decrease of Funds which appear	
both at beginning and end of year,	83,843.57
Increase of Funds established during the year, and	
balances created during the year,	15,230.69
Increase of Insurance and Guarantee Fund by balance	
from Fire Relief Fund,	83,746.40
Increase of Bussey Trust Fund by price of land in	
West Roxbury taken by the City,	2,383.62

\$241,060.47

Deduct balances of sundry accounts which

have been paid off, \$10,009.47

And the Fire Relief Fund, 182,905.71

142,915.18

\$98,145.29

Decrease of the Fire Relief Fund,	182,905.71
---	------------

“ “ other funds and balances,	10,009.47
---	-----------

142,915.18

Less net increase of Funds which appear at the begin-

ning and end of the year, as above, 83,843.57

And increase of other Funds as above, excluding gifts, 101,360.71

134,704.23

Showing net decrease of the Funds, excluding gifts,
as is also shown in the following table.

\$8,210.90

Statement showing Changes in the

Increase of Funds which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of income over payments towards the special objects of those Funds.

John Glover Fund,	\$48.26
Exhibitions,	280.23
Senior Exhibition,	59.40
Abbot Scholarship,	44.86
Bigelow "	187.94
Bowditch "	893.41
Class of 1814 Scholarship,	92.38
" 1815 "	114.65
" 1817 "	77.04
" 1835 "	48.66
Morey "	112.56
Pennoyer "	98.88
Saltonstall " (Mary and Leverett)	39.00
" (Dorothy)	28.95
Sever "	82.82
Shattuck "	2,357.68
Story "	54.85
Gorham Thomas "	162.51
Toppan "	156.14
Townsend "	413.83
Walcott "	82.64
Greene Fund for "	157.41
Graduates' "	1,129.75
Hollis "	98.64
Farrar "	420.40
Sewall "	191.02
John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,	878.66
Harris Fellowship	82.38
B. A. Perkins Fund,	102.96
Lee Prizes,	242.12
Bowdoin Prizes,	677.57
Boylston "	69.64
Hopkins Fund,	89.69
John Parker Fellowships,	3,125.00
Hollis Professorship of Divinity,	1,563.46
Paul Dudley Fund,	92.23
Thomas Lee "	89.58
Henry Flynt "	2.52
Thomas Cotton "	1.11
Herbarium "	9.65
Farrar Book "	90.17
Bowditch " "	9.92
Hollis " "	107.98
Shapleigh " "	76.36
Ward " "	122.30

Amount carried forward, \$14,866.71

Different Funds during the year 1873-74.

Decrease of Funds, which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of payments over income received for the special objects of those Funds.

Baring Bros. & Co.,	\$1,231.15	
Exchange Account,	144.84	
Alford Scholarship,	22.00	
Class of 1802 Scholarship,	19.15	
Browne "	84.92	
Class of 1841 "	69.16	
Botanic Garden Fund,	522.18	
Matthews Scholarships,	686.44	
Homer Book Fund,	259.46	
Subscription " "	213.54	
Haven " "	106.51	
Hayward " "	294.92	
Lane " "	250.61	
Salisbury " "	11.03	
Bussey Building "	822.54	
James Savage "	496.00	
		<hr/>
		5,234.45

Balances of sundry accounts which have been used up or paid off during the year.

Fire Relief Fund	182,905.71	
Notes Payable, mortgage on Dental School, . .	10,000.00	
Boyden Book Fund	9.47	
		<hr/>
		142,915.18

Amount carried forward,

 \$148,149.63

Statement showing the Changes in the Funds

Amount brought forward,	\$14,866.71
Harvard Advocate Fund,	14.00
Wales Book Fund,	165.54
Divinity School Fund,	2,701.39
Jackson Foundation,	105.11
J. H. Kendall Scholarship,	88.96
Nancy " "	37.30
Thomas Cary "	130.66
George Chapman "	25.82
Joshua Clapp "	44.54
Rumford Fund,	701.10
Shattuck "	53.34
Warren Museum Fund,	558.30
Boylston Medical Prize Fund,	232.95
" " Book "	103.54
Medical Library Fund,	112.60
Bussey Professorship of Law,	4,000.00
Observatory (balance),	1,044.27
E. B. Phillips Fund,	749.66
Quincy "	227.44
Sears "	667.26
Sanders "	77.81
Sanders "	2,962.00
Minot "	180.48
Gospel Church "	114.84
Gray Engravings "	165.97
Gore Annuity "	463.37
P. C. Brooks "	280.72
Mary Osgood "	164.12
James Arnold "	7,395.11
Dan'l Williams "	111.40
Sarah Winalow "	36.71
	<u>38,578.02</u>
Increase of Funds established during the year.	
Lucy Osgood Fund,	275.00
J. W. P. Abbot "	34.91
Sumner Prize "	5.60
	<u>315.51</u>
Credit balances created during the year.	
Bussey Institution, balance,	2,052.19
Law School, "	1,705.29
Suspense Account, "	11,157.70
	<u>14,915.18</u>
Increase of Insurance and Guaranty Fund (from Fire Fund), beside subscriptions to Fire Fund in 1878-74,	88,746.40
Increase of Bussey Trust Fund by price of land in West Roxbury taken by the City,	2,883.62
	<u>189,988.73</u>
Balance, which is the net decrease of the funds for the year 1878-74, apart from gifts,	8,210.90
Total,	<u>\$148,149.63</u>

during the year 1873-74. (Continued.)

Amount brought forward, \$148,149.63

Total, \$148,149.63

The following tables are not balanced accounts, and are not found, in their present form, in the Treasurer's books. They are intended to exhibit with some detail the resources and the expenditures of each department of the University. The income of every fund held by the University is given in these tables, and also the sum paid out for the specific object of each and every fund, in case that sum be either less or more than the actual income of the fund. If the object to which the income of a fund is to be applied be a general one,—like salaries, for example,—and the exact income of the fund has been so appropriated, no separate mention is made in these tables of that appropriation. That particular payment is merged with others of the same kind under the general heading.

TABLE No. I.
THE UNIVERSITY.
RECEIPTS.

Interest on the unappropriated fund heretofore called		
	the Stock Account,	\$12,743.03
" " "	Insurance and Guaranty Fund, . . .	6,165.31
" " "	Israel Munson Fund,	1,237.50
" " "	Leonard Jarvis "	1,073.95
" " "	Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	412.50
" " "	Peter C. Brooks Fund,	429.00
" " "	Thomas Cotton "	11.53
" " "	Parker Fellowship "	4,125.00
" " "	John Thornton Kirkland do. . . .	878.66
" " "	Harris Fellowship Fund,	869.30
" " "	Graduates' Scholarship Fund, . . .	1,929.75
" " "	Sumner Prize Fund (one month), . .	5.60
		<hr/>
		29,881.18
From resident graduates and others for the use of the Library, . .		55.00
" sale of Triennial Catalogues,		36.75
For care of the Sarah Winslow Fund,		8.73
		<hr/>
		\$29,981.61

PAYMENTS.

Overseers' Expenses.		
	Advertising meetings and elections,	\$48.55
	Printing President's Annual Report,	810.49
	Printing Treasurer's " "	204.72
	" other reports,	187.12
		<hr/>
		750.88
Office Expenses.		
	President's	13.61
	Treasurer's	208.02
	Steward's	250.00
		<hr/>
		471.63
Amount carried forward,		<hr/>
		\$1,222.61

TABLE I., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

	Amount brought forward,	\$ 1,222.51	
Salaries.			
President,	\$3,760.42		
Treasurer,	3,000.00		
Secretary of the Board of Overseers,	60.00		
Steward,	2,500.00		
Steward's Assistant,	1,106.66		
Secretary at Cambridge,	2,000.00		
Assistant Secretary at Cambridge,	1,200.00		
For keeping Treasurer's books and copying records and other papers,	1,800.00		
Superintendent of Buildings,	1,500.00		
		<u>16,927.08</u>	
Fellowships.			
John Parker,	1,000.00		
Harris,	786.92		
Graduates'	800.00		
		<u>2,586.92</u>	
Memorial Hall.			
Cleaning pictures and regilding frames,	1,427.00		
Tables,	1,844.00		
Grading Avenues, &c.	1,842.41		
Brackets for busts,	360.00		
		<u>4,473.41</u>	
Sundries.			
Advertising,	609.94		
Attorney's fees,	350.00		
Assessment for sewer at Cambridge,	1,849.29		
Use of room, No. 50 State St., for College meetings,	25.00		
Catalogues,	146.52		
Watering streets,	168.00		
Incidentals,	48.13		
Estimated value of use of house by Asst. Sec'y at Cambridge, for which no rent is received,	250.00		
Repairs on the President's house,	68.28		
Insurance on same,	80.00		
		<u>8,095.16</u>	
		<u>\$28,805.08</u>	

TABLE No. II.
THE COLLEGE.

RECEIPTS.

From Term Bills.

Instruction,	\$104,184.97
Rents (in part),	30,212.47
Special repairs and fines,	674.62
Diplomas,	395.00

Amount carried forward , \$135,467.06

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,		\$135,467.06
Income of Scholarship Funds.		
Abbot,		\$194.86
Alford,		58.00
Bigelow,		937.94
Bowditch. Interest,	1,744.54	
From special investment,	4,648.87	
		<u>6,393.41</u>
Browne,		215.08
Class of 1802,		550.85
Class of 1814,		242.38
" 1815 (Kirkland),		364.65
" 1817,		277.04
" 1835,		198.66
" 1841,		180.84
Farrar,		420.40
Hollis,		348.64
Matthews ($\frac{1}{2}$ of net rents of Hall),		4,910.62
Morey,		612.56
Pennoyer. Interest,	122.51	
Annuity,	296.37	
		<u>418.88</u>
Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett,		339.00
Saltonstall, Dorothy,		28.95
Sever,		282.82
Sewall,		691.02
Shattuck. Interest,	1,557.68	
From special investment,	2,000.00	
		<u>3,557.68</u>
Story,		204.35
Gorham Thomas,		312.51
Toppan,		456.14
Townsend,		1,913.83
Walcott,		282.64
Benjamin D. Greene,		157.41
		<u>24,501.16</u>
Received from the Trustees of the Thayer Scholarships,		3,600.00
Other Beneficiary Funds.		
"Exhibitions,"		825.00
Senior "Exhibition,"		119.40
John Glover Fund,		48.26
Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,		102.96
		<u>1,095.62</u>
Prize Funds, interest on.		
Thomas Lee Prizes for Reading,		1,242.12
Ward Nicholas Boylston Prizes for Elocution,		324.64
James Bowdoin Prizes for Dissertations,		677.57
Edward Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"		323.81
		<u>2,567.64</u>
Amount carried forward,		\$167,231.48

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Amount brought forward,	\$167,231.48	
Funds for Instruction.			
Interest on the Alford Professorship Fund, . . .	2,180.22		
Boylston " "	2,226.51		
Eliot " " "	1,698.68		
J. Phillip's addition to Eliot Fund, . . .	700.00		
Erving Professorship Fund, . . .	274.97		
Fisher " "	2,827.85		
Hersey " "	1,042.52		
Hollis " (Mathematics), . .	294.44		
McLean "	3,883.49		
Perkins "	1,650.00		
Plummer "	1,965.90		
Pope "	4,125.00		
Rumford "	4,601.10		
Smith "	1,818.13		
Fund for Permanent Tutors, . . .	1,276.03		
Thos. Lee Fund for the Hersey Prof. . . .	912.78		
Class Subscription Fund,	4,718.81		
Henry Flynt Fund,	25.68		
Hollis Prof. of Divinity (accumulat'g) . .	1,563.46		
Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures, " . . .	92.23	87,372.80	
Botanic Garden.			
Interest on accumulated income,	298.20		
" " investment of the Garden Fund, . .	1,020.00		
" " the Massachusetts Fund,	1,247.90		
Gift for immediate use,	1,000.00		
Estimated value of use of house by Prof. Gray, .	1,000.00		
Gift from the Mass. Soc. for Promot'g Agriculture, .	1,500.00	6,061.10	
Herbarium.			
Interest on accumulated income,	9.65		
From special investment,	960.00		
Gift for immediate use,	500.00		
Sale of duplicates, etc.,	123.17	1,592.82	
Interest on			
Jonathan Phillips's unrestricted Fund, . .	2,475.00		
" " John A. Blanchard's " "	82.50		
" " J. W. P. Abbot's do. (accumulating), . .	34.91	2,592.41	
Sundries.			
Pew Rents, Appleton Chapel,	376.00		
For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts out of course, .	10.00		
Sales of wood, grass, &c.,	347.12		
For Printing by College Press for other departments, .	581.94		
Subscriptions for Organ,	150.00		
From the Peabody Museum in Boylston Hall, . .	750.00		
For use of rooms by College officers and societies, .	516.68		
For care of rooms in vacation,	35.60		
For the Degree of Master of Arts,	120.00		
Gift for repairs to Weld Hall,	338.95		
" " furnishing recitation rooms,	500.00	8,721.29	
Total,		\$218,571.40	

TABLE II., CONTINUED.
PAYMENTS.

Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.

Abbot,	\$150.00	
Alford,	80.00	
Bigelow,	750.00	
Bowditch,	5,500.00	
Browne,	300.00	
Class of 1802,	400.00	
" 1814,	150.00	
" 1815 (Kirkland),	250.00	
" 1817,	200.00	
" 1835,	150.00	
" 1841,	250.00	
Hollis,	250.00	
Matthews,	5,597.06	
Morey,	500.00	
Pennoyer,	320.00	
Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett,	300.00	
Sever,	150.00	
Sewall,	500.00	
Shattuck,	1,200.00	
Story,	150.00	
Thayer,	3,600.00	
Gorham Thomas,	150.00	
Toppan,	300.00	
Townsend,	1,500.00	
Walcott,	200.00	
	<hr/>	22,897.06

Paid other Beneficiaries.

From the "Exhibitions" Fund,	544.77	
"Senior Exhibition,"	60.00	
	<hr/>	604.77

Prizes.

Lee Prizes for Reading,	200.00	
Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	255.00	
Hopkins "deturs,"	238.62	
	<hr/>	688.62

Salaries for Instruction, 103,038.03

Repairs and Improvements on College edifices not valued
 on Treasurer's books, 4,599.84

Botanic Garden, for labor, repairs, and materials, . . . 6,583.28

Herbarium, " " " 1,583.17

Gymnasium, Salary of Superintendent, 999.96

Repairs, 182.76

Gas, Water rates, and Sundries, 282.19

Fuel, 102.00

Apparatus, 66.80

1,633.71

Amount carried forward, \$141,628.48

TABLE II., CONTINUED.
PAYMENTS.

		Amount brought forward,	\$141,628.48
General Expenses.			
Appleton Chapel.			
Repairing Organ,	10.88		
Blowing "	80.00		
Singing,	800.00		
Music Books,	14.04		
			854.42
Advertising,		2.55	
Apparatus to illustrate Mechanics,		224.91	
Binding,		9.75	
Blackboards,		173.12	
Books,		9.60	
Cleaning and care of College Buildings not valued on Treasurer's books,		5,814.47	
College Yard Expenses.			
Labor and material,	2,882.17		
Manure,	95.00		
Tools, Lumber, etc.,	234.48		
Grass seed,	10.53		
			3,222.18
Dean's Office, Stationery, Postage, etc.,		707.70	
Diplomas,		171.10	
English Sparrows and Bird-houses,		52.25	
Fuel,		2,474.11	
Furniture,		1,404.77	
Freight,		83.37	
Gas,		992.23	
Incidentals,		19.00	
Janitors,		1,885.00	
Jars, Cases, etc., for Museum of Zoölogy, . . .		1,000.00	
Legal Services,		37.76	
Maps and Globe,		68.00	
Mathematical Tables,		50.00	
Mats,		64.05	
Microscopes and supplies for same,		266.23	
Music, Commencement,		150.00	
" Class-Day,		90.00	
Pews hired in Cambridge Churches,		1,312.00	
Printing,		897.11	
Printing Office, expenses,		1,917.14	
Professor Cooke, (expenses in his Dept.),	800.00		
" Gibbs, " " "	400.00		
" Goodale, " " "	24.50		
" Lovering, " " "	800.00		
" Trowbridge " " "	250.00		
Instructor James, " " "	65.08		
			2,339.58
Amounts carried forward, . . .			\$25,292.40 141,628.48

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$25,292.40	141,628.48
Estimated value of use of houses by instructors, for which no rent is received,	5,416.67	
Services of Examiners and Proctors,	1,978.49	
“ “ Undergraduates,	716.66	
Watchmen,	872.00	
Wages rates,	275.00	
		<u>34,551.22</u>
Total,	\$176,179.70	

TABLE No. III.
THE LIBRARY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds for the purchase of books.

Subscription for Library,	\$985.06	
Nathaniel I. Bowditch Fund,	153.37	
Eliza Farrar “	462.74	
Horace A. Haven “	190.24	
George Hayward “	890.72	
Thomas Hollis “	192.97	
Sidney Homer “	183.07	
Frederick A. Lane “	411.02	
Charles Minot “	4,560.11	
Stephen Salisbury “	418.44	
Samuel Shapleigh “	256.50	
Thomas W. Ward “	408.05	
George W. Wales “ Gift, 200.00		
	Interest, 30.69	
		<u>230.69</u>
Gift from “ Harvard Advocate.” Interest on unex- pended balance,	14.00	
		<u>8,806.98</u>
James Savage Fund for general expenses (¼ of income),		<u>1,918.46</u>
		<u>\$10,725.44</u>

PAYMENTS.

For Books from Subscription Fund,	\$1,148.60
Bowditch “	148.45
Boyden “	9.47
Farrar “	372.57
Haven “	296.75
Hayward “	685.64
	<u> </u>
Amount carried forward,	\$2,656.48

TABLE III., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

	Amount brought forward,	\$2,656.48	
For Books from Hollis	Fund,	84.99	
Homer	"	442.53	
Lane	"	661.63	
Minot	"	4,879.63	
Salisbury	"	429.47	
Shapleigh	"	180.14	
Ward	"	285.75	
Wales	"	65.15	
			9,185.77
Salaries and Wages,		9,749.27	
Binding,		652.34	
Stationery and Postage,		230.13	
Fuel,		467.50	
Repairs and Improvements,		1,005.20	
Freight,		172.41	
Cleaning,		189.37	
Printing,		106.60	
Water rates,		25.00	
			12,597.82
			<u>\$21,783.59</u>

TABLE No. IV.
DIVINITY SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds applicable to Salaries.

General Fund,	\$1,749.16	
Benjamin Bussey Professorship Fund,	2,953.00	
Parkman Professorship Fund,	1,258.38	
John Hancock " "	472.06	
Samuel Dexter Fund,	1,593.49	
Henry Lienow "	721.63	
Mary P. Townsend Fund,	412.50	
Winthrop Ward "	165 00	
Samuel Hoar "	82.50	
Abraham W. Fuller "	82.50	
Caroline Merriam "	82.50	
		9,572.72
Income of Scholarship Funds.		
Thomas Cary,	422.32	
George Chapman,	165.82	
Joshua Clapp,	169.54	
Jackson Foundation,	971.77	
J. Henry Kendall,	177.30	
Nancy Kendall,	177.30	
		2,084.05
Amount carried forward,	\$11,656.77	

TABLE IV., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$11,656.77	
Income of other beneficiary Funds.		
Joshua Clapp,	171.10	
William Pomeroy,	82.50	
Hannah C. Andrews,	41.25	
Lewis Gould,	71.61	
Adams Ayer,	68.40	
John Foster, income for Divinity students every third year,	249.15	
	<hr/>	684.01
Term Bills.		
For Instruction,	1,000.00	
For Rents,	1,773.00	
	<hr/>	2,773.00
Rents from persons not members of the School,	300.00	
Books sold,	15.00	
	<hr/>	315.00
Benjamin Bussey Trust, ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School),		8,837.49
	<hr/>	\$24,266.27

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	\$17,200.00	
Beneficiaries and Services of Students,	321.43	
Repairs and Improvements,	296.69	
Cleaning and care of rooms,	325.00	
Books,	300.00	
Printing,	33.00	
Janitor,	100.00	
Fuel,	124.53	
Gas,	104.02	
Stationery and Postage,	16.75	
Insurance,	50.06	
Water rates,	15.00	
Librarian,	500.00	
Dinner for Alumni,	160.00	
Sundries,	34.35	
Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.		
Jackson,	866.66	
Cary,	291.66	
Chapman,	140.00	
Clapp,	125.00	
J. Henry Kendall,	93.34	
Nancy Kendall,	140.00	
	<hr/>	1,656.66
	<hr/>	\$21,137.49

TABLE NO. V.
LAW SCHOOL
RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following funds.

Nathan Dane Fund,	\$1,237.50	
Benjamin Bussey Professorship Fund,	1,141.63	
Isaac Royal Fund,	655.88	
Benjamin Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School),	8,837.49	11,872.00

Term Bills for Instruction,		16,975.00
For Books sold from Library,	211.75	
Student's note paid,	100.00	
For the Degree of Master of Arts,	90.00	401.75

Gift from Benj. R. Curtis for the purchase of books,	500.00	
		<u>\$29,748.75</u>

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	\$14,000.00	
Librarian,	1,500.00	
Janitor,	720.00	
Books,	4,141.60	
Binding,	858.56	
Cleaning,	362.16	
Diplomas,	17.80	
Fuel,	414.40	
Furniture,	125.09	
Gas,	199.23	
Printing,	221.05	
Scholarships,	400.00	
Repairs and Improvements,	647.68	
Stationery and Postage,	125.08	
Water rates,	25.00	
Insurance,	50.00	
Freight,	48.40	
		<u>\$23,849.05</u>

TABLE NO. VI.
MEDICAL SCHOOL
RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Jackson Medical Fund,	\$1,508.02	
Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,	648.70	
Ward Nicholas Boylston Fund for Med. Prizes, " " " " Books,	281.08 103.54	
George C. Shattuck Fund. Interest,	542.85	
From special investment,	770.00	1,312.85

Amount carried forward, . . \$3,854.19

TABLE VI., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward, . . .	\$3,854.19	
Hersey Professorship, part of income for Doctor		
Shattuck's Salary,	333.83	
Medical Library Fund,	122.10	
		4,309.62
From Students for instruction,	28,579.50	
" " for graduation fees,	1,080.00	
" " in Chemical Laboratory, breakage and chemicals,	1,038.97	
" " in Practical Anatomy, for material, . . .	411.50	
" " duplicate diploma,	5.00	
		31,114.97
		\$35,424.59

PAYMENTS.

Warren Anatomical Museum.		
Insurance,	\$23.15	
Current Expenses,	67.25	
		90.40
Boylston Medical Prizes. Advertising,		48.13
Swett Laboratory of Physiology,		100.00
Foster Beneficiaries,		224.72
Chemical Laboratory, Expenses,		1,817.98
Physiological Laboratory, Expenses,		200.00
Practical Anatomy, Expenses,		1,391.21
Materia Medica "		11.58
Obstetrics "		141.25
Salaries for instruction,		21,597.84
Repairs and Improvements,		1,674.82
General Expenses.		
Advertising and Catalogues,	1,016.78	
Books from Library Fund,	9.50	
Binding,	8.00	
Cleaning,	238.55	
Clerk,	700.00	
Diplomas,	65.10	
Doorkeeper,	70.00	
Fuel,	780.21	
Faculty Meetings,	58.68	
Gas,	484.00	
Insurance,	99.50	
Janitor,	1,200.00	
Printing,	85.50	
Stationery and Postage,	12.50	
Skeletons and Wire Frames,	96.44	
Water rates,	87.57	
		5,502.31
		\$32,800.24

TABLE No. VII.
DENTAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

From Students,	\$4,095.00	
Infirmary,	1,051.75	
Laboratory,	558.42	
Rent of a part of the School building,	497.50	
		<hr/> \$6,202.67

PAYMENTS.

Salaries for Instruction,	\$1,676.90	
Care of Building,	100.00	
Janitor,	50.00	
Repairs,	49.27	
Instruments and Apparatus,	748.84	
Gold foil and metals,	687.56	
Drugs, chemicals, and sundries,	90.16	
Printing,	40.50	
Advertising and Catalogues,	307.08	
Stationery and Postage,	9.75	
Furniture,	116.50	
Fuel,	118.85	
Operating Case,	120.00	
Diplomas,	15.20	
Interest on debt,	910.00	
Books,	40.50	
Insurance,	82.00	
Taxes,	117.76	
		<hr/> \$5,230.37

TABLE No. VIII.
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.		
Professorship of Engineering Fund,	\$3,049.12	
Professorship of Chemistry "	224.73	
James Lawrence Fund,	3,311.25	
Abbott Lawrence "	4,885.00	
Gray Fund for Zoological Museum,	3,500.00	
John B. Barringer Fund,	1,612.36	
Term Bills for Instruction,	4,983.83	
Fines,	4.00	
		<hr/> 4,987.83
		<hr/> \$21,469.79

TABLE VIII., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Salaries for Instruction,	\$11,550.00
Books, Engineering Department,	250.00
Printing,	69.50
Fuel,	332.50
Gas,	21.46
Stationery and Postage,	41.34
Cleaning,	311.41
Janitor,	425.00
Repairs,	136.61
Furniture,	146.32
Water rates,	48.00
Insurance,	90.00
Paid the Treasurer of the Museum of Comp. Zoölogy, .	3,500.00
Furniture and Models in Drawing Department,	100.00
Scholarship,	150.00
Interest on advances,	1,030.34
Diplomas,	8.20
	<hr/> \$18,260.68

TABLE NO. IX.
OBSERVATORY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Edward B. Phillips Fund,	\$8,604.09
James Hayward "	1,650.00
David Sears "	1,334.52
Josiah Quincy "	887.21
James Savage Fund ($\frac{1}{2}$ of net income),	1,918.46
	<hr/> \$14,894.28

PAYMENTS.

Salaries,	5,825.65
Cleaning and care of Observatory,	168.85
Estimated value of use of houses by observers, for which no rent is received,	925.00
Gas,	61.44
Instruments and Apparatus, including repairs on same, .	1,691.76
Repairs and Improvements on buildings,	1,055.09
Stationery and Postage,	190.78
Fuel,	146.74
Books,	372.50
Engraving and Electrotyping,	388.98
Insurance,	23.01
Water rates, Freight, and Sundries,	60.80
Printing,	142.04
Copying Observations, etc.,	420.04
Rent of Telegraph Wire,	150.00
Carpet,	83.02
	<hr/> \$11,705.65

TABLE No. X.
BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

From Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{2}$ net income),	\$17,674.98
Mass. Society for Promotion of Agriculture, . . .	1,500.00
Fees for Instruction,	200.00
Sale of agricultural products,	54.80
	<hr/> \$19,429.78

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries,	10,375.00
Assistant, Laborers, and expenses in Agricultural Chemistry,	1,071.67
Labor and expenses in Horticulture,	1,100.00
Chemicals and Chemical Apparatus,	145.17
Books,	119.52
Insurance,	6.88
Stationery and Postage, Cleaning, Gas, &c.,	271.86
Fuel,	326.80
Wages,	216.60
Printing Bulletin,	682.34
Book Cases,	124.25
Interest on advances,	192.20
	<hr/> \$14,631.79

Bussey Building Fund.

Receipts.

From Interest on the accumulated Fund,	\$1,777.46
--	------------

Payments.

For Improvements on the Plain-field,	500.00
Fitting room for the Emerson Collection of Woods,	600.00
Account of building Professor's house,	1,500.00
	<hr/> \$2,600.00

James Arnold Fund.

Receipts.

Additional gift from former Trustees,	2,375.00
Interest on Fund,	8,895.11
	<hr/> \$11,270.11

Payments.

Salary of Director,	\$1,500.00
-------------------------------	------------

TABLE NO. XI.
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

Bussey Trust.

Receipts.

Price of land taken by the City,	\$2,383.62
Income from Real Estate,	41,894.53
Interest on balance of Fund,	555.43
	\$44,833.58

Payments.

Annuities,	7,100.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ the remaining income to Bussey Institution,	17,674.98
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " Divinity School,	8,837.49
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " Law School,	8,837.49
	\$42,449.96

Gray Fund For Engravings.

Receipts.

Income from special investment,	1,023.18
Interest on balance of Fund,	342.79
	\$1,365.97

Payments.

Salary of Curator,	500.00
Engravings,	690.39
Advertising,	5.25
Sundries,	4.36
	\$1,200.00

Gore Annuity Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund,	\$1,663.37
-----------------------------	------------

Payments.

Annuity,	\$1,200.00
--------------------	------------

Mary Osgood Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund,	\$524.12
-----------------------------	----------

Payments.

Annuities,	\$360.00
----------------------	----------

Lucy Osgood Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund,	\$455.00
-----------------------------	----------

Payments.

Annuity,	\$180 00
--------------------	----------

TABLE NO. XI., CONTINUED.

Anonymous Observatory Fund.*Receipts.*

Income from Special Investment,	\$6.91
---	--------

Payments.

Annuity,	\$6.91
--------------------	--------

Daniel Williams Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	\$1,289.15
-----------------------------	------------

Payments.

Treasurer of Herring Pond Indians,	392.60	
" " Mashpee Indians,	785.15	
		\$1,177.75

Sarah Winslow Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	\$386.26
-----------------------------	----------

Payments.

Minister at Tyngsborough, Mass.,	170.41	
Teacher at " "	170.41	
Commission on income credited to University,	8.73	
		\$349.55

James Savage Fund.*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund,	\$3,340.92
-----------------------------	------------

Payments.

One-half net income (14 mos.) to Library,	1,918.46
" " " " Observatory,	1,918.46

Charles Sanders Gift (accumulating). From special investment,	\$77.81
" " Bequest " Interest on Fund, . . .	2,962.00
Gospel Church Fund, " " " . . .	114.84

Certificate of the Joint Committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College, for examining the Books and Accounts of the Treasurer entered in the Journal kept by him.

WE, the undersigned, a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1874, have examined from pages 146 to 193 inclusive in Cash Book, and have seen that all the bonds, notes, mortgages, certificates of stock, and other evidences of property, which were received by him and on hand at the beginning of said year, are now in his possession, or are fully accounted for by entries made therein. We have also noticed all payments, both of principal and interest, indorsed on any of said bonds or notes, and have seen that the amounts so indorsed have been duly credited to the College.

We have carefully examined all notes, bonds, mortgages, and other securities invested during the said year, and are of opinion that all such investments are judiciously made and amply secured.

We have in like manner satisfied ourselves that all the entries for moneys expended by the Treasurer, or in any way charged to the College, are well vouched; such of them as are not supported by counter entries being proved by regular vouchers and receipts.

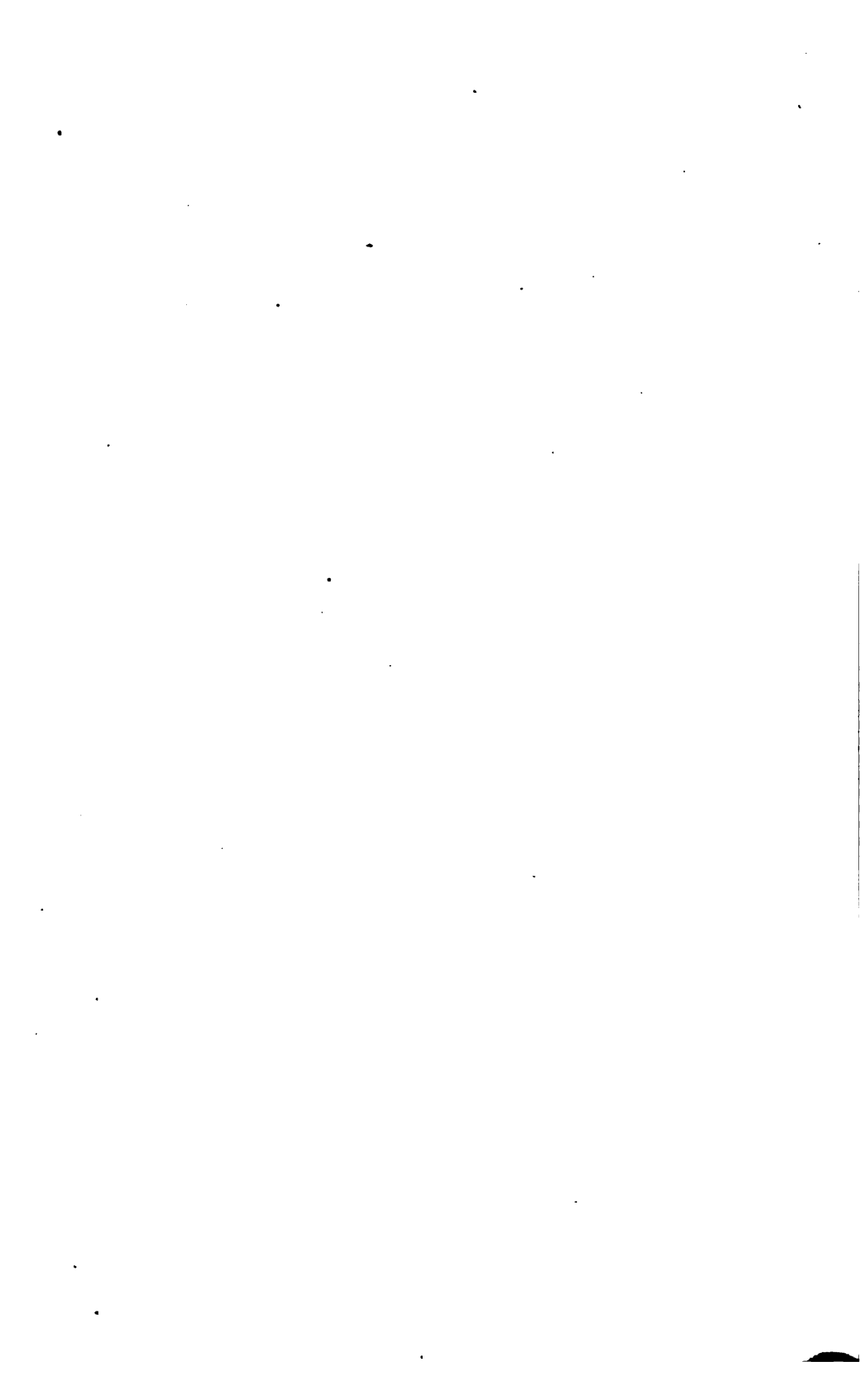
The Committee have also seen that all the entries for said year are duly transferred to the Ledger, and that the accounts there are rightly cast, and the balances carried forward correctly to new accounts.

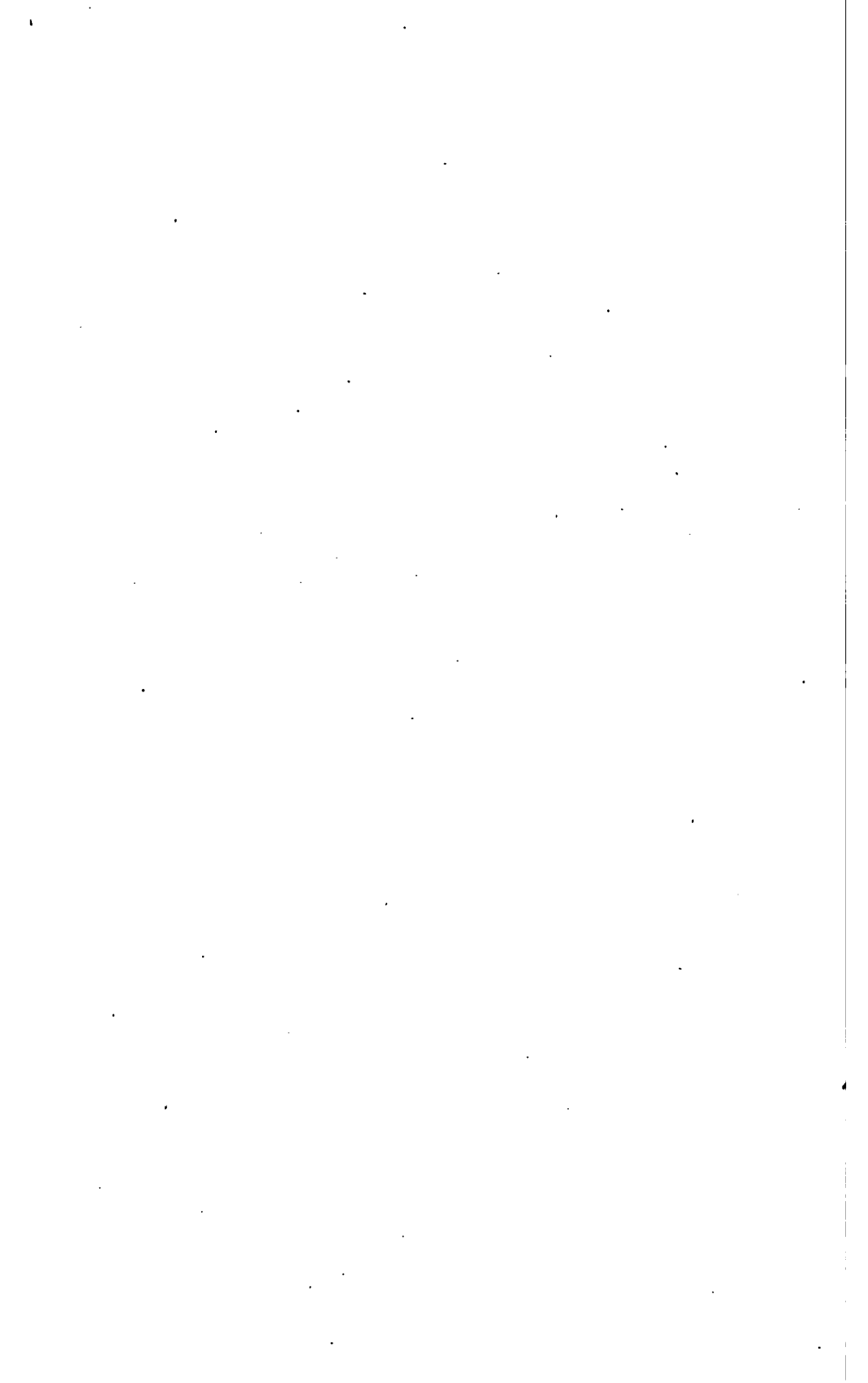
(Signed,)

CHARLES W. ELIOT,	} Committee on the part of
NATHANIEL THAYER.		the Corporation.

MARTIN BRIMMER,	} Committee on the part of the Board
I. M. SPELMAN,	
JOHN NOBLE,	
GEO. B. CHASE,	
J. LEWIS STACKPOLE.	

of Overseers.



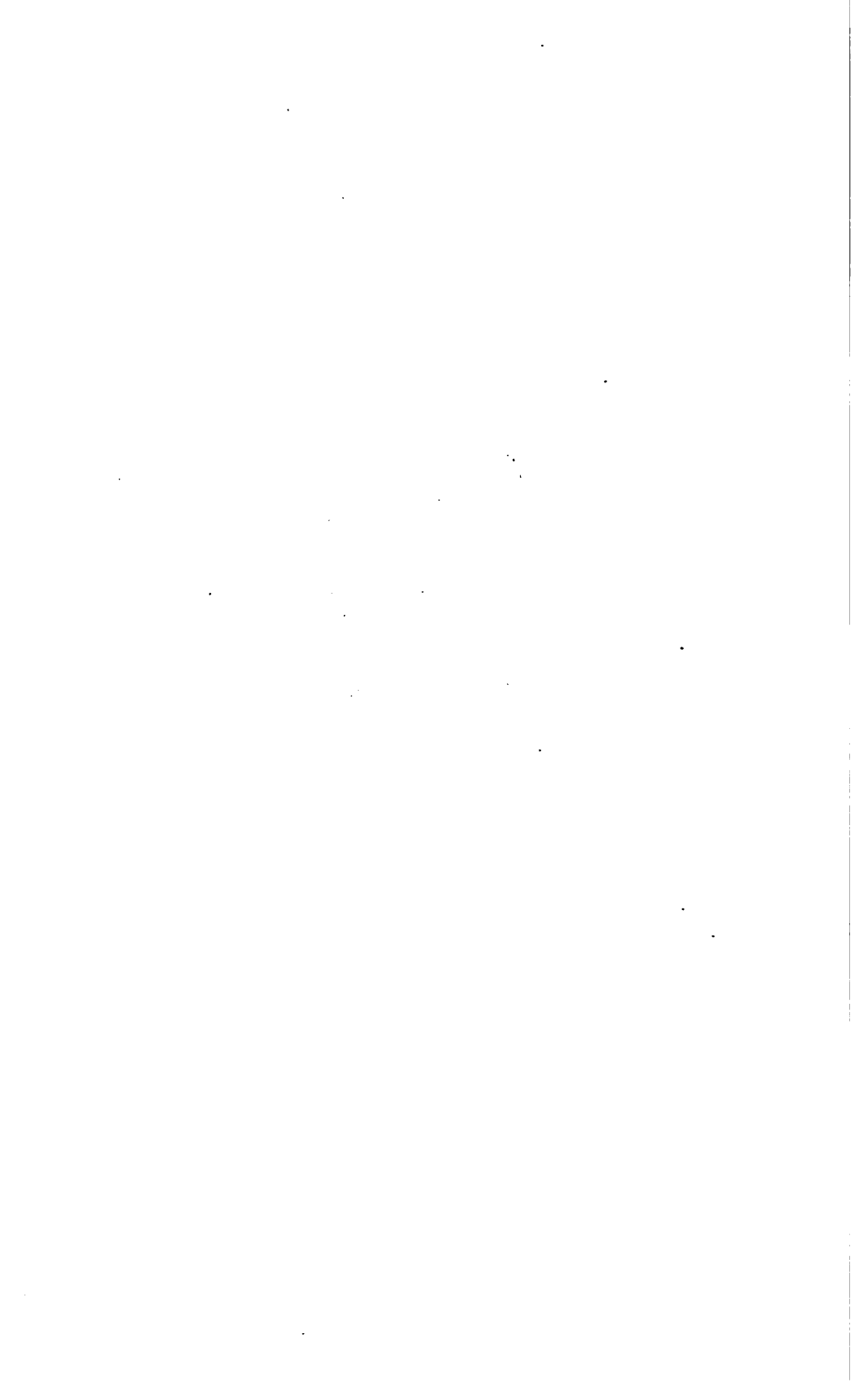




ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE.
1874-75.



CAMBRIDGE:
PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SON.
1876.



FIFTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

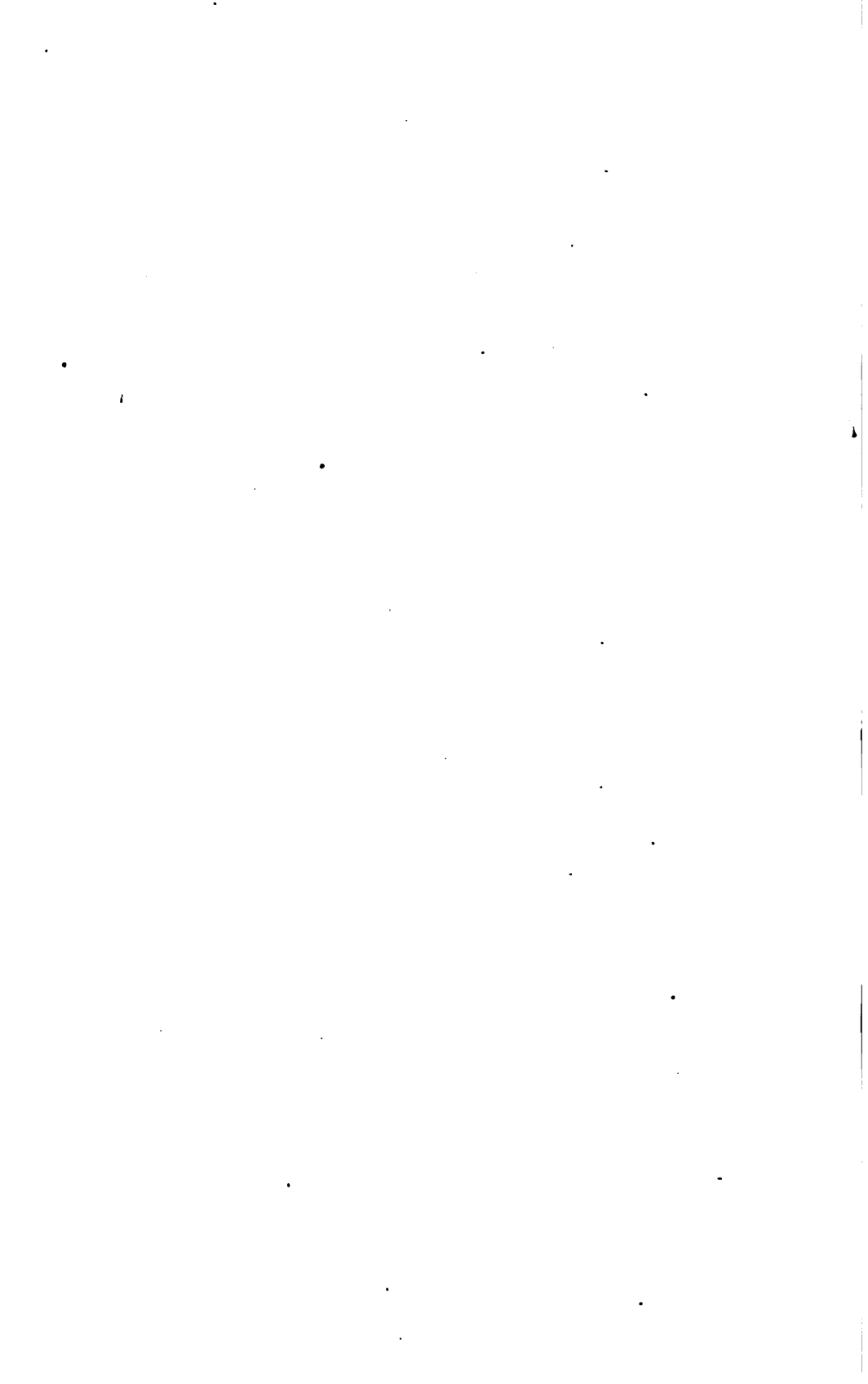
50367

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1874-75.



CAMBRIDGE:
PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SON.
1876.



PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1874-75.

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS:—

The President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report for the academic year 1874-75; namely, from October 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875.

The University mourns the loss of three officers during the year by sudden death.

Professor Joseph Winlock, Director of the Observatory, died suddenly in the prime of life, and at the height of his usefulness, on the 11th of June, 1875. During the nine years of his administration of the Observatory he proved himself a successful explorer in Astronomy and Physics, an inventor of a high order, a judicious administrator, and a high-minded man. He made the Observatory fruitful of scientific results, increased and diversified its publications, and added to its resources by inventing appliances which made salable the standard time of the Observatory. In consideration of the fact that Professor Winlock's ingenuity and perseverance secured for the Observatory a permanent income from the sale of the exact time to cities, railroads, and watchmakers,—an income which now amounts to about \$2,000 a year,—the Corporation ordered that one-half of the receipts from the sale of time be paid for five years to Professor Winlock's widow and children.

The sudden death on September 12, 1875, of Mr. Chauncey Wright, Instructor in Physics for the year 1874-75, took from the University and the community a man of very unusual powers of mind, and of the sweetest

and simplest character. Possessed of remarkable knowledge alike of philosophy, mathematics, and physics, he served the University at different times as a teacher in all these departments; while, as a writer upon philosophical and scientific subjects, he did an enduring work serviceable both to science and to education.

Mr. Isaac B. Barker was appointed Tutor in German on September 14, 1874, and died on February 28, 1875, after a very short illness. Although a teacher of several years' experience, he had just come to Cambridge, and his natural disposition was so quiet and retiring, that his pupils and associates had hardly had time to discover his worth. He was as faithful and courageous in the performance of duty as he was clear to discern it.

RESIGNATIONS.

RICHARD H. DANA, 3d, Proctor, October 7, 1874.

EDWARD W. HOOPER, Steward, October 26, 1874.

CHARLES E. MONROE, Assistant in Chemistry, October 26, 1874.

JOSIAH D. WHITNEY, Professor of Geology in the School of Mining and Practical Geology, January 25, 1875.

FRANCIS H. APPLETON, Librarian and Curator at the Bussey Institution, January 25, 1875.

JOHN F. SIMMONS, Proctor, March 1, 1875.

GEORGE A. HILL, as Registrar of the College Faculty, August 30, 1875.

WILLIAM H. PETTEE, Assistant Professor of Mining, August 30, 1875.

ALFRED W. FIELD, Proctor, August 30, 1875.

ALBERT L. LINCOLN, Proctor, August 30, 1875.

ROBERT W. WILLSON, Assistant in the Observatory, September 30, 1875.

LEMUEL H. BABCOCK, Proctor, September 30, 1875.

WILLIAM C. LORING, Proctor, September 30, 1875.

THOMAS S. MILLER, Proctor, September 30, 1875.

Mr. Edward W. Hooper occupied the laborious and responsible office of Steward for nearly three years, at a period when the business of the office was rapidly increasing. His term of service was short, but he introduced so many improvements in administrative details that the Corporation much regretted his retirement. Especially, he

regulated the difficult business of assigning College rooms, devised excellent printed forms for the office, and improved the methods of collecting term bills, and making payments for labor and supplies.

Assistant-Professor William H. Pettee, a valued instructor, resigned in order to take a professorship of Mining Engineering in the University of Michigan.

APPOINTMENTS.*

(UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR.)

JOSIAH D. WHITNEY, to be Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology, January 25, 1875.

JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., to be Story Professor of Law, March 18, 1875.

DAVID W. CHEEVER, to be Professor of Clinical Surgery, March 29, 1875.

CHARLES E. NORTON, to be Professor of the History of Art, March 29, 1875.

JOHN K. PAINE, to be Professor of Music, August 30, 1875.

ROBERT T. EDES, to be Professor of Materia Medica, September 27, 1875.

HENRY ADAMS, to be Assistant-Professor of History from September 30, 1875, to September 1, 1880 (a second term), July 7, 1875.

JOHN TROWBRIDGE, to be Assistant-Professor of Physics from July 29, 1875, to September 1, 1880 (a second term), July 7, 1875.

CHARLES J. WHITE, to be Assistant-Professor of Mathematics from July 29, 1875, to September 1, 1880 (a second term), July 7, 1875.

NATHANIEL W. HAWES, to be Assistant-Professor of Operative Dentistry from September 1, 1875, to September 1, 1880 (a second term), September 27, 1875.

ALLEN DANFORTH, to be Steward (title subsequently changed to Bursar), October 26, 1874.

CHARLES J. WHITE, to be Registrar of the College Faculty, August 30, 1875.

WILLIAM G. HALE, to be Tutor in Latin for three years from September 1, 1874, October 1, 1874.

GEORGE R. BRIGGS, to be Tutor in Mathematics for three years from September 1, 1875, June 28, 1875.

* In these lists the dates are the dates of appointment by the President and Fellows.

FRANCIS W. DEAN, to be Tutor in Surveying and Drawing for three years from September 1, 1875, June 28, 1875.

WILLIAM E. STORY, to be Tutor in Mathematics for three years from September 1, 1875, June 28, 1875.

ROBERT W. WILLSON, to be Tutor in Physics for three years from September 1, 1875, June 28, 1875.

OSCAR FAULHABER, to be Tutor in German for three years from September 1, 1875, September 27, 1875.

ALLEN W. GOULD, to be Tutor in Latin and Greek for three years from September 1, 1875, September 27, 1875.

WILLIAM B. HILLS, to be Instructor in Chemistry, October 12, 1874.

MARSHMAN EDWARD WADSWORTH, to be Instructor in Mathematics and Mineralogy, June 28, 1875.

ROBERT W. WILLSON, to be Assistant in the Observatory from October 1, 1874, March 29, 1875.

RICHARD H. DANA, 3d, to be Proctor, October 1, 1874.

HERBERT L. HARDING, " " " " " "

JOHN S. PATTON, " " " " " "

LEMUEL H. BABCOCK, " " " " 12, "

JOHN H. WHEELER, " " " November 23, 1874.

SAMUEL B. CLARKE, " " " April 12, 1875.

On nomination of the Faculty of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, THEODORE LYMAN was confirmed on October 12, 1874, as a member of that Faculty in place of JEFFRIES WYMAN, deceased; and on May 10, 1875, JOSIAH D. WHITNEY, in place of OLIVER W. HOLMES, resigned.

(FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.)

For 1874-75.

CHARLES C. PERKINS, to be University Lecturer on the History of Engraving, November 9, 1874.

FRANCIS W. DEAN, to be Instructor in Surveying and Drawing, October 12, 1874.

CHAUNCEY WRIGHT, to be Instructor in Physics, October 12, 1874.

J. ELLIOT CABOT, to be Instructor in Logic, November 23, 1874.

WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, to be Instructor in Obstetrics from December 1, 1874, to September 1, 1875, November 23, 1874.

CHARLES F. MABERY, to be Assistant in Chemistry, March 1, 1875.

For 1875-76.

CHARLES WRIGHT, to be Curator and Librarian at the Bussey Institution, May 31, 1875.

FRANK W. DRAPER, to be Lecturer on Hygiene, September 27, 1875.

CHARLES EDWARD HAMLIN, to be Instructor in Geography and Geology, September 27, 1875.

GEORGE F. H. MARKOE, to be Instructor in *Materia Medica*, September 27, 1875.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH, to be Clinical Teacher of Syphilis, September 27, 1875.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, to be Clinical Teacher of Syphilis, September 27, 1875.

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, to be Clinical Teacher of Otology, September 27, 1875.

JOHN O. GREENE, to be Clinical Teacher of Otology, September 27, 1875.

JAMES R. CHADWICK, to be Clinical Teacher of Diseases of Women, September 27, 1875.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, to be Clinical Teacher of Diseases of Women, September 27, 1875.

CHARLES P. PUTMAN, to be Clinical Teacher of Diseases of Children, September 27, 1875.

JOSEPH P. OLIVER, to be Clinical Teacher of Diseases of Children, September 27, 1875.

SAMUEL S. WEBBER, to be Clinical Teacher of Diseases of the Nervous System, September 27, 1875.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, to be Clinical Teacher of Diseases of the Nervous System, September 27, 1875.

WILLIAM GRAY, **HENRY J. BIGELOW**, and **THOMAS G. APPLETON**, to be Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for one year, from March 1, 1875, March 18, 1875.

The average age of the young men admitted to Harvard College has been gradually rising during the whole of this century, until it has now reached a limit which had better not be exceeded. The accompanying table gives the number of persons between fourteen and fifteen years of age, between fifteen and sixteen, between sixteen and seventeen, and so forth, for every entering class for the last twenty years, and also the average age in each class. Each per-

AGE OF STUDENTS WHO ENTERED HARVARD COLLEGE FROM 1853 TO 1875 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	14-15.	15-16.	16-17.	17-18.	18-19.	19-20.	20-21.	21-22.	22-23.	23-24.	24-25.	25-26.	26-27.	27-28.	28-29.	29-30.	Average Age.	No. of Students entering.
1856	4	16	44	34	29	7	1	4		3		2					17 yrs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.	144
1857		6	31	27	25	8	8	3		5							17 " 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	108
1858		7	23	43	30	11	3	2	2	8							17 " 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	124
1859		6	26	56	31	14	5	3	1	1	1						17 " 11 " "	144
1860		9	26	38	33	14	9	1	4	2							18 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	186
1861		3	24	50	23	13	8	5	1	2					1		18 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	126
1862		2	19	41	30	15	10	3	2			1					18 " 3 $\frac{1}{6}$ " "	123
1863	1	2	22	38	36	13	5	7		2		1			1		18 " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	123
1864	1		14	30	18	19	6	3	1	2	1				1		18 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	97
1865		5	19	51	28	23	9	1	5		1						18 " 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	143
1866		6	19	38	46	23	8		3	1		1					18 " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	144
1867			22	56	55	24	7	9	3	1							18 " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	178
1868			16	48	37	22	13	2	1	2							18 " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	141
1869		2	15	49	52	22	11	6						1	1		18 " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	159
1870		3	19	76	53	29	11	4	4	1	1			1			18 " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	203
1871		6	24	59	62	28	16	4	1	1							18 " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	201
1872		2	20	61	65	29	12	4	2	1		1		1			18 " 5 $\frac{1}{6}$ " "	188
1873	1	2	18	51	75	42	17	11	3	4	2	3		1			18 " 10 " "	230
1874	1	2	19	58	56	41	7	3	1	1	1	2					18 " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	192
1875	1		10	73	90	47	10	6	3	2							18 " 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	242

son's age is reckoned to the 1st of October in the year he was a Freshman, or, in case he entered to advanced standing, in the year he would regularly have been a Freshman. Persons who for any reason passed twice through the Freshman year are counted with the class which they first joined. It appears from this table that the average age has risen six months in twenty years; that the average age for the last five years has been eighteen years and five months; and that the rise of age has mainly resulted from a diminution of the proportional number of those who enter while under seventeen years of age, and an increase in the proportional number of those who enter at from eighteen to twenty years of age. The present average age at admission is high enough to secure that degree of maturity and of capacity for self-control, which it is desirable that a College student should possess; and the Faculty have no desire to see it rise still higher. The increase in the requisitions for admission to College, which has been going on steadily for many years, has a tendency to raise the age of admission; but all improvements of method in the preparatory schools tend to lower it, and the division of the admission examination between two years, which has been permitted since 1873-74, will have a strong tendency to prevent an undue prolongation of the period of preparation at school. That part of the long period of study from ten to twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, which it is especially desirable to prolong relatively to the rest, is the period of professional study. In order, therefore, that he may have time for from three to five years of professional study, the candidate for admission to College had better not be much over eighteen years of age.

For the past six years a tolerably complete record has been kept of the occupations or employments of the fathers of the young men who have become members of the College. The summary of this record, which is pre-

sented in the following table, is interesting from the variety of occupations which it exhibits, and from the clew which it supplies to the circumstances of the families

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Clergymen	12	10	5	9	7	9
Lawyers	21	12	19	22	12	22
Physicians, Surgeons, and Dentists	8	2	7	9	8	11
Presidents U. S., Governors, Judges, Senators, Members of Congress, and Mayors	5	2	4	4	5	5
Professors and Teachers	5	4	6	4	8	8
Editors, Publishers, and Authors . .	2	2	1	3	1	5
Civil Engineers, Geologists, Chemists, and Landscape Gardeners	8	3	3	...	3	2
Merchants and Shop-keepers	46	57	35	46	51	68
Brokers and Bankers	4	9	12	16	15	12
Presidents, Treasurers, Secretaries, and Cashiers of Banks, Railroads, Manufacturing Companies, &c. . .	3	5	7	5	8	6
Book-keepers . . . . .	...	2	1	...	2	1
Sea Captains . . . . .	...	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendents, Conductors, Agents, &c., of Railroads, Bridges, Gas Works, &c.	2	...	1	1	2	2
Truckmen, Teamsters, Expressmen, Watchmen, and Laborers . . . . .	...	1	2	2	3	1
Farmers, Planters, and Gardeners . .	3	7	8	11	6	5
U. S. Service — Army, Navy, Civil Agents — Real Estate, Insurance, Patents, &c.	1	1	3	5	1	3
Mechanic Arts and Trades	3	8	4	4	3	9
Machinists	8	10	5	14	7	11
Manufacturers . . . . .	...	1	3	2	4	2
Artists and Architects	7	9	14	10	8	12
Boarding-houses, Hotels, and Livery Stables . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	1
	...	1	...	1	...	2
	183	147	142	170	154	191
Father not living	34	33	23	39	27	36
Business unknown	38	21	15	21	11	15

which send sons to the College. A small proportion only of these families can be called rich; the greater part are neither rich nor poor; and the proportion of the poor, though small, quite equals that of the rich. The sons of widows constantly number from one-seventh to one-sixth of the whole College. The table affords additional evidence of the fact, which the triennial catalogues of the older American Colleges prove beyond a doubt, that high

education is hereditary in this country as in all others; or, in other words, the table shows that it is chiefly the people who themselves have trained minds who desire thorough training for their children, and are able to procure it for them. Culture is much surer to descend to children than wealth, because the natural forces of hereditary transmission are on its side.

It is interesting to inquire from time to time from what States of the Union the College draws its students, because the answers to such inquiries show whether the region to which the direct influence of the College extends is expanding or contracting, and whether its relative standing and reputation are maintained, as the other educational institutions of the country grow and improve. Although the principal cities of the Union now contain schools, either public or private, which can prepare boys for Harvard College, yet in most parts of the United States it is still quite impossible to get a boy fitted for the College by the local schools; so that parents who do not propose to trust their sons to any of the lesser Colleges are in many cases obliged to send them away from home at an early age to distant academies which undertake to prepare boys for admission to the Colleges of high standard. This practice prevails more and more, and helps to recruit Harvard College from districts whose local schools are still incapable of giving a thorough preparatory training. The following table with the summary appended shows that the constituency of the College is wider now than it was five years ago, or ten years ago. The proportionate representation from Massachusetts and from all New England has decreased, and that from the Middle and Western States has increased. The increase from the Middle States is mainly due to the large gain in the representation from New York. One-eighth of the whole number of students now come from New York. The table contains the facts of residence for twelve classes, numbering in all 1797 per-

sons, and the sources of information are the annual catalogues of 1865-66, 1870-71, and 1875-76.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—RESIDENCES OF STUDENTS.

Catalogue of year	1865-66.	1870-71.	1875-76.	Catalogue of year	1865-66.	1870-71.	1875-76.
Students from				Students from			
Maine	12	22	28	Texas . . . . .	...	...	1
New Hampshire . .	20	18	11	Wisconsin	1	1	8
Vermont	1	8	6	Michigan . . . . .	...	1	8
Massachusetts . . .	296	899	488	Ohio	12	27	21
Rhode Island . . .	4	4	8	Kentucky . . . . .	...	1	2
Connecticut	2	8	6	Tennessee . . . . .	...	2	...
New York	26	59	99	Kansas . . . . .	...	...	1
New Jersey	1	5	7	Missouri	1	1	5
Delaware . . . . .	...	2	1	Iowa . . . . .	...	...	1
Pennsylvania . . .	18	16	24	Illinois	9	9	18
Maryland	7	11	18	Indiana	1	1	8
Virginia	1	1	...	Nebraska . . . . .	...	...	1
North Carolina . .	...	1	1	California	1	8	11
South Carolina . .	...	1	1	Oregon . . . . .	...	1	1
Alabama	1	1	2	British Provinces .	...	1	5
Mississippi . . . .	...	...	1	District Columbia	8	10	4
Louisiana	1	1	4	Other places . . .	...	8	1

SUMMARY.

Catalogue of year	1865-66.	1870-71.	1875-76.
Students from			
Massachusetts . . .	296	899	488
Per cent . . . . .	.71	.66	.68
New England	835	449	542
Per cent . . . . .	.81	.74	.70
Middle States (N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa.)	40	82	181
Per cent . . . . .	.10	.14	.17
Southern States . .	10	16	28
Per cent . . . . .	.02	.08	.08
Western States . . .	25	47	70
Per cent . . . . .	.06	.08	.09
Other places	8	14	10
Whole number of Students . .	418	608	776

Two new professorships were established in the College during the year 1874-75,—a professorship of Music, and a professorship of the History of Art. The theory and history of music was first made a subject of regular College teaching in the year 1871-72. Though pursued, of course, by a small number of persons, it has commended itself to the Faculty as a serious and difficult subject of study,

and a fit part of liberal training. The amount of instruction offered has steadily increased, until last year five courses, each of three hours a week, were provided for, and music was made, by vote of the Faculty, one of the subjects in which "honors" may be given at graduation. On recommendation of the Academic Council, the Corporation (March 1, 1875) and the Board of Overseers (March 24, 1875) ordered that music should be added to the list of departments in which the degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be obtained. A degree of Master of Arts for attainments in Music was given at Commencement, 1875. Under these circumstances, the Governing Boards thought it was fitting to recognize the actual position of music among College subjects of instruction, and the merit of the instructor whose zeal and learning had created the department, by establishing a full professorship of Music.

The History of Art was first offered to the choice of the students as a College "elective" in the spring of 1874, and was immediately chosen by a considerable number of persons. A single course of three hours a week was given in the year 1874-75; but in the spring of 1875 two courses, one more advanced and detailed than the other, were offered for the year now current, and were subsequently selected by a large number of students. The subject, as treated by the instructor, proved to have a double value, — while it had to do mainly with art, it had also close relations with history and literature. The departments of the Classics, the modern languages, and history had all an interest in the new "electives," and found themselves reinforced thereby. Moved by these considerations, and having in view the long and costly preparation which any successful teacher of this difficult subject must have made, the Governing Boards established a professorship of the History of Art. Neither of the new professorships has any endowment, and the Corporation are unable to pay

proper salaries to the incumbents. Both the professors do much more work than they are paid for on the existing scale of College salaries, and therefore make a considerable annual contribution to the resources of the University.

In 1874-75 the Savage Scholarship, having an income of \$300 a year, was filled for the first time. Certain of the scholarship funds having accumulated somewhat, it was ordered by the Corporation, on Sept. 27, 1875, that the annual payments on the Senior Exhibition, the Pennoyer Scholarships, and the Sever Scholarship be moderately increased, and that one additional Bowditch Scholarship and four additional Shattuck Scholarships be established. The scholarship fund which bears the name of the late Benjamin D. Greene, having reached by accumulation the prescribed amount of \$2,000 (actually \$2,211.57), a Greene Scholarship of the annual value of \$120 was created by vote of the Corporation on Sept. 27th, 1875. The Matthews Scholarships are maintained from one half of the net income of Matthews Hall. First ten and then twelve scholarships, of an annual value of \$300 each, were announced upon this foundation; but the experience of three years has proved that for the present, at least, one half of the net income of the Hall will support more than twelve scholarships, and accordingly fifteen scholarships upon that foundation were offered for the current year. By these changes, \$1,985 a year were added to the money heretofore disposable for the support of meritorious students in straitened circumstances.

On the 23d of November, 1874, the President and Fellows received from Lydia Russell Whiting, the widow, and Rose Standish Whiting, the daughter, of the late Hon. William Whiting, the generous gift of \$5,000, as the foundation of a fund for two scholarships which should be used for the benefit of deserving young men needing assistance, but with preference for such as might be of the

Whiting kinship. (See Appendix I.) This judicious gift was gratefully accepted by the Corporation upon the terms and conditions prescribed, and as two scholarships were to be maintained, the Corporation ordered that the fund should be accumulated until it reached \$10,000. The great liberality of this act on the part of Mrs. and Miss Whiting will be better understood, when it is known that the Corporation had just declined to accept a bequest of the same amount made by the Hon. William Whiting upon conditions of an unusual, and, as it seemed to the Corporation, inexpedient character. The peculiar conditions of this bequest, and the reasons which determined the Corporation to refuse it, while gratefully acknowledging the beneficent intentions of the testator, will be found fully set forth in the report made to the Corporation by Judge Bigelow, which is printed herewith. (See Appendix II.)

The steps which were taken in 1874-75 towards the desirable consummation of getting all required studies, except the various exercises in writing English, into the Freshman year are fully described in the report of the Dean of the College. Physics appeared for the last time as a required study in the Sophomore year, and the examinations called "anticipatory" relieved a large number of students from attendance at the exercises in required subjects of the Sophomore and Junior years. Apart from exercises in writing, there now remain in those years but a few fragments of required work; namely, bits of rhetoric, history, philosophy, and political economy. The rhetoric and history might advantageously be put into the Freshman year. The philosophy and political economy require rather more maturity of mind than the average Freshman possesses, and might probably be converted with advantage into preliminary "electives" of an elementary character, preparatory to more advanced courses in those departments. Small remnants of required work in the midst of a much

larger mass of elective work are heartily disliked by both instructors and students.

The results of the experiment of voluntary attendance at recitations and lectures on the part of Seniors, which has been in progress since the beginning of the year 1874-75, are given without reserve in the report of the Dean of the College, and his discussion of the subject will repay the most careful consideration. The experiment must not be judged wholly by its effects upon the students. Like the elective system, though in a somewhat different manner, voluntary attendance inspires every instructor with a desire to make attendance at his exercises profitable and attractive. As a general rule, and taking due account of special reasons for absence on particular days or at particular seasons, it is to be observed that Seniors absent themselves most from the least profitable exercises ; that is, from those in which absence causes the least direct loss, or involves the least subsequent risk or inconvenience. Scholarship, as tested by the examinations, does not seem to have been affected either favorably or unfavorably by the voluntary attendance. It will probably turn out that a condition of liberty, which is thoroughly advantageous to judicious and well-disposed students, has no more effect than compulsory attendance to induce weak, foolish, or vicious students to redeem their time. These unprofitable students have been under a compulsory system all their lives with no good result, and mere freedom from constraint will not reform or recreate them. As the deep-rooted traditions of a college, and the habits of students long accustomed to hourly constraint, are not to be altered in a day or a year, it is probable that some time will elapse before a demonstration of the workings of voluntary attendance is obtained. In the mean time, the attitude of the students towards the University, their relations with their instructors, and their conception of their privileges and responsibilities are gradually undergoing a propitious change.

When the office of Dean of the College Faculty was first created six years ago, there were five hundred and sixty-three students in the College. There are now seven hundred and seventy-six, an increase of thirty-eight per cent. Within the same period the elective system has been greatly enlarged, while the prescribed work has proportionally diminished; and this change has materially increased the work to be done in the Dean's office. In order to relieve the Dean, as far as possible, of the routine work of the office, and so to make it practicable for a professor actively engaged in teaching to hold this important place, the Corporation have enlarged the duties and increased the compensation of the Registrar of the College Faculty, and have confided to this officer the construction of all scales of rank, the conduct of ordinary business with the students, the preparation of routine business for the Faculty, the supervision of the records of absences, the direction of admission examinations, and the charge of other details, which, with all the matters just specified, have heretofore been regarded as in the province of the Dean. This measure took effect at the beginning of the current year.

In the spring of 1875, while making the tabular view of College exercises for the ensuing year, the Faculty decided to arrange the hours of recitations and lectures upon the plan of a mid-day luncheon, a free hour for exercise before dinner, and a late dinner. The arrangement of the day which they contemplated was as follows: Prayers at 7½ A.M. (from April 1 to Class Day at 6½ A.M.); breakfast at 8 A.M. (7 A.M. after April 1); recitations from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. (from 8 A.M. till 12 M. after April 1); luncheon from 12½ P.M. till 1½ P.M. (12 M. till 1 P.M. after April 1); recitations from 1½ P.M. till 4½ P.M., ending at 4½ P.M. (from 1 P.M. till 4 P.M. after April 1); dinner at 5½ P.M. or 6 P.M. This arrangement has now gone into effect and seems to be a great improvement. The dinner

hour in Memorial Hall is 5½ P.M.; but many of the boarding-houses give dinner at 6 P.M. The new plan secures all the hours of daylight in winter for mental work, leaves a perfectly free hour for exercise after all lectures and recitations are finished, and dispenses with recitations and lectures by gas-light in winter. These are large merits; and a trial of three months has not developed any counterbalancing defects, unless a slight increase in the average consumption of food, which has manifested itself at Memorial Hall, be considered an evil.

The price of board at the Dining Hall was on the average \$4.52 a week throughout the year, and the average number of students who boarded there was four hundred and seventy. In this price per week twenty-two cents represent rent; for they go to pay interest at seven per cent on the advances made by the Corporation in preparing and equipping the Hall and kitchens, and to provide \$1,000 a year towards the reduction of this debt. The amount of this debt on September 1, 1875, was \$47,219.75, from which may be deducted a generous gift of \$1,000 from Quincy A. Shaw, Esq., to be applied towards the extinguishment of the debt of the Association. The College, the Scientific School, and the Law School have a strong interest in the continued success of the Dining-Hall Association, but make no contribution whatever, either direct or indirect, to the expenses thereof. The Corporation gave the use of Memorial Hall in the condition in which they received it, and they pay the insurance on the building itself; but the Association pays for all its fixtures and furniture, and for insuring the same, and for all service and supplies. The only exception to this statement is that the Corporation paid for the Dining-Hall tables; but in return for this payment, the College has the use of the Hall and of every thing in it for the Commencement Dinner, and for examinations whenever it is needed for that purpose. At the beginning of the current year, the Hall was filled beyond

its proper capacity, a fact which is good evidence of the general success of the undertaking. The average attendance for the year will probably be at least five hundred and seventy. One inconsiderable modification of the plan upon which the Hall was conducted during the past year seemed desirable, and has been adopted. Under the original scheme a student was to act as auditor for the Association; but the auditor's duties having proved too laborious to be performed advantageously by a student, the Directors appointed the Bursar's clerk auditor.

The Corporation having acceded to a suggestion made by the Executive Committee of the Association of the Alumni, that a price should be charged for admission to the Commencement Dinner, tickets were sold at one dollar each to graduates of years subsequent to 1832, while graduates of 1832 and earlier years received free tickets on account of the payments made by them for "Commencement Dinner" on all their term-bills while in College. The Committee of the Alumni employed the Steward of the Dining Hall to provide the dinner, and were satisfied with the provision which he made. The Hall was thronged, as usual; but the dinner of 1875 cost the College \$316.75, instead of \$2200 as in 1874.

In order to avoid confusion between the College Steward and the Steward of the Dining Hall, the title of the first named officer was changed (Nov. 23, 1874) to Bursar, the duties of the office remaining unchanged. The word is used in the Charter of 1650, and is still the commonest name in England for the financial agent of a College.

The term-bills of the Cambridge departments of the University have lately been collected about April 1st, for two-thirds of the year's charges, and about October 1st for the other third. On December 7, 1874, the Corporation ordered that from and after August 31, 1875, three term-bills be presented in the course of the year, each including one-third of the tuition-fee; the first made up to January 1,

the second to April 1, and the third covering the rest of the year. This arrangement will diminish the interest charges upon the advances made to the Dining-Hall Association and the Divinity-School Club; for under the former system these advances extended continuously over the six months from October 1 to April 1. It will also relieve the University from the necessity, sometimes inconvenient, of advancing from \$60,000 to \$70,000 between October 1 and April 1. Under the new plan, the University will only be called upon to advance from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a quarter.

The College is more and more embarrassed for lack of a sufficient number of recitation rooms. Some of the rooms are occupied for three and four successive hours, by one class after another, without any available intermission for ventilation. Some instructors are obliged to use three or four different rooms, to their great inconvenience and that of their classes. Many of the rooms are too small and too low for the number of persons who occupy them. There is urgent need of a new building to contain lecture and recitation rooms; but as such a building should be constructed with liberal dimensions, with fire-proof entries and stair-ways, and with the best means of ventilating the rooms, it would necessarily be costly, and at present it is quite unattainable unless by gift. During the summer vacation of 1875, the physical laboratory was transferred from the second story of Harvard Hall to larger and better rooms upon the first floor of Lawrence Hall. By this change the laboratories directed by Professor Gibbs and Assistant-Professor Trowbridge were placed in juxtaposition, and the Rumford cabinet of apparatus was made serviceable to a larger number of students than before. The room in Harvard Hall which had been used for the laboratory was divided into two mathematical recitation rooms. Portions of the entries in the second story of University Hall were thrown into the

adjoining rooms, whereby a separate room for the Registrar was obtained in the south entry, and the mathematical recitation room in the north entry, numbered nineteen, was much enlarged and improved.

On recommendation of the Academic Council, the Corporation ordered on March 1, 1875, that all candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, or Doctor of Science, thereafter admitted by the Council, whether they be in residence or not, be required to pay a fee of at least \$50 a year beside the fees for examination; and that this payment of \$50 should entitle them to three hours of public instruction a week, and to the use of the Library. This measure is intended to prevent persons from entering themselves as candidates without any serious purpose of obtaining a degree; and to make it the interest of all candidates to avail themselves of a reasonable amount of the stated instruction now offered them in large variety (see Catalogue for 1875-76, p. 149). The number of these advanced degrees already granted by the University is as follows:—

	A.M.	PH.D.	S.D.
1873	—	2	1
1874	8	—	—
1875	13	3	—

The Academic Council has been careful in recommending candidates for these degrees, and it is believed that in every case the degree granted has been fairly earned. In several instances the attainments of the recipients were highly honorable to themselves and to the University.

Within six years two professorships have been added to the Divinity School, one in 1869 and one in 1872; and the amount of instruction given therein has quite doubled. The School never before offered such advantages as it has

offered since 1872; yet the number of its students does not increase.

	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76
Number of regular students	21	11	19	15	12
„ „ special „	9	9	2	4	8

The causes of the small resort to the School are doubtless many and complex, but the unsettled condition of the clerical profession is a principal cause. How much the relation of the College to that profession has changed may be clearly seen in the following significant figures:—

	1661-1670	1761-1770	1861-1870
Whole number of Bachelors of Arts in the ten years	69	422	998
Number of ministers among those graduates	31	121	57
Percentage of ministers . . . . .	.45	.29	.054

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the ministers among the graduates were almost all of one sect; but, among the fifty-seven ministers of the ten classes from 1861 to 1870 inclusive, several sects are represented.

The condition of the School is to be deeply regretted, for the sake both of the public and of the University,—of the public, because the community sorely needs to avail itself to the utmost of every agency competent to produce a learned and vigorous clergy; and of the University, because it finds itself ineffective in a department of great historical and actual dignity and worth, in which for the first half of its existence Harvard College rendered its greatest service to the State. To remedy the feebleness of the School seems to be beyond the power of its learned and devoted Faculty, of the Governing Boards, and of the Administration of the University. The causes of its depression lie beyond their control.

On the 25th of January, 1875, the Corporation ordered that the tuition-fee for students of the second year in the

Law School be raised from \$100 to \$150 a year from and after September 27, 1876. The fee for the first year in the Law School was similarly raised in the year 1871-72. From the beginning of the Academic year 1876-77, the tuition-fee of this School will be the same as that of the College and the Scientific School.

Two events of importance happened in the Law School during the year 1874-75. The financial condition of the School warranted the establishment of another Professorship, a surplus of nearly \$6,000 having accrued in 1873-74, and a still larger surplus being anticipated for 1874-75, an anticipation which has since been fulfilled. Accordingly, on the 18th of March, 1875, the Corporation voted to establish an additional Professorship of Law, which they named the Story Professorship, in memory of the distinguished services rendered to the University by Joseph Story, as a member of the Corporation from 1825 to 1845, and as Dane Professor of Law from 1829 to 1845, during which period the Law School increased greatly in numbers and importance. The instruction given by the new Professor relates chiefly to Mercantile Law. He entered upon his duties at the beginning of the current year.

The other important event in the history of the Law School, and it may be hoped in the history of legal education in the United States, was the establishment of an admission examination applicable, from and after the beginning of the Academic year 1877-78, to all candidates for the degree of the School who are not already Bachelors of Arts, Science, or Philosophy. Similar action was taken almost simultaneously by the Medical Faculty, although the particular requisitions were not identical with those determined upon by the Law Faculty. Indeed, the precise nature of the new requisitions for admission to these professional schools is not material; for the requisitions now made will probably undergo a gradual and progressive change. The important fact is, that the University

proposes to demand of all candidates for its degree of Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, evidence of some academic training, not so much for the sake of the knowledge which that training imparts, as of the mental power which it develops. The University in taking this action is only doing its duty to the learned professions of Law and Medicine, which have been for fifty years in process of degradation through the barbarous practice of admitting to them persons wholly destitute of academic culture. The professional departments of the University are by this action only beginning to lend a due support to the College and the preparatory schools, a support which they should always have given, and which in every other civilized country is given to academic institutions by the regulations and usages which govern admission to the learned professions. The schools of Law and Medicine which have sprung up all over the country during the last forty years have held no examinations for admission, and have required of candidates for admission no particular course of previous study. Had they demanded a reasonable amount of academic training, most of them could have procured it from a large proportion, at least, of their pupils. It is not the young men of the country, or their parents, who are responsible for the present degraded state of professional education, but the Faculties and Governors of the modern American professional schools, who having but feeble faith in the value of academic training, or being afraid of diminishing the number of their pupils, failed to demand of candidates for admission an adequate general education. Thousands of ignorant, undisciplined men have consequently entered the legal and medical professions with the scantiest technical preparation, to their own lasting injury and that of the community, who would have found means to get some academic training, had any been required of them. In the mean time the High Schools, Academies, and Colleges of

this country have been deprived of the legitimate support which in every other civilized country they derive from the fact that only through them can the learned professions be reached. As one consequence, the number of young men who resort to Colleges has diminished relatively to population during the past forty years, instead of rising as it should have done with the increase of general well-being. So long as lectures were the one means of teaching in the Law and Medical Schools of this University, the heterogeneous character of the class did not much affect the efficiency of the instruction, except so far as the lecturers felt obliged to adapt their teaching to the ignorant and untrained portion of their audience. But with the adoption of catechetical methods in both Schools, the presence in the recitation rooms of a considerable proportion of persons whose minds were rude and unformed became at once a serious impediment. The large use of examinations in writing also brought into plain sight the shocking illiteracy of a part of the students, and made the Faculties quite ashamed of some of their pupils. In the legal profession there are various walks, recognized by statute or by ancient usage in some countries, but existing everywhere with more or less precision of definition. It should be the aim of a University's Law School to train young men of good preliminary education and average ability, taken by the hundred, for the higher walks of the profession. While steadily pursuing this main object, the School can incidentally render some other service; but it must watch that its legitimate function be not impaired. The Law and Medical Faculties have not failed to observe that some very exceptional persons succeed in life, by force of great natural endowments, who had no early discipline or regular training of any sort; but they believe that such persons succeed not because of, but in spite of, their early disadvantages, and that their cases afford no argument against the general utility of thorough training, both

academic and professional, and no argument in favor of laxity in admitting to learned professions. Genius has seven-leagued boots, but common men require a well-made road.

It may be urged, however, as it was five years ago in the matter of the re-organization of the Medical School, that an admission examination to professional schools, though desirable, is impracticable, — that it would reduce the income of the schools so much as seriously to impair the instruction in them, and so lessen their efficiency and their usefulness ; and such an argument certainly deserves serious attention. In the case, however, of the Law School there need be no apprehension of such results ; for there are at this moment in the School eighty-nine persons who have academic degrees ; and, if none but those who hold such degrees should join the School next year, the income would still be sufficient to support the present organization for instruction without reduction. Of course a few persons not holding academic degrees would enter upon examination, and the exclusion of uneducated men would of itself increase the resort of educated persons to the School ; but with no more than one hundred students next year the income from tuition-fees would still be larger than in any year previous to 1871-72.

Reliance should also be placed on a more general principle, which is of great encouragement to all who desire American institutions of high education to make large advances in thoroughness and strictness. An institution which has any real prestige and power will make a money profit by raising its standard, and that either at once or in a very short time. Its demand for greater attainments on the part of its students will be quickly responded to, and this improved class of students will in a marvellously short time so increase the reputation and influence of the institution as to make its privileges and its rewards more valued and more valuable. Of course

improvements which involve longer residence on the part of students are the easiest for an institution to make, because longer residence means more fees from each student ; but all reasonable measures of strictness, which it might be feared would reduce the amount of tuition-fees, will actually increase them. Such measures are the requisition of an admission examination, or the increase of requisitions for admission ; the lengthening of the required term of residence ; the imposition of an examination for a degree ; the conversion of oral examinations into examinations in writing ; the imposition of examinations for passing from one year of a long course to the next year ; the raising of the tuition-fee ; and the enforcement of rules to exact a minimum attainment. All such measures, if put into execution gradually and judiciously, and accompanied by corresponding improvements in methods of teaching and facilities for learning, will result before long in a money gain to the institution which adopts them.

The following statement of the receipts from students for several successive years in the Law School, Médical School, and College well illustrates the truth of the principle under consideration. In the Medical School, since 1870-71, oral examinations have been converted into examinations in writing ; the examination for the degree has been made much more severe ; examinations have been established for passing from one year of the course to another ; and the average residence has been lengthened, so that the cost of getting the degree of the School has been considerably increased. These severe measures were enforced so rapidly, that not a few well-informed persons thought that the School would be killed outright. In the Law School, within five years, a strict examination in writing for the degree has been imposed, where there was none before ; the regular period of residence required for the degree has been made two years instead of eighteen months ; examinations have been established for passing

from one year of the course to the next ; the tuition-fee has been raised, and the whole tone of the School changed from laxity to strictness. The College is well known to have steadily increased its demands upon its students during the past ten years ; the tuition-fee has been raised, and it has been steadily growing harder to get into the College, harder to stay in it, and harder to obtain its degree. The following figures may well be considered very encouraging to friends of sound education, for they prove that such substantial improvements in education as those above described, so far from being in advance of the demand, are really welcomed. The figures represent the amount of the tuition-fees in each year, except that in the case of the Medical School a small proportion of other receipts, like the matriculation and graduation fees, is included.

Year.	Tuition fees in the Law School.	Receipts from Students in the Medical School.	Tuition fees in the College.
1865-66	\$14,704.75	Accounts of the School not kept by the Treasurer of Harvard College until 1871-72.	<div> <div>+</div> <div> <div>{</div> <div> \$83,147.66 88,606.50 89,415.55 48,629.55 **82,462.95 89,812.50 90,725.00 93,160.00 104,184.97 102,884.78 </div> </div> </div>
1866-67	13,085.00		
1867-68	10,382.50		
1868-69	11,527.50		
1869-70	11,525.00		
1870-71	13,524.00		
1871-72	*16,179.00		
1872-73	15,075.00		
1873-74	16,975.00		
1874-75	17,700.00	86,661.68	

* Fee of the first year raised from \$100 to \$150.

† First year of the new organisation.

‡ In these years add 10 per cent for fees then separately charged, but since included in the tuition fee.

** Fee raised from \$104 to \$150.

The distribution over the country of the residences of students in the Law School has changed considerably since 1860-61. The Southern States used to be strongly represented in the School ; but since the war of 1861-1865 the proportionate number of students from Southern States has been small, though it is now rising. The Western States, on the other hand, have increased their representa-

tion very much, so that now one-fourth of the students are from Western States. About one-half of the students are from New England. The following table presents the facts of residence for six hundred and sixty-five persons, whose names are contained in the annual catalogues of the five years which are named at the heads of the columns.

LAW SCHOOL.—RESIDENCES OF STUDENTS.

Catalogue of year	1840-41.	1850-51.	1860-61.	1870-71.	1875-76.	Catalogue of year	1840-41.	1850-51.	1860-61.	1870-71.	1875-76.
Students from						Students from					
Maine	10	1	7	8	6	Indiana	2		2	2	
New Hampshire	7	4	11	8	3	Kentucky			5	1	3
Vermont	1		5	2	1	Tennessee	1		2	1	1
Massachusetts	34	34	52	57	69	Illinois	1		5	6	9
Rhode Island	6	2	2	2	3	Michigan		1			2
Connecticut	1		3	6		Missouri		1	6	6	2
New York	8	12	9	11	4	California			1	6	3
New Jersey	1	1	6	3	2	Iowa				3	2
Pennsylvania	2	4	9	12	8	Minnesota					1
Delaware					1	Nova Scotia				1	6
Maryland	1	4	5	3	1	New Brunswick				3	3
Virginia	5	6	4	1	1	Prince Edward Island					1
North Carolina	1	2			2	District Columbia	1		5		1
South Carolina	1	6				Prussia					1
Georgia	4	7	1	1	1	Japan					1
Alabama	4	3	3	1	1	Hawaiian Islands					2
Mississippi	1	1	3			Lower Canada	1				
Louisiana	1	4			3	England		1			
Texas				1	2	U. S. Navy				1	
Ohio	2	5	8	8	15						

SUMMARY.

Catalogue of year	1840-41.	1850-51.	1860-61.	1870-71.	1875-76.
Students from					
Massachusetts	34	34	52	57	69
Per cent . . . . .	.36	.35	.33	.37	.43
New England	59	41	80	83	82
Per cent . . . . .	.62	.42	.51	.54	.51
Middle States	11	17	24	26	15
Per cent . . . . .	.12	.17	.15	.17	.09
Southern States	17	32	19	7	11
Per cent . . . . .	.18	.33	.12	.05	.07
Western States	6	7	20	33	38
Per cent . . . . .	.06	.07	.13	.21	.24
District of Columbia and other places	2	1	5	5	15
Per cent . . . . .	.02	.01	.03	.03	.09
Whole number of Students	95	98	157	154	161

During the period covered by this table a large number of new law schools have been opened both at the East and at the West; but the national character of the Harvard School and its numbers have been fully maintained.

Beside the establishment of an examination for admis-

sion by the Medical Faculty, an event which has been above alluded to, there were three occurrences during the year 1874-75 of importance in the history of the Medical School. A professorship of Clinical Surgery was established on March 1, 1875, and was filled by the election of Dr. Cheever, Adjunct-Professor of Clinical Surgery since 1868. The vacant professorship of Materia Medica was filled by the election of Dr. Edes, Assistant-Professor of that subject since 1870. A subscription was set on foot in the autumn of 1874 to raise \$200,000, wherewith to build a new building, in which the Warren Museum might be secured against fire, and some other much-needed accommodations be provided. It was far from being a favorable time for raising money for public objects; but such was the zeal and energy of some of the younger members of the profession, who personally took the work in hand, so hearty was the interest in the welfare of the School and the profession on the part of many liberal men and women, and so effective was the support of educated physicians throughout the community, that by October 1, 1875, \$134,885 had been subscribed, of which \$102,650 had been at that date paid into the hands of the treasurer of the fund, George Higginson, Esq., and \$21,000 were in the hands of the Treasurer of the College. Interest on the fund had also accrued to the amount of \$4546.25. The largest subscription was that of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Swett, who gave a house in Brimmer Street, by the sale of which \$21,000 were realized. Whenever a suitable site can be procured, a fire-proof building large enough, at least, to contain securely the Warren Museum can be erected from the proceeds of this remarkable subscription, and the greatest anxiety of the friends of the School will be thereby relieved. To accomplish all which the Faculty hoped to accomplish, it will be necessary to reopen the subscription-lists, and to raise the balance of the \$200,000 originally suggested as a sum no more than sufficient to provide the

needed accommodations ; but the Faculty propose to wait for the return of prosperity to the business community before making this attempt.

The success of the re-organization of the Medical School, which began in 1871 has been already exhibited in this report and in the two preceding reports, so far as money receipts from students are concerned. It remains to exhibit the working of the changed organization in certain other important respects. In the first place, the amount of instruction given in the School as a whole was greatly increased, as may be clearly seen in the table of hours of instruction to be found in the report of the Dean of the School. The following table shows that the proportional number of students drawn hither from without New England and the British Provinces has doubled in six years, and that the proportion of students who hold literary or scientific degrees has nearly doubled. Another very

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Students from British Provinces	10 p. ct. 30	34	26	15	12	2 p. ct. 4
Students from without the New England States and British Provinces	5 p. ct. 16	9	12	11	16	10 p. ct. 20
Students with literary or scientific degrees	23 p. ct. 72	59	59	66	86	42 p. ct. 82

significant fact is the increased average length of residence at the School of the persons admitted to its degree. The following table demonstrates this increase of the average period of attendance. In 1872, only twenty per cent of the persons graduated had spent two years or more in the School ; in 1875, ninety per cent had been in residence two years or more, and forty-seven per cent had been three years in the School. Lastly, the number of students who remain

for the second term of the year has rapidly increased, in spite of the fact that no other considerable Medical School

MEDICAL SCHOOL.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.

Number of terms spent in this School by Stu- dents graduated.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
6 terms . . .	5 p. ct. 8	8	22	47 p. ct. 14
5 „ . . .		8	2	7
4 „ . . .	8	8	6	6
3 „ . . .	18	15	5	
2 „ . . .	48 p. ct. 27	7	8	10 p. ct. 8
Total . . .	56	41	38	80

in the United States requires attendance for any thing more than the “ Winter Session ” of from four to five months in each year. In 1870–71, a little over one-fifth of the students who attended the “ Winter Session ” remained for the “ Summer Course,” at which attendance was quite optional ; while in 1874–75 nearly seven-eighths of the number present for the first term remained for the second term. The progress in this respect is exhibited in the following table. These various statistics, taken in connection with

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Relative Number of Students during the two terms.

	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.
1st Term .	301	203	170	175	192
2d Term .	67	97	110	142	166

the financial statements, contain the whole story of the reconstruction of the Medical School ; they show the several stages of the change, the rate of its progress, and the ultimate success.

The Faculty of the Dental School, with the approval of the Corporation, decided in February, 1875, that the course of instruction in the School should be enlarged, that instruction should be given throughout the academic year, that the standard of the degree should be raised, and that every candidate for the degree must have spent at least one continuous year in this School. On the recommendation of the Faculty, the Corporation fixed the fees of the School, from and after September 28, 1876, at \$200 for the first year, \$150 for the second year, and \$50 for any subsequent year. It will be perceived that these are steps towards assimilating the methods of the Dental School to those of the Medical School under the new plan. They are vigorous measures for a School which has heretofore demanded of candidates for its degree attendance only at two winter sessions, the first of which might be attended elsewhere. At present it is impossible to require of dental students the same attainments in anatomy, physiology, and chemistry which are required of medical students; for the required session of the Dental School ends in the middle of February, while instruction in the above subjects goes on through the year. With the year 1876-77 this difficulty will disappear, and the dental student will be required to attain the same standard as the medical student in all the subjects which are common to both courses. To carry on the instruction in the dental subjects throughout the year will require of the professors and their assistants much more labor than they now perform, and still greater sacrifices of valuable time than those which they now make for the good of the School and the elevation of the profession. The School is entirely the creation of its professors. In 1871-72 the Corporation lent the School \$15,000, taking the deed of the house, No. 50 Allen Street, as security, and charging 7 per cent interest on the loan. This house contains the

laboratory and lecture-room of the School, and some other accommodations for the students. On September 1, 1875, this debt had been brought down to \$11,918.29 by applying to its reduction the excess of the receipts of the School over its expenses. For several years the teachers received no compensation whatever, and even now their salaries are merely nominal. With the help of the Medical School, and with the support which the prestige of the University gives them, they are building up by their own strenuous exertions a School which is rapidly becoming thoroughly creditable to the University and very useful to the community. The Infirmary of the School, which is a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, is a very valuable means of instruction; but it is also a much-needed charity, as the great number of its patients (over eight thousand in 1874-75) clearly shows.

The property which the late Hon. Samuel Hooper gave as the pecuniary foundation of the School of Mining and Practical Geology was held by two trustees named in the original indenture of October 1, 1865; but in that instrument it was provided that the trustees might, at their discretion, resign, and transfer the trust fund to the President and Fellows of Harvard College. On December 10, 1874, the trustees, Messrs. Lemuel Shaw and Edward W. Hooper, resigned their trust, and transferred the several bonds and stocks in which the fund was invested to the President and Fellows; while by a paper of the same date Mr. Hooper declared it to be his wish that the separate organization of the Mining School should be given up, and that its property should be held as the foundation of a Sturgis Hooper Professorship of Geology, the income being applicable to the payment of a professor's salary, and to the procuring of collections to illustrate geography and geology, at the discretion of the

Corporation. The letter of the trustees and the paper executed by Mr. Hooper are printed in the appendix (Appendix III). The abolition of the Mining School as a distinct Faculty is matter of congratulation ; for the studies of a mining engineer are in great part identical with those of a civil engineer. The instruction peculiar to mining engineering will hereafter be given in the Lawrence Scientific School, and the degree of Mining Engineer, as well as that of Civil Engineer, will be conferred in that School.

In the fifteen years preceding 1867 there was a legitimate motive for creating separate boards of trust, quite distinct from the Corporation, for special objects connected with the work of the University. The Corporation were allowing only five per cent on funds held for special purposes, while in most of those years more than five per cent could be obtained on money safely invested. Since 1867 the Corporation have divided impartially among all the common funds the actual income from the whole body of investments ; and they have also been entirely willing to hold any particular fund specially invested in specified property, the whole net income of that property being applied to the object of the fund. The policy pursued previous to 1867 gave rise to the creation of four distinct trusts ; namely, the Thayer Scholarships, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Mining School, and the Peabody Museum. One of these distinct trusts has now disappeared ; and, as the reason for creating them no longer exists, it is to be hoped that no new ones will be established.

Shortly after the death of Professor Louis Agassiz a committee was raised to procure subscriptions to a fund which should put upon a firm money basis the great museum which he had founded. Having collected a large sum of money, the committee determined to place all the proceeds of the subscription in the hands of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the condition " that

the net income thereof be paid to the Faculty of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, to be expended by them for the benefit of the Museum." It was also provided that the proceeds of a special subscription made among teachers and school-children in many parts of the United States should be kept as a separate fund, to be called the Teachers' and Pupils' Fund, but to be used like the other proceeds of the subscription. The action taken in the Corporation upon this very important and interesting gift will be found in the Appendix (Appendix IV). The trust was gratefully accepted upon the conditions imposed by the committee, and it was ordered that the principal fund be called the Agassiz Memorial Fund. On September 1, 1875, the Agassiz Memorial Fund stood upon the books of the Treasurer of Harvard College at \$95,553.02, and the Teachers' and Pupils' Fund at \$7,142.37; but since that date large additional sums have been collected which will shortly be paid over to the President and Fellows. The real control over the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is in the hands of its Faculty, for that Board makes all appointments, and directs all disbursements in the Museum; but the real and personal property of the Museum is held in part by the composite body called the "Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy," and in part by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. Over the constitution of the Faculty the President and Fellows have that degree of control which is implied in the right to confirm the Faculty's choice of its own members.

The Bussey Institution and the Botanic Garden have in several successive years received very generous support from the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. In 1874-75 their bounty was directed to laboratory experiments in agricultural chemistry, to the improvement of the Botanic Garden, and to researches on fungi injurious to vegetation. The varied proceeds of

this liberal expenditure will be found in the investigations published in the "Bussey Bulletin," and in the activity of the Garden as a scientific centre.

The Herbarium was enriched in the early autumn of 1874 by a remarkable gift from the representatives of the late William Starling Sullivant, of Columbus, Ohio, who died on the 30th of April, 1873, having expressed informally the wish that his bryological herbarium should be given to the Herbarium at Cambridge. Mr. Sullivant's wish was carried into effect in the most careful and liberal manner, and his collection and books, together with numerous sketches and finished drawings, many of which have never been published, were safely received at the Herbarium, where they have been scrupulously cared for.

The College Library received four considerable funds for the purchase of books during the year 1874-75: The proceeds of one-half of the residue of the estate of Charles Sumner, \$29,005; a bequest of \$15,000 from James Walker; a bequest of \$3,000 from Ichabod Tucker, the time of payment of which was anticipated by a lady who also added \$2,000 to the gift; and a gift of \$5000 from the estate of the late Harriet J. G. Denny paid by her children at her request. These gifts are not only very considerable in amount (\$54,005) but are peculiarly interesting on account of the character of the givers. The philanthropist and orator whose life was spent in a fierce struggle with a monstrous public wrong, the strong preacher and philosophic student whose lengthened days were passed in academic retirement, the venerable women full of years and of graces, all with a touching consent come bringing the same gift, — good books for the use of successive generations of students. (For extracts from Mr. Sumner's Will see Appendix V.) The Library has at present an annual income of more than \$10,000 exclusively devoted to the purchase of books; but of this in-

come the rather large proportion of \$4,200, which is derived from certain railroad bonds, is considered by some persons to be of a precarious nature. For salaries, the cost of cataloguing, and the heavy expenses of binding, fuel, and service, the Library has no funds, although in the exercise of their discretion the Corporation have applied a portion of the income of the James Savage Fund to these purposes. In 1874-75 the College proper was called upon to provide \$14,573.01 for salaries and expenses in the Library.

Gore Hall, at least with the present arrangement of the alcoves and shelving, will no longer contain the Library. Books are piled upon the floors in many parts of the building; a large proportion of the alcoves are blocked up with the tables and chairs of the persons employed upon the catalogue; thousands of books have been placed in temporary positions, and the work of marking the places of those books upon their cards must be performed a second time whenever they are assigned to permanent shelves with a proper classification by subject; and the teachers and students are hampered in their use of the Library by lack of room to work. The lack of conveniences and space for the work of the numerous persons employed upon the catalogues entails a considerable waste of money every year. In the mean time the funds for buying books yield an annual income sufficient for the purchase of from seven thousand to ten thousand volumes a year, so that an evil, already intolerable, is rapidly growing worse and worse. The only remedy is to build a large, fire-proof addition to Gore Hall on the eastern side. The undertaking is a serious one from which the Corporation have long shrunk; but they have reluctantly been brought to the conclusion that this outlay is no longer to be avoided.

Summer courses in botany, chemistry, and geology were given in 1875 with good results. The number of students

was larger than ever before (ninety-eight in all), and sixty-four of them were teachers. The course in field geology was a novel experiment, carried through with great energy by Professor Shaler, who devised it. The course was given in a camp at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky, and, although the season was unusually rainy, the measure of success attained was sufficient to encourage a repetition of the course upon the same ground in the summer of 1876. The object in view, in establishing these short courses of scientific teaching during the summer vacation, was to promote good teaching of elementary science in schools, by giving teachers opportunities for laboratory and field work. The professors and assistants who have given instruction in these courses have all become interested in the work, and regard the courses as useful to a class of persons whom the University may well be glad to serve.

Certain miscellaneous topics may here be mentioned. In the autumn and early winter of 1874, a portion of the Jarvis estate lying on Oxford Street was graded, at a cost of about \$1,000, by digging down the parts above the street level, and, with the earth so obtained, filling up a low, swampy piece of ground close by, which had become an unsightly nuisance. The Corporation intended to grade the whole of the Jarvis fields, both north and south of Jarvis Street, during the past summer; but when summer came, they were afraid to incur so considerable an expense.

A new laboratory for organic chemistry was fitted up during the summer of 1875 at a cost of about \$800, in the three rooms on the lower story of Boylston Hall which were formerly used by Professor Wyman. As two of these rooms had been occupied for several years by the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, or by Professor Wyman as their Curator, a large room in the upper story of Boylston Hall was assigned to the Trustees in exchange. The new lab-

oratory is very conveniently arranged, and is an important addition to the resources of the department.

In the summer of 1875, the Gymnasium was thoroughly cleaned, freshly painted, and put in good order; but the building is hopelessly inadequate for the needs of the students. There are now in Cambridge about eleven hundred students and young officers, a large proportion of whom ought to make use of bowling-alleys, rowing-weights, Indian clubs, or the other gymnastic apparatus. A new gymnasium, built in the plainest manner, but substantial, spacious, and well-furnished, would cost about \$25,000. It should be placed in some comparatively retired spot, away from the public street, and not too near dwelling-houses.

The year 1875 was the year for the issue of a triennial catalogue. The present cost of printing that catalogue is about \$1,500, and with the increasing size of the classes in all departments the cost of printing the catalogue will certainly increase. The Corporation thought this year the right one in which to determine that the catalogue of those who have received degrees from the University be printed once in five years, instead of once in three years. The catalogue will therefore be issued in 1880, and every fifth year ensuing.

The Building Committee of Memorial Hall began the erection of the Sanders Theatre early in the spring of 1875, and they expect to have the Theatre in readiness for use on next Commencement Day (1876). The University and the Alumni are under great obligations to the chairman of the Building Committee, Henry B. Rogers, Esq., for the prudence, watchfulness, and promptness with which he has conducted the responsible business of the committee during the past six years.

The financial condition of the University at the close of the year 1874-75 was satisfactory. Current receipts ex-

ceeded current expenditures in the College (including the University and Library accounts), in the Law, Medical, and Dental Schools, and in the Bussey Institution. The Divinity School suffered a loss of \$1,681.06 from its general fund; but this deficit was due to unusual expenditures upon the building of the School, chiefly to the construction of a long sewer and new water-closets. At the Observatory a credit balance of \$1,490.56 was used up, and a debt of \$173.97 was incurred; but the cause of the deficit was the construction of a high and strong fence on three sides of the grounds. Although the dividend made by the Treasurer in 1874-75 to all the funds represented by the general investments ($7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent) was a very satisfactory one; yet a principal reason for the good condition of the University treasury is the increased volume of receipts from students, exclusive of rents. In the year 1874-75, the fees from students, in all departments of the University taken together, amounted to \$168,541.72, and the income from property to \$218,715.30. The Corporation are prepared for some diminution of income from their investments in consequence of the depression of business; but the current year will show a considerable increase of receipts from students. In case of emergency, there are certain regular expenditures which could be temporarily curtailed without diminishing the direct teaching of the University. Such are expenditures for the care of grounds, for the cataloguing of books in the Library, for the increase of cabinets of apparatus and collections of specimens, and for improvements in buildings. In one or more of these items some retrenchment could be temporarily effected, if it were necessary, in almost every department of the University; although the Corporation believe that all the expenditures of this sort now regularly made are expedient and proper.

The usual lists and statistics concerning the degrees, honors, and prizes given by the University will be found

in the Appendix (VI.-IX.), together with a list of the examining committees appointed by the Board of Overseers for 1874-75 (X.). The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following Reports of the Deans of the several Faculties of the University, and of the Director of the Botanic Garden and the Arnold Arboretum. In accordance with a vote passed by the Board of Overseers, February 9, 1826, this annual Report of the President has now been regularly presented for fifty years. Taken with the Treasurer's annual Statement, it makes public every act of the University, lays open to inspection all its accounts, and records alike its gains and its losses, its achievements and its failures. In preparing it, all the administrative officers are obliged to review and sum up their experience during the year, a process which is of great use to them, and through them to the University. Persons charged with the management of other institutions of education can learn about as much from these reports as they could from actually passing through the experience themselves. It is to be wished that all the well-established colleges and universities, which have a history and character of their own, made similar reports to the public; but too many of them are conducted with positive secrecy, as if it were not a public function which they are discharging. As was said in the Report of last year, the public have a right to know how such a public trust is administered.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President.*

CAMBRIDGE, JANUARY 8, 1875.

REPORTS

OF THE

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the College Faculty I respectfully submit the following Report upon the conduct of the College during the academic year 1874-75.

The number of undergraduates at the beginning of the year was seven hundred and sixteen,—an increase of ten over the number on the books of the College at the beginning of the preceding year. Of these, one hundred and fifty-two were Seniors,—of whom three withdrew in the course of the year, and two were obliged to be absent from the final examinations,—one hundred and fifty-nine were Juniors, two hundred and eight Sophomores, and one hundred and ninety-seven Freshmen. Thirty-three students withdrew from the College during the year, of their own accord. Of this number thirteen are believed to have withdrawn from the knowledge that they were spending their time unprofitably, four from ill health, and sixteen from other causes. Ten of the thirty-three returned at the beginning of the present year.

INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction, the names of the instructors, the number of students attending each course, the number of sections into which they were divided, and the number of exercises in each course for student and for instructor, are given in the following tables:—

FRESHMEN.

PRESCRIBED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructors.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. Everett, Mr. J. W. White, and Mr. Crowell	Greek	{ Xenophon (Memorabilia). — Plato (Apology and Crito) — Euripides (Alceestis). — Homer (Odyssey, Books VI., VII., IX.). — Lysias (Epitaphius). — Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses. — Greek Composition. — Selections from Grote's History of Greece to illustrate the authors read. [Advanced Sections.] — Plato (Apology and Crito). — Euripides (Alceestis). — Isocrates (Panegyricus). — Aristophanes (Birds). — Extemporaneous Translation and Composition. — Selections from Grote's History, &c. Livy (Book XXII.) — Horace (Odes and Epodes). — Merivale's History of the Romans (Chapters 25-28, 30, 35, 38, 40, 41.) — Extemporaneous Translation and Composition. [Advanced Sections.] — Livy (Books XXI., XXII.). — Horace (Odes and Epodes). — Cicero (De Amicitia), at sight. — Merivale's History, &c. { Whitney's Grammar and Selections from Whitney's Reader. — Stories by Zschokke, Muggé, and Temme	194	6 1 or 2	7 in 2 weeks	26
Profs. Everett and Smith, and Mr. Hale	Latin	{	193	6 1 or 2	7 in 2 weeks	26
Messrs. Barker, W. Cook, and Bartlett	German	{	196	6	3	18
Prof. Peabody	Ethics	Peabody's Moral Philosophy	197	4	1 (for half-year)	4 (for half-year)
Prof. Pettie	Mathematics 1	Solid Geometry (Chauvenet). — Algebra (Petree)	184	6	$\frac{2}{2}$	12
Prof. C. J. White	Mathematics 2	Plane Trigonometry (Chauvenet). — Elements of Analytic Geometry (Peck)	185	6	2 lectures 1 for recitation 6 for recitations (for half-year)	12
Prof. Cooke and Mr. Mabery	Chemistry	Elementary Chemistry (Lectures and Recitations)	196	1 for lecture 6 for recitations		

SOPHOMORES.

PRESCRIBED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructors.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. A. S. Hill	Rhetoric	{ Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric (Book II., Chapters 1-6). — Whately's Rhetoric (Part III.). — Herbert Spencer's Philosophy of Style. — Hill's Rules for Punctuation and the Use of Capital Letters. — Exercises in Abbott's "How to Write Clearly."	208	4	2 (for half-year)	8 (for half-year)
Prof. A. S. Hill	Themes	Six Themes	208			

PRESCRIBED STUDIES.		89	3	2 2 (for half-year) 2 (for half-year) 1 for lecture 2 recita- tions	6 8 (for half-year) 8 (for half-year) 9
Mr. Jaquinot	{ Elementary French				
Prof. Dunbar	{ Political Economy				
Mr. E. Young	{ History				
Prof. G. A. Hill	{ Physics				
{ Otto's French Grammar. — Bacher's Reader. (Required only of those who had not previ- ously passed a satisfactory examination) { Pawcett's Political Economy for Beginners. — Constitution of the United States (Alden's Science of Government, omitting the first four and the last three chapters) { Freeman's Outlines of General History (Chapters V.-XII.). — Guizot's Lectures on the History of Civilization in Europe (Lectures II.-XI.) { White's Astronomy (Chapters I.-XII.). — Stewart's Elementary Physics (Chapters I.-III., and portions of IV. and VI.), with Hill's Questions and Exercises on the same — Lectures on Mechanics and Hydrostatics		208	4	2 (for half-year)	8 (for half-year)
		207	4	2 (for half-year)	8 (for half-year)
		208	1 for lecture 4 for re- citations	2 recita- tions	9

JUNIORS.

PRESCRIBED STUDIES.		Number of Stu- dents.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for In- structor.
Instructors.	Subjects.				
Prof. A. S. Hill Prof. Child Prof. Palmer Prof. Palmer Prof. Lovering	Rhetoric Themes Forensics Philosophy Physics	158 159 159 138 159	3 5 1	2 (for half-year) 2 1	6 (for half-year) 10 1
Whately's Rhetoric (to end of Part II.). — Lessing's Laocoon (Chapters 12-26) Six Themes Four Forensics Jevon's Logic. — Porter's Elements of Intellectual Philosophy Lectures					

SENIORS.

PRESCRIBED STUDIES.		Number of Stu- dents.	Number of Sections	Exercises per week for Students	Exercises per week for In- structor.
Instructors.	Subjects.				
Mr. Cabot	Forensics	158			2
Text-Books. Four Forensics					

ELECTIVE STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. Young	Hebrew	Hahn's or Thell's Biblia Hebraica. — Conant's Gesenius's Grammar	2 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Greenough	Sanskrit 1	Elements of Sanskrit Grammar (Williams). — Story of Nala	1 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Greenough	Sanskrit 2	Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin. — Delbrück's Selections from the Rig Veda	1 Fresh.	1	3	3
*Prof. Anderson	Greek 1	Demosthenes (Philippics). — Sophocles (Antigone). — Plato (Laches and Charmides)	1 Sen. 3 Jun. 36 Soph.	2	2	4
*Prof. Anderson	Greek 2	Sophocles (Oedipus Tyrannus). — Plato (Phaedo). — Introduction to Greek Philosophy	2 Fresh.	2	2	4
Prof. Anderson	Greek 3	Advanced Composition and Translation	19 Jun.	2	1	1
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 4	Aeschines (against Ctesiphon). — Demosthenes (on the Crown and Olynthiaca, I. and III.). — Lectures on the Constitution of Athens — Aristophanes (Birds)	45 Soph. 5 Sen.	1	1	1
Prof. Sophocles	Greek 5	Greek History. Polybius.	1 Sen. 18 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 6	Æschylus (Agamemnon). — Sophocles (Electra). — Aristophanes (Frogs). — Elegiac and Lyric Poets (Selections)	6 Sen. 2 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 7	Plato (Protagoras and parts of the Republic). — Aristotle (Politics)	5 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Sophocles	Greek 8	Eccelesiastical Greek. Justin and Hippolytus. — Lectures on the Early Christian Sects	5 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Greenough	Latin 1	Literary Course. Cicero (Selections from his Letters). — Terence. — Juvenal.	1 Jun.	3	2	6
Prof. Greenough	Latin 2	Philosophical Course. Cicero (De Natura Deorum, Tusculan Disputations, and De Finibus). — Ueberweg's Ancient Philosophy	91 Soph. 12 Jun. 12 Jun. 29 Soph.	1	2	2
Prof. Greenough	Latin 3	Rhetorical Course. Quintilian (Book X). — Cicero (De Oratore, Selections)	1 Sen. 3 Jun. 18 Soph.	1	1	1
Prof. Greenough	Latin 4	Cicero (Lælius). — Horace (Satires)	2 Fresh. 1 Sen.	1	1	1
Prof. Everett	Latin 5	History of the Fall of the Republic. Cicero's Epistles. — Caesar (De Bello Civil). — Lucan (Extracts)	34 Soph. 1 Fresh.	1	2	2

* Additional instruction in Translation and Composition was given by Professor Anderson to candidates for Honors in Classics.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.						
Prof. Everett	Latin 6	Exercises in Translation and Composition (Nixon's Parallel Extracts)	1 Jun. 7 Soph. 1 Fresh.	1 or 2	1	11
Prof. Lane	Latin 7	<i>Writers of the Empire.</i> Pliny. — Tacitus. — Juvenal.	7 Sen. 26 Jun. 1 Soph.	2	3	6
Prof. Lane	Latin 8	<i>Writers of the Republic.</i> Plautus. — Cicero. — Lucrctius. — Inscriptions.	23 Sen. 32 Jun. 1 Soph.	2	3	6
Mr. E. Young	Latin 9	{ <i>Elements of Roman Law.</i> Institutes of Gaius and of Justinian. — Demangeat's Cours de Droit Romain	16 Sen. 1 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Everett	Latin 10	{ <i>Livy</i> (Book I.). — Horace (Epistles, I. II.). — Advanced Exercises in Extemporaneous Translation and Composition	4 Sen.	1	1	1
Prof. Child	English 1	{ <i>English.</i> Hadley's History of the English Language. — March's Anglo-Saxon Reader. — Helfenstein's Comparative Grammar of the Teutonic Languages	1 Jun. 13 Soph. 1 Fresh. 7 Sen.	1	2	3
Prof. Child	English 3	<i>English Literature.</i> Chaucer. — Shakspeare. — Bacon. — Milton	8 Jun. 2 Soph. 2 Fresh. 1 Sen.	1	3	3
Mr. Bartlett	German 1	{ German Syntax and Composition. — Storm's Waldwinkel. — Stifter's Brigitta. — Zachokke's Wirthshaus zu Cransec. — Die drei Schwestern	2 Jun. 2 Jun. 1 Fresh.	3	2	6
Mr. W. Cook	German 2	Selections from Freytag's Bilder aus Neuer Zeit	1 Sen. 7 Jun.	2	2	4
Prof. Hedge	German 3	{ Novellenschatz (Vol. I.). — Schiller's Wallenstein. — Lessing's Emilia Galotti. — German Lyrics. — Composition	38 Soph. 14 Sen. 56 Jun.	2	3	6
Prof. Hedge	German 4	Goethe's Faust. — German Lyrics. — Goethe's Aus meinem Leben. — Composition	18 Sen. 3 Jun. 1 Fresh.	1	3	3
Mr. Jacquinet	French 1	{ Chardonnel's Advanced Exercises. — About (Les Mariages de Paris). — Achard (Le Clos Pommier). — Feuilleton (Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre). — Labitche et Delacour (Les Petits Oiseaux)	3 Sen. 41 Jun. 33 Soph.	3	3	9
Prof. Böcher	French 2	{ Molière (eight Comedies) — Cornelle (Le Menteur). — Racine (Andromaque). — Balzac (Eugénie Grandet). — Grammar and Composition	10 Sen. 19 Jun. 21 Soph.	2	3	6
Prof. Böcher	French 3	{ Monnier's Chrestomathie des Proseateurs français. — Molière (Le Tartuffe). — Cherboules (Prosper Randee). — La Fontaine (Fables, five books). — Paul Albert (Littérature française au XVI ^e siècle). — Composition	16 Sen. 8 Jun. 5 Soph.	1	3	3

ELECTIVE STUDIES.		Text-Books.			
Instructors.	Subjects.				
Mr. Jacquelinot	French 4	{ Syntaxe Supérieure. — Paul Albert (La Littérature française au XVIII ^e siècle). — Cornélie (Cinna). — Molière (Le Tartuffe). — Racine (Phédre). — Boileau (L'Art Poétique). — Pascal, La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère, M ^{me} de Sévigné. — Composition and Themes Old French. — Roman de la Rose. — Selections from the Roman de Renart }			
Prof. Lowell	French 5	{ Prose Scelte. — Italian Grammar. — Italian Composition }			
Prof. Nash	Italian 1	{ A. Manzoni. — Tasso. — Italian Composition }			
Prof. Nash	Italian 2	{ Early Italian (Selections). — Petrarca. — Dante. — Machiavelli }			
Prof. Lowell	Italian 3	{ Gil Blas. — Spanish Grammar and Composition }			
Prof. Nash	Spanish 1	{ Moratin. — Don Quixote. — Calderon. — Spanish Composition }			
Prof. Nash	Spanish 2	{ Jevon's Logic. — Porter's Elements of Intellectual Philosophy }			
Prof. Palmer	Philosophy	{ Psychology. — Locke's Essay on Human Understanding (Selections). — Bowen's Ethics and Metaphysics. — Bouillier (Histoire de la Philosophie Cartésienne, Vol. I.). — Lectures }			
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy 1	{ Schools of Descartes and Kant. — Bouillier (Histoire de la Philosophie Cartésienne. — Kant's Critique of Pure Reason. — Schwegler's History of Philosophy. — Lectures on French and German Philosophy }			
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy 4	{ Modern German Philosophy. — Hartmann's Philosophie des Unbewussten. — Schopenhauer's Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung }			
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy 5	{ Ethics. — Jouffroy's Ethics. — Cicero de Officiis. — Lectures }			
Prof. Peabody	Philosophy 6	{ Political Economy. — Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy. — Legislation of the United States on Currency and Finance. — Bagehot's Lombard Street }			
Prof. Dunbar	Philosophy 7	{ Political Economy. — J. S. Mill's Political Economy. — Legislation of the United States on Currency and Finance }			
Prof. Dunbar	Philosophy 8	{ Later Roman and Early Medieval History }			
Prof. Smith	History 1	{ The General History of Europe from the Tenth to the Sixteenth Century }			
Mr. E. Young	History 2	{ Medieval Institutions (Advanced Course) }			
Prof. Adams	History 3	{ History of England to the Seventeenth Century (Constitutional and Legal) }			
Prof. Adams	History 4	{ Colonial History of America to the year 1789 }			
Prof. Adams	History 5	{ }			

ELECTIVE STUDIES.									
Prof. Torrey	History 6	Modern History (Seventeenth Century and first half of the Eighteenth)	20 Sen.	1 and 2	3	5			
Prof. Torrey	History 7	Modern History (from the middle of the Eighteenth Century)	27 Jun.						
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 1	Differential and Integral Calculus (Elementary Course)	55 Sen.	2	3	6			
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 2	Analytic Geometry (Salmon's Conic Sections, Chapters I, II, V-VII, X-XII.)	10 Jun.						
Prof. C. J. White	Mathematics 3	Practical Applications of Trigonometry. — Principles of Surveying. — Spherical Trigonometry.	4 Jun.	1	2	2			
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 4	Exercises in Trigonometry and Algebra.	34 Soph.						
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 5	Differential and Integral Calculus (Second Course)	5 Fresh.	1	2	2			
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 6	Methods and Exercises in the Integral Calculus	13 Soph.						
Prof. Eustis	Mathematics 7	Descriptive Geometry and Perspective	2 Fresh.	1	2	2			
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 9	Examples in Conic Sections	1 Sen.						
Prof. B. Peirce	Mathematics 10	Analytic Mechanics (Peirce)	2 Jun.	1	1	1			
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 11	Examples in Mechanics (Kerr)	1 Sen.						
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 13	Elliptic Functions (Briot and Bouquet, second edition)	2 Sen.	1	2	2			
Mr. Wright	Physics 1	Dynamics (Thomson and Tait's Elements of Natural Philosophy, Part I.)	2 Sen.	1	2	2			
Prof. Lovering	Physics 2	Astronomy, Optics, and Acoustics	1 Sen.						
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics 3	Practical Exercises in the Laboratory, including the use of Instruments of precision in testing the Laws of Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics, Magnetism, and Electricity; and an extended course in Electrical Measurements	12 Jun.	1	3	3			
Prof. Lovering	Physics 4	Undulatory Theory of Light. — Electricity and Magnetism	2 Sen.						
Prof. Gibbs	Physics 5	Heat (with its Applications)	4 Jun.	1	3	3			
Mr. Field	Chemistry 1	Elementary Chemistry (with Laboratory Practice). — Eliot and Storer's Manual. — Cooke's Chemical Philosophy	2 Sen.	1	3	3			
Prof. H. B. Hill	Chemistry 2	Qualitative Analysis. — Chemical Philosophy	29 Jun.	2	2	4			
			8 Sen.	1	3	3			
			2 Soph.						

ELECTIVE STUDIES.		Text-Books.			
Instructors.	Subjects.				
Prof. Cooke	Chemistry 3	Mineralogy (Including Use of the Blowpipe and Crystallography) Quantitative Analysis (chiefly Laboratory Work) Organic Chemistry (Theoretical and Experimental) Physical Geography, Meteorology, and Structural Geology			
Prof. Cooke, assisted by Mr. Gooch	Chemistry 4				
Prof. H. B. Hill	Chemistry 5				
Prof. Pettee	Natural History 1				
Prof. Goodale	Natural History 2				
Dr. James	Natural History 3	Botany Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates Zoölogy (Radiates and Articulates) Geology Paleontology Zoölogy (Mollusks and Vertebrates) Advanced Botany			
Prof. McCrady	Natural History 4				
Prof. Shaler	Natural History 5				
Prof. Shaler	Natural History 6				
Prof. McCrady	Natural History 7				
Prof. Goodale and Farlow	Natural History 8				
Prof. Faine	Music 1	Harmony. — Choral in four-part Harmony Counterpoint (Richter's Treatise) Imitative Counterpoint. — Canon. — Fugue in Two and Three Voices History of Music. Ancient Greek Music. — Gregorian Music. — Medieval and Modern Music			
Prof. Faine	Music 2				
Prof. Faine	Music 3				
Prof. Faine	Music 4				
Mr. Moore	Fine Arts 1				
Mr. Norton	Fine Arts 2	Principles of Design in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Examples in Illumination, Landscape and Figure Painting; and in Pottery, Carving, &c. The History of the Fine Arts, and their relations to Literature. The beginnings of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting: Oriental and Egyptian Art. — Greek Art: The Acropolis of Athens. — Roman Art. — Medieval Art: Florence. — Breton's Athens decrite et dessinée. — Viollet le Duc's Entrepreneurs sur l'Architecture. — Vasari's Lives of the Italian Painters			
		Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
		12 Sen.	1	3	3
		6 Sen.	1	3	3
		8 Sen.	1	3	3
		46 Soph. 1 Fresh.	2	2	4
		16 Sen.			
		30 Jun. 1 Soph.	1	3	3
		1 Fresh.			
		6 Sen.			
		27 Jun. 1 Soph.	1	3	3
		2 Sen.			
		2 Jun.	1	3	3
		16 Sen.			
		13 Jun.	1	3	3
		3 Sen.			
		6 Sen.	1	3	3
		9 Sen.	1	3	3
		1 Sen.			
		2 Jun.	1	2	2
		6 Soph.			
		2 Fresh.			
		2 Sen.	1	3	3
		3 Jun.	1	3	3
		1 Sen.			
		3 Sen.			
		2 Jun.	1	3	3
		1 Soph.			
		10 Sen.			
		10 Jun.	1	3	3
		9 Soph.			
		22 Sen.			
		10 Jun.	1	3	3
		2 Soph.			

In addition to the subjects which all members of the several classes are required to study, every Senior had twelve exercises a week, every Junior eleven exercises a week, and every Sophomore eight exercises a week, in elective studies. Students are at liberty to choose their electives freely, so far as they are qualified by previous training to pursue them, from all the courses of instruction given to undergraduates.

The foregoing tables do not give the whole number of students who received instruction in the several courses, as it is not uncommon for students, in addition to their regular courses of study, to attend the instruction given in some other subject or subjects. This they are at liberty to do to any extent that they find profitable; but, as attendance at exercises and examinations is not required of them, no record is kept of the number of such students. Students, however, who pass all the regular examinations in an extra study are entitled to a place on the printed scale of rank in that study, if their scholarship warrants it.

In addition to the exercises given in the tables, examinations in writing, of three hours each, were required in every study at the end of the year (or at the end of the half-year in studies pursued only during the first half-year), and similar examinations were held in nearly every subject in the middle of the year. Additional written examinations, varying in number, were held in most of the studies of the year.

The names of the students who obtained honors or prizes in the several departments will be found in the Appendix.

DISCIPLINE.

By the rules of the Faculty, students whose deficiencies in their studies in any year are so serious that they cannot be expected to make them up, and at the same time pursue profitably the studies of the next year, are required to join the class below as a condition of continuing their connection with the College. This rule was enforced at the end of the past academic year in the case of two Seniors, one Junior, eight Sophomores, and eight Freshmen. Ten of these nineteen students continue their studies with a lower class. As was stated above, thirteen students voluntarily withdrew from College in the course of the year, on account of their failure to profit by their College course. For less serious deficiencies in their studies, one hundred and sixty-four students

were required to pass satisfactorily a second examination in one or more studies, before the completion of their College course, in order to qualify themselves to be candidates for a degree.

Thirteen Seniors, including the two above mentioned, failed to receive the Bachelor's degree on account of deficiencies in their studies, either of the Senior, or of some preceding year, ten of these failing on some part of the work of the Senior year. They will, however, be able to obtain the degree in any future year by making up these deficiencies in the manner prescribed by the Regulations of the Faculty.

Two students were suspended in the middle of the year and six at the end, for the term of three months, chiefly on account of irregularity of attendance. For grave violations of College rules, five students were suspended for a period of three months.

With respect to "hazing," the hope expressed in the reports of the last two years that this discreditable practice had come to an end in Harvard College has been confirmed by the excellent spirit shown in the matter by members of all classes for the past three years. The readiness with which this evil custom, though deeply rooted in tradition, has been given up through the influence of a better and more effective state of public opinion among our students, is an encouragement to those who look chiefly to the students themselves for improvement in their conduct and tone.

COURSES OF STUDY.

1. *Preparatory Course.* No change was made during the past year in the requisitions for admission.

The requisition that each candidate for admission should be able to translate at sight easy French prose — or easy German prose, if he preferred to offer German — was enforced, according to notice, for the first time, at the examinations for admission in 1875. Out of three hundred and eighteen candidates then examined for admission to the Freshman class, two hundred and ninety-four presented French, and twenty-four German. Of those who offered French forty-one per cent failed in this requisition; of those who offered German, twenty-one per cent. The explanation of this disproportionate number of failures in French doubtless is that a large number of candidates trusted unduly to their general knowledge of French and made no special preparation or review for the examination.

The statistics of failure of the same candidates in other requisitions for admission in the year 1874-75 are given in the following table:—

	Latin Grammar.	Latin Comp.	Cæsar, Sallust, and Ovid.	Cicero and Virgil.	Greek Grammar.	Greek Comp.	Greek Prose Authors.	Greek Poetry.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Geography.	Ancient History.	English Comp.	Admitted without Conditions.	Rejected for Deficiencies.
Percentages, 1874	27	32	23	31	21	50	29	28	40	31	46	34	13	21	25	18
„ 1875	16	29	21	27	34	32	19	21	25	44	22	18	18	30	29	17

Division of the Admission Examination. Candidates for admission, it will be remembered, are now allowed to divide the examination on the admission requisitions into two examinations, separated by an interval of not less than an academic year; and a candidate who passes satisfactorily in four or more subjects, — hereafter in *five* or more, — receives a certificate exempting him from further examination in the subjects in which he has succeeded.

At the preliminary examinations in 1875, one hundred and eighty-five students proposing to enter the College in some subsequent year on Course I., and thirteen on Course II., presented themselves. The results of the examinations in 1874 and 1875 for those purposing to enter on Course I. are given in the following table:—

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Latin Grammar.	Ancient History and Geography	Modern and Physical Geography	Cæsar, Sallust, and Ovid.	Greek Grammar.	Latin Comp.	English Comp.	Plane Geometry.	Greek Comp.	Greek Authors (Prose).	Greek Authors (Poetry)	Cicero and Virgil.	French.	German.	Elementary Science.
1874.																	
Percentage of the whole number of candidates who presented themselves in	98	92	89	81	79	78	60	46	41	32	17	16	16	14	3	0	0
Percentage of failure among those who presented themselves in	36	21	29	12	36	20	47	44	20	63	68	33	57	79	0	0	0
1875.																	
Percentage of the whole number of candidates who presented themselves in	90	80	89	72	72	69	66	56	64	48	22	19	16	20	54	2	2
Percentage of failure among those who presented themselves in	32	75	34	30	31	34	54	85	22	40	72	29	50	78	42	67	0

These percentages of failure may be compared with those of the regular candidates for admission on the same papers, as given above.

In the following table is given the number of candidates at the preliminary examinations in 1874 and 1875, and the number of subjects in which they respectively passed :—

	Candidates.	In Four Subjects.	In Five Subjects.	In Six Subjects.	In Seven Subjects.	In Eight Subjects.	In Nine Subjects.	In Ten Subjects.	In Eleven Subjects.	In Twelve Subjects.	Without Certificates, having failed to pass in Four Subjects.
1874.	181	33	34	21	34	9	2	1	1	1	45
1875.	198	40	39	31	21	13	7	0	1	0	46

Anticipation of College Studies. Attention has been called in previous Reports to the encouragement now offered by the College to bright and diligent students to anticipate during their preparatory course a part of the prescribed College work. Of the twenty-five Freshmen admitted at the last examination, seven passed on the Latin of the Freshman year, eight on the Greek, nine on the German, and ten on the whole or on a part of the Mathematics, taking in place of these studies electives in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, German, French, Italian, Spanish, History, Music, and Natural History.

Prescribed Studies. The only change decided upon during the past year in the prescribed course of study was the transfer to the Freshman year of the Physics proper, previously taught in the Sophomore year, Astronomy remaining a Sophomore study. In order to make room in the Freshman Course for two exercises a week in Physics, one exercise a week each for a half-year was given up in Ethics, Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry. Ethics thereby ceases to be a prescribed College study. The prescribed Chemistry will consist of a course of about twenty lectures, with an examination upon them. In place of the prescribed Physics, thus removed from the Sophomore year, it is proposed that Sophomores, after the year 1875-76, shall have ten hours of electives instead of eight.

Anticipation of Prescribed Studies. For the past three years members of the Sophomore and Junior classes have been at

liberty to present themselves for examination in advance upon any of the prescribed studies of those years ; and, upon passing a satisfactory examination in any subject, have been exempted from attendance at exercises in that subject, receiving their mark from the anticipatory examination.

The number of Juniors and Sophomores who, during the past year, thus anticipated the several prescribed studies of those classes is given in the following table : —

	Number of Class.	Logic.	Psychol- ogy.	Rhetoric.	Political Economy.	Constitu- tion U.S.	History.	Physics.
Juniors . .	159	17	21	88				
Sophomores.	208				104	83	31	43

It will be seen from this table that a large number of students take advantage of their vacations or other leisure to pursue by themselves elementary studies. Valuable time is thus gained for higher courses of study, in which the direction and aid of an instructor and the command of a large library are indispensable.

Elective Studies. The courses of instruction given in 1874-75, or equivalents for them, were in nearly all cases again open to the choice of students for the year 1875-76. In addition to these, more advanced courses were provided in Spanish, Political Economy, Experimental Physics, Music, the History of the Fine Arts ; and new courses were established in the Philology of the Greek and Latin languages, and in Diplomatic History and International Law. The last-named elective was intended principally for graduates, but was open also to candidates for Honors in History among undergraduates. In order not to overburden the instructor in this subject, the elective in English Constitutional History of the Seventeenth Century was omitted for a year. By thus giving only in alternate years courses not closely dependent upon others, the range of instruction open to students during their College Course might be enlarged without unduly burdening instructors.

Instruction in Elocution was last year furnished to students who desired it, in the Freshman as well as in the Senior class.

Honors. The number of subjects in which special honors are conferred for distinguished proficiency was increased, during the past year, by the addition of a new subject, *Music*, honors in

which will be given at graduation to students who shall have pursued with distinction courses in Music amounting to fifteen hours a week for one year; for one of these hours, however, the student may substitute an hour of Acoustics.

Voluntary Attendance upon Recitations. In my last report I stated that the Faculty, with the approval of the Corporation and Board of Overseers, had voted to relieve the Senior class during the year 1874-75 from the operation of the regulations which impose certain marks of censure and other penalties for absences from College exercises, other than morning prayers and examinations. As this experiment of relying upon the student's interest in his work, and his sense of the value of the instruction offered him, to secure attendance, is a novel one in our Colleges, and one of great interest to those who feel the need of improvement in the spirit in which College studies are pursued, I have collected all the statistics which seem to throw any light upon the working of the experiment, and trust that I have presented them in such a form that an intelligent judgment can be passed upon the degree of success which the innovation has met with. The result may be briefly summed up by saying that the average number of absences from recitations was between two and three times as great as it would have been under the system of enforced attendance; and that the influence of the change upon the average scholarship of the class was imperceptible either for good or evil.

The instructive point of view from which to study the returns of attendance and scholarship of the class in its Senior year is the corresponding record of the class in its Junior year. In the statistics given below I have been obliged, therefore, to omit all reference to fifteen out of one hundred and fifty-two students, who were members of the Senior class at the beginning of the year, as in the case of these some term of comparison was wanting in respect to attendance or scholarship in one or the other year. Some of these were absent during the Junior year; others entered College at the beginning of the Senior year, or left College before the close of the Senior year.

The following table gives, for these one hundred and thirty-seven, the total number of exercises for each student in each year; the average number of absences from all causes in the Junior and Senior years, respectively; the average number of absences that were excused in each year; and the average percentage of a perfect mark received in each year. It should be

remarked that only the total number of absences is instructive for the purpose of comparison, as in the Senior year no pains were taken by the students to have even necessary absences excused. It will be seen, by comparison with the statistics given for other years, that, roughly speaking, about double the number of absences actually excused in the Senior year would be a fair estimate of the number of excusable absences. I have given the figures first by quarters of the class, taken alphabetically, as the uniformity of result obtained in divisions formed by the accident of the initial letter of the name is instructive. As furnishing a useful term of comparison, I have added the corresponding statistics of the previous class, that of 1874.

	Number of Students.	Exercises in Junior year.	Average of absences in Junior year.	Average of excused absences in Junior year.	Exercises in Senior year.	Average of absences in Senior year.	Average of excused absences in Senior year.	Average percentage in Junior year.	Average percentage in Senior year.
Class of 1875, 1st quarter	34		28	13		62	5	.68	.71
" " 2d "	34		22	13		60	8	.89	.74
" " 3d "	34		28	18		65	7	.70	.75
" " 4th "	35		28	18		77	10	.68	.74
Whole Class of 1875. .	137	400	25	16	360	66	8	.69	.74
Class of 1874	161	400	23	14	360	23	14	.70	.75

It will be seen from this table that the absences of the class of 1875, in the Senior year, were two and three-fifths times as numerous as they would have been under the old system, the experience of the class of 1874 showing that there should have been no difference in the number of absences between the Junior and Senior years. If we regard, as seems fair, fifteen as the average number of excusable absences, the absences from choice will be fifty in the Senior against ten in the Junior year, or as five to one. In explanation of the uniformity that will be noticed in the average number (nine) of unexcused absences in the three years of enforced attendance, — the Junior and Senior years of the class of 1874, and the Junior year of the class of 1875, — I will add that nine is the number of unexcused absences which subjects a student to the lowest College penalty, — a private admonition; and that large numbers of students are in the habit of being absent without excuse just short of nine times in the year. The

gain in scholarship in the Senior over that in the Junior year was nearly identical in the two classes, the gain being greater in the class of 1874 by about three-tenths of one per cent.

Since averages of the kind given in the previous table, however instructive, leave the inquirer in the dark as to the character as students of those who were regular and those who were irregular in attendance upon recitations, I have prepared the following table to show the average number of absences for each man in the successive tens of the class arranged according to their scholarship in the Senior year. To the average of the total number of absences I have added the average number actually excused for each man ; but I must remind the reader of what I said above, that there was much carelessness about obtaining excuses, so that taking the class as a whole the average number of absences that would have been excused may be obtained approximately by doubling the number of excuses that were actually granted. In another column are given the highest and lowest percentage obtained in the ten.

In point of Scholarship.	Average No. of absences.	Average No. of excused absences.	Highest and lowest percentage
1st ten	24	1	.98-.92
2d "	42	7	.92-.89
3d "	38	4	.88-.85
4th "	50	7	.85-.82
5th "	45	8	.82-.79
6th "	54	8	.79-.77
7th "	64	5	.77-.74
8th "	70	11	.73-.71
9th "	69	8	.71-.68
10th "	89	15	.67-.65
11th "	76	10	.65-.63
12th "	85	6	.63-.61
13th "	88	15	.60-.55
14th "	124	12	.58-.48

I will add that the eighteen students who obtained scholarships on the work of the Senior year, — who had, therefore, a strong pecuniary motive in addition to the scholarly, for so ordering their attendance as to obtain the greatest advantage from their year's work, — were absent, on an average, thirty-five times each, two of these absences, on an average, being excused.

The following table gives in the first column the number of

In Junior year.	Of the members of the Class of 1876 there were absent,	In Senior year.	Average number of Absences of these Seniors in their Junior year.	Average percentage of these in Junior year.	Average percentage of these in Senior year.	Average gain in Senior year.	No. between 85-100%.	No. between 90-95%.	No. between 90-85%.	No. between 85-80%.	No. between 80-75%.	No. between 75-70%.	No. between 70-65%.	No. between 65-60%.	No. between 60-55%.	No. between 55-50%.	No. between 50-45%.	Whose percentage in Senior was less than in Junior year.
24	between 0-10 times.	4	6	87	90	8	1	1	3	2	4	1	2	1	1			1
48	" 10-20 "	8	11	82	88	6	8	2	2	4	1	1	1	1				1
31	" 20-30 "	15	14	77	81	4	3	1	8	1	4	2	1	1				1
20	" 30-40 "	9	19	77	82	5	5	2	8	1	2	2	1		1			1
2	" 40-50 "	16	15	74	79	6	6	1	3	4	4	4	2	4				5
7	" 50-60 "	15	21	69	74	6	6	2	3	2	4	1	2	1				3
8	" 60-70 "	10	34	68	74	6	6	1	3	4	4	4	2	1				6
2	" 70-80 "	15	28	65	69	5	5	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1			9
2	" 80-90 "	11	30	64	69	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	3		1		0
3	" 90-100 "	9	36	62	65	8	8				1		1	1				2
8	" 100-110 "	7	44	60	66	6	6				1		1	1				3
	" 110-120 "	8	85	51	57	6	6						1					0
	" 120-130 "	8	20	68	68	5	5	1		1		1	1	8				0
	" 130-140 "	1	82	46	70	14	14				1	1	1					0
	" 140-150 "	2	55	61	61	6	6									2		0
	" 150-160 "	3	65	50	56	6	6									1		1
	" 160-170 "	1	90	40	53	13	13											0
187	Totals	187					4	10	15	17	21	17	16	19	8	7	3	26

members of the class of 1875, who in their Junior year, with enforced attendance, were absent less than ten times, between ten and twenty times, and so on ; the third column gives the number who were absent in their Senior year in like manner ; the fourth column gives the average number of absences in the Junior year of the Seniors who appear in the preceding column ; the fifth, sixth, and seventh columns, respectively, give the average percentage of these Seniors in their Junior and Senior years, and the average gain in the latter year ; the succeeding columns give the percentages obtained by these students in their Senior year more precisely ; the last column gives the number whose percentage in their Senior year fell below that of their Junior year, arranged according to the number of their absences in the Senior year. The total number of exercises to be attended by each Senior, it will be remembered, was about three hundred and sixty.

The fall in the percentage of the twenty-six Seniors whose standing was lower in the Senior than in the Junior year averaged three per cent, one of the three per cent coming from the decline in rank of three Seniors. One of the three was ill for a considerable time, so that his unexcused absences were not excessive ; but I have no doubt that he suffered somewhat, and the other two very much, from the release from enforced attendance. In the cases of nine of the twenty-six, however, I have personal knowledge that the fall in scholarship had no relation to this release.

With reference to the scholarship shown by the Seniors, it is but fair to the class to state that the lower part of it had a far larger amount of back work to make up, arising from deficiencies in former years, than any previous Senior Class had had. This was the first class that had been at liberty from the very beginning of its College course to postpone making up such deficiencies, if it pleased, until the Senior year. Some Seniors were thus obliged to do nearly two years' work in one ; and many were considerably in arrears at the beginning of the year. The temptation to gain time for this work by using hours of recitation for it was often very strong.

It was shown by the first table that the absences in the Senior year, under the new regulation, were about two and three-fifths times as numerous as those of the same class in the Junior year ; and an inspection of the last table will show that this excess is maintained pretty uniformly in all parts of the class, except in the groups who were absent between 110 and 140 times ; but it

should be said that, of the twelve men in these groups, seven had been forced to be exceptionally regular in the Junior year, being on special probation in that year for an excessive number of absences in the Sophomore year. Averages, however, are always somewhat misleading, and by actual count fifty-six Seniors were absent three or more times as often in the Senior as in the Junior year.

The manner in which these absences were distributed among the sixty-two courses of instruction which were followed by members of the last Senior Class, though in itself instructive, does not admit of being presented in this report in any but a rough form; some idea, however, of the distribution may be gained from the following statement. The courses (having in the main ninety exercises each) from which the average number of absences per student in the year was five or less were attended by eight Seniors; those in which the average number of absences was between five and ten were attended by eighty-six Seniors; those in which the average absences were between ten and fifteen were attended by two hundred and ten Seniors; those in which the average absences were between fifteen and twenty were attended by eight Seniors; those in which the average absences were between twenty and twenty-five were attended by two hundred and thirty-six Seniors. In no course did the average number of absences for the year, per student, exceed twenty-five.

As might have been expected, the average number of absences was greater in courses in which the sections were large, the part which each student is called upon to take in the exercise, and the personal influence of the instructor, being thereby diminished. As large numbers of our students spend their Sundays away from Cambridge, there was also a temptation to Seniors to absent themselves from the early exercises on Monday, and, in a less degree, on Saturday. One of the largest of the Senior electives had the misfortune, from this point of view, to have two out of its three exercises come on Saturday and Monday mornings, at the first hour of recitations. The judgment or fancy of the student as to the amount of profit he received from attendance upon the exercises of this or that instructor, and the interest he was led to take in them, had, of course, an influence upon his regularity.

The statistics which I have given, by enabling any inquirer to judge as accurately of the success of the experiment to which

they refer as it is possible to do without a personal knowledge of the Senior Class and of the courses of study pursued by them, make extended comments upon them on my part unnecessary. It may not be out of place, however, for me to recall to the reader the motives which led to the trial of the experiment; and this can, perhaps, be most fairly done by quoting from my last report what was said concerning the desirability of trying it. The advocates of the change believe, I said, "that young men who have reached, on an average, the age of one and twenty, who have received the best educational training the country can furnish, who have been sifted out from their fellows by three years of College examinations and the enforcement of College regulations, who are pursuing studies determined entirely by their own choice, — that young men under these conditions, and under the obligation also of passing rigid examinations in order to obtain a coveted degree, may safely be trusted to perform satisfactorily the work of the Senior year, without being protected against themselves by the imposition of censure-marks for each unexcused absence from a recitation. If this supposition shall not prove to be, in the case of most Seniors, a reasonable one, the failure will seem to indicate something amiss in a system of training which leads to the result that a considerable number of such young men at this stage of their education are not sufficiently interested in any branch of study to be trusted to pursue it without giving an account of themselves twice a day. . . . Still, in the theory of the relation between teachers and taught, there is no break from the time that the boy begins the study of Latin Grammar at ten or twelve and the time when the young man takes his Bachelor's degree with Honors in the Classics at one and twenty. No one, I think, can have watched the workings of this system upon himself as an undergraduate, or upon others as his pupils, least of all from the position in relation to undergraduates in which my duties place me, without recognizing the powerful tendency of the system to prolong artificially and injuriously the school-boy spirit in study and conduct. The natural association of the studies pursued in College in the later years of the course under an elective system is with the studies of manhood, professional or other, which the student, at this stage of his education, should be preparing himself to pursue, and should be conscious that he is preparing himself to pursue, with the best outfit of culture and knowledge that an academic training can furnish; the real asso-

ciation too often is, even in the minds of good students, with the tasks of school, which, however much they may have been enjoyed, were still performed primarily because they were assigned. . . . What the College, then, seems to need is that the break between the school system, where the master, as he is properly called, exacts his daily or hourly task from the boy, and the University system, where young men of some ripeness of mind and character choose the studies which they think will best fit them for their part in life and pursue them with that end in view, — that this break should come, and should be recognized by the University in its administration as coming, not at the transition to the study proper of a profession, but in the College course, at whatever point experience shall show it to be most discreetly placed. . . . But those who advocate change do not hope for great results at once. They recognize how powerful are the traditions which make a school-boy of a Senior, whatever be his age ; but they believe that these traditions may in time be broken up, as other traditions have disappeared that had come down from the time when the Senior was really in years a boy, — when professional studies and the independence that belongs to them really began at the age at which men now are Juniors.”

In judging of the desirability of making the innovation of the past year a permanent regulation of the College, this point seems to me deserving of especial consideration, — that so large an increase in the number of absences, and the predominance of these absences in the less studious parts of the class, produced no perceptible effect upon the average scholarship of the class, and little upon the scholarship of individuals. This result shows clearly that the influences which determine the student's scholarship at this stage of his education will be found to lie much less than is sometimes supposed in the virtue of College regulations, and much more in the tastes and habits formed during the ten or fifteen years he has been in pupilage. The standard of scholarship to which a student attains in the early years of his College course is commonly pretty closely adhered to : seldom does he fall below it later ; in too few cases does he rise much above it. When a marked change for the better appears, it springs in almost all cases from the stimulating effect of some new study or some new teacher ; and it is to influences which thus draw men to the recitation room rather than to those which send them there that we must look for an improvement in the tone of our students. The number

and degree of such changes for the better are the measure of the exceptional efficiency of our instruction.

By the absence of effect on scholarship the value of enforced attendance at recitations, at least in the later stages of the College course, is shown to lie in what it hinders students from doing, rather than in what it induces them to do. It is serviceable chiefly to those whose indifference to study leaves them much leisure, which they would probably put to a more unprofitable purpose, if they were not present in the recitation-room. That some Seniors, last year, suffered what I may call moral, as opposed to intellectual, harm from abuse of the privilege of absenting themselves from recitations, I have no doubt; as little do I doubt the advantage to the better class of students, and to their relation with their instructors, of the consciousness that they were pursuing in their own way the studies which they had themselves chosen. How, then, can the College give the desirable freedom to the better part of its charge without neglecting its duty to the part which has not yet learned to take care of itself?

On examining the last table, it will be seen that of the students (forming just one-half of the class) who obtained seventy-five per cent, or more, of the maximum mark, and who may fairly be regarded as the studious element in the class, three-fourths were absent not more than sixty times in the course of the year, or not more, on an average, than twice a week; while a considerable number of scholars of high grade took advantage to this extent of their freedom. Might not, then, the advantages of both systems be for the present combined, by leaving to the Senior Class freedom of attendance limited by a provision that, if a student's absences for any considerable period averaged above two a week, his attention should be called to the excess, and that a continuance of such excess of absences after warning should lead to his being placed under the old system of enforced attendance with regular penalties? In the case of students of high rank, however, I should hope that the regularity of attendance would be left entirely to the discretion of the student himself. Nothing in the experience of the past year showed that this would be imprudent, as the eight Seniors of high rank who appear in the table as having been absent more than sixty times gained on the average in the Senior over the Junior year seven per cent of the maximum; and the three highest of them on an average twelve per cent. One more provision might well be adopted to secure regularity of

residences and prevent students from taking term-time for vacation purposes, by making continuous absence, not satisfactorily explained, beyond a fixed number of days, work a forfeiture of the exemption from the rules of enforced attendance.

An advantage of a system of voluntary attendance thus guarded from serious abuse would be that it might be gradually extended, if found to work well, to the lower classes. How much a little more freedom in the matter of absences is valued by the best students in the lower classes is shown by the operation of a rule which has been in force for a year or two past. When Juniors were first required to take eleven hours of elective studies, as the two-hour electives were mainly intended for Sophomores, they were almost forced in many cases to take four three-hour electives. The Faculty then voted that a student who took more than the requisite number of hours of electives might be absent at his pleasure in any week from as many elective exercises as he took additional hours. The rule was adopted simply to relieve Juniors from a hardship; but a considerable proportion, both of Sophomores and of Juniors, now regularly take more hours of electives than are required of them, and perform the full work of these for the sake of the slight freedom they thus acquire in the matter of attendance. They are obliged to attend the same number of hours in each week as their class-mates who have the regular number of hours of electives; but they have the liberty, which they seem to value highly, of absenting themselves, and choosing their time of absenting themselves, from one elective exercise, or from more than one, if they take more than one extra hour of elective studies. There are students now in College who take three extra hours for this purpose.

Whatever restrictions upon the liberty of Seniors to absent themselves from recitations the experience of two years may make it seem prudent to adopt in the interest of those who have no love of study, it is to be hoped that the College will not feel obliged to return to the policy of imposing upon the studious the restraints that may be needed for the idle. By the introduction of the elective system, the College broke with the tradition that the "average" student should determine what all other students should be taught; I trust that it has also broken with the other tradition that the average student, or the student below the average, shall determine how all other students shall be treated. It is not amiss in this connection to call to mind our experience

of College discipline in the matter of good order. This has always shown that as fast as it has been found prudent to remove from students the restraints of regulations, the power of the students to be a law to themselves and their disposition to do so have been correspondingly increased, and the tone of public opinion in College has been raised.

All our teachers lament the school-boy spirit in which even a high grade of College work is performed; but how can the best student overcome this, if he feels the atmosphere of school still about him? The Senior remains in Cambridge another year, in a professional school or as a candidate for a Master's degree, and he studies as a man studies; or he takes charge of a school,—as he may have done while in College,—and is found competent to direct instead of being directed. Surely it does not lie in him, but in the influences to which he is subjected, that the change does not come earlier,—the change which appears in one man at nineteen and in another at twenty-five, but in each alike only when he leaves College. No one who has seen how deeply rooted and general is the spirit of which I speak will think that the process of overcoming it can be other than a slow one. The change can begin only at the top, by making the best students in all ways feel that they have left school behind them, and have entered upon the labors and responsibilities of their career as men; but we may fairly hope that by degrees, in the College as in the professional schools, the spirit in which such men work will spread and make itself felt, if not throughout the whole body, at least in all the better members of it.

I must not omit to say that such emancipation from the school-boy spirit, though it must long and perhaps ever be partial, would exercise no small influence for good on the teachers as well as on the taught. As the elective system has done much to raise the quality of our instruction by stimulating teachers—in most cases, probably, without their consciousness—to create an interest in their courses, and in turn to enlarge their courses to satisfy the interest thus created,—so under an extension of the elective principle, by which the attendance of the best scholars at least would be voluntary, they will again be unconsciously stimulated to make their instruction yet more valuable and indispensable to the student. Where his audience is secured to him, no teacher, however faithful, can be sure that he is furnishing the best that his pupils can profit by, or is presenting his subject in the best way; when,

however, a teacher sees that his best pupils do not find it necessary or profitable to attend his exercises, he is warned that something is amiss in his instruction of which otherwise he might have remained permanently ignorant, and he is put in the way of correcting it. He secures practically the most helpful of all competition, — competition with himself. Again, in instruction directed to students of unequal powers and diligence, some portions of it will be valuable for a part that may be unnecessary for another part; under a system of voluntary attendance, the teacher will be careful to be wisely economical of the time of his best students, and thus be always secure of their attention. If he can also so shape his examinations that the power of his pupils to apply the knowledge they have gained shall be made the subject of the test, rather than the bare knowledge itself, even the indifferent student will find it desirable to attend his exercises, and the two banes of that class of students — absenteeism in body or mind, and “cramming” — will become less prevalent, if never wholly banished.

E. W. GURNEY, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY:—

SIR, — I respectfully submit the following report on the Divinity School for the academic year 1874–75.

By Professor Hedge, instruction was given in Ecclesiastical History. The Junior Class studied the formation and constitution of the Primitive Church, the origin of the new School of Christian thought at Antioch, the struggles of Christianity under the persecuting emperors, the literary polemic against it by Greek philosophers, and its defence by Christian apologists, the rise of sects and schisms, the manners and customs of the early Christians, the characteristics of the Apostolic and early Fathers, and the doctrinal formation of the second and third centuries.

The Middle Class were occupied with the Christological and other controversies, the decisions of councils upon them in the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, with the conversion of barbarous tribes, and the spread of Christianity in Europe, with the life and times of Gregory the Great, and the external history of the Church until Charlemagne. Dissertations were read by the class on the most prominent of the Christian Fathers. The topics

embraced in the study, by the Senior Class, of the period from Charlemagne to the fourteenth century, were the doctrinal formations and controversies of the ninth and tenth centuries, the growth of the papal power, the war of Iconoclasm, the schism between Greek and Latin churches, the war of Investiture, and other wars between the ecclesiastical and secular powers, the revival of the church in the twelfth century, with the great names connected therewith, the life and times of Innocent III., the rise of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders, the decline of the Papacy under Boniface VIII., and the councils of Constance, of Florence, and of Basle. Dissertations were read, of which some of the subjects were Abelard, Anselm, Thomas Aquinas and the Schoolmen, Wickliffe, Luther, Calvin, and Zwingle.

By Professor Stearns, instruction was given in Systematic Theology and Ethics. The course of Theology was begun by the Junior Class, with one exercise a week, and continued through the year. The topics considered were the relations of Theology and Philosophy, the philosophy of Primary Beliefs, the argument for Theism in all its forms, and with reference to the most recent criticisms of it, the basis of the conviction of the Divine Personality, and the question whether, and how far, God can be known. Dissertations were read, of which the subjects were the argument from Design, the argument from the nature of man, the bearing of the Darwinian doctrine of Development upon the proof of Theism, contemporaneous Materialism, and the grounds within the limits of reason for believing in a future life of man.

The course of Theology was continued by the Middle Class with one exercise a week. The subjects were the different theories of the Divine Providence, the Christian doctrine of Prayer, with the objections to it arising from physical law, the nature of Revelation, the distinction between common and special revelation, the relation of Inspiration to Revelation, and the Origin and Evidences of Christianity. On the last of these subjects, the works of Norton and Fisher were partially used for recitation; but lectures were given upon them all. Dissertations were read on the English Deists, and on the Method and Results of Paley's *Horae Paulinae*.

This course was resumed by the Senior Class, with two exercises a week, through the year. The topics first discussed were the forms of doctrine concerning the origin and spread of Moral Evil, the bearing of recent ethnology on opinions concerning the

original state of man, and the measure of importance to be attached, in the explanation of sin, to the beneficently appointed strength of the psychical nature of man, to the law of heredity, and to the fact of the solidarity of the human race. The class next passed to the study of the person and work of Christ, in which the aim of the instruction was to lead to a true estimate of the arguments supporting the different conceptions of the constitution of the mediator for his work, to find in the different theories of reconciliation the elements which made the mediation one of divine power, and also to distinguish from all human dogmas that which certainly belonged to the teaching of Jesus concerning the future destiny of mankind. The course closed with the Christian Church and its polity, and its relation to the State.

The Junior Class commenced the study of Ethics, under Professor Stearns, with one exercise a week. It was the work of this first year to consider the powers of human nature which make man capable of moral life ; to get an outline of the views of Jouffroy and of Bain, as representatives of opposing systems, and then to examine and estimate the theories of the principal teachers, from Socrates to Herbert Spencer, including, besides those of the English race, the systems of Spinoza and Kant. Recitations were required from portions of the writings of Bain, of Hopkins, of Jouffroy, and of Blackie. This course was continued in the middle year, with one exercise a week, with the study of Christian Ethics, in which the instruction aimed to show the relation between religion and morality, the ethical character of the family and the State, the special characteristics of Christian morality, its superiority to the ancient, its application to some social questions now agitated, and its relation to individual culture. An exposition was given of some of the principal features of Rothe's Theological Ethics, especially of the way in which he makes morality enter into all the interests and fellowships of life.

By Professor Young, instruction was given in the Hebrew Language and Literature. The Junior Class began the study of Hebrew. They had, from the first, daily practice in reading, in order to become familiar with the characters ; and as soon as the essential principles of the Grammar and the forms of the nouns and verbs had been learned, they began to translate portions of the Pentateuch, and afterward the Psalms, and had exercises also in forming sentences upon the black-board. Besides the required

recitations, the Professor met several members of the class, at their request, for an additional lesson every week during the year. The undergraduates of the College, who took the exercise as an elective, recited with this class.

The Middle Class read select chapters in prose and poetry taken from different parts of the Old Testament, such as the Song of Deborah, the Lament of David over Jonathan, and the finest portions of Job, Proverbs, and the Prophets. Those passages which are quoted in the New Testament, or which have a bearing on important doctrines, were especially considered. Some attention was also given to translating from English into Hebrew.

Professor Young gave Lectures to the Senior Class upon the following subjects: An Outline of Jewish History, from the Earliest Times to the Present; An Account of all the Jewish Feasts and Fasts, with the Ancient and Modern Modes of Observance; Characteristics of Hebrew Poetry; Analysis and Authorship of the Book of Psalms; The Prophets and their Predictions; The Formation of the Canon of the Old Testament; Recent Discoveries, including the Chaldean Account of the Deluge; and The Moubite Stone.

Instruction was given by Professor Everett in the Science of Thought, Homiletics, and the Philosophy of Religion. The first of these studies engaged the Junior Class with one exercise a week nearly through the year, and was designed as an introduction to the studies which follow. The study of Homiletics is commenced with the middle year. The Professor has little confidence that a matter so purely practical can be taught to any extent by lectures. A few fundamental principles only can be laid down, and these must be applied in actual work. These principles are conveyed in a few lessons from Vinet and some informal lectures. The first work required is the preparation of abstracts illustrating the different methods that had been previously explained by which any subject may be presented. The work of writing and delivering sermons follows these preliminary exercises. The sermons are preached before the Class, and manner and matter criticised by the students as well as by the instructor. The sermons thus criticised are expected to be re-written, so far as necessary, and submitted again to the Professor. This class preaching is continued through the Middle and Senior years. Every Friday evening some member of the Middle or Senior Class preaches a sermon before the school. This exercise is public. The sermons are

criticised, and if necessary re-written, before delivery. Further criticism, if needed, is given after the preaching, together with suggestions in regard to delivery, and the general conduct of the services. It is intended that a sermon, once in four or five weeks, shall be presented by every student in the two upper classes.

In the Senior year, Professor Everett gave twelve or fourteen lectures upon the general duties of the ministry, and the nature and method of church services and rites.

Professor Everett began lectures on the Philosophy of Religion near the close of the Junior year, opening with a general description of the subject. The divisions here made were illustrated, first by different systems of Philosophy, and then by certain of the World-Religions connected with them. This course is designed to be continued during the Middle and Senior years, with one lecture a week to the Middle Class and two a week to the Seniors, except during the time occupied by the lectures before referred to on the work of the minister. The Chinese, Hindu, and Buddhist religions, and that of Zoroaster and the later Parsees, were thus treated, and the course is extended from year to year.

By Professor Abbot, instruction was given to the Junior Class in the Textual Criticism of the New Testament, by lectures, and in the Exegesis of the Gospel of Matthew, Chapters i.-xx. The Middle Class, after completing the study of the Gospel of Matthew, commenced the previous year, united with the Senior Class in the study of the Epistle to the Romans, which was finished in the course of the year. The Senior Class, before taking up the Epistle to the Romans, gave their attention to the Gospel of John, Chapters xiv.-xxi., and to the Epistles of John.

By Professor Baxter, instruction was given in Elocution for one hour a week to the whole Junior Class together ; to the Middle Class, thirty minutes to each, once a week ; and to the Senior Class forty-five minutes each, once a week. The objects aimed at in the vocal discipline are, first, to obtain a use of the vocal organs which shall secure them from injury in the performance of their functions ; second, to give appropriate oral expression to varied thought and emotion, as found in the productions of different authors ; third, to give an expressive reading of hymns and the Scriptures, and an earnest delivery of sermons.

The Theological Library has continued to be under the care of James Jennison, A. M. No change occurred in the administra-

tion the last year, except that, on the petition of students, the Library was opened on Saturday, in the forenoon, for two hours, in addition to the previous allowance of two hours each for five days in the week. This arrangement still continues, and the Librarian reports that the attendance on Saturday is quite equal to the average on other days. There was no loss from the Library during the year. The increase has been, by gift and by purchase, about one thousand volumes, besides pamphlets, and twenty-one numbers of current quarterlies. Nearly eight hundred volumes were from the library bequeathed to the University by the late Ex-President Walker, the Corporation having permitted the selection of such books from this collection,—duplicates in the College Library,—as were thought desirable for the Theological Library. A large part of the volumes selected were valuable works in Philosophy, Theology, History, and Biography, which were wanting in the collection at Divinity Hall. Of the three hundred and thirteen volumes from other sources, one hundred and thirteen were obtained by purchase. The Corporation appropriated two hundred dollars for the increase of this library; and the Faculty appropriated to this purpose about seventy dollars of income, applicable at their discretion to any object advantageous to the school. It ought to be remarked here that the balance left of the appropriation for each year varies, and it would therefore be an error to take the money appropriated in any one year as representing the exact cost of the books purchased that year. Besides the increase by purchase, a few new volumes were obtained by exchange, and one hundred and ninety-five volumes were given. One hundred and nineteen by Rev. E. C. Guild, seventy-two by Mrs. O. C. Everett, and a few by other persons. As this library becomes more valuable by the fostering care of the Government of the University, and by the liberality of its friends, the more urgent appears the need, suggested in many reports of this department, of a separate building for its safe deposit.

The results of the examinations were generally satisfactory; the regular students, with one exception, being advanced in the regular course.

The whole number of students in attendance at the beginning of the year was twenty. The number continuing through the year was nineteen. The Degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred on three members of the Senior Class, and on one

member of the last Senior Class, who had been necessarily absent from his examinations and from commencement, but who, on his return to Cambridge, passed the examinations required. One *special* student, who had attended the instructions of the School for two years, and had acquitted himself honorably, was invited to deliver an essay with the graduating class at the annual visitation.

Improvements within and near Divinity Hall, which had become imperatively necessary, have been completed, and contribute greatly to the comfort of the students, and to the wholesomeness and neatness of the building and its grounds.

The Divinity Boarding Club completed the sixth year of its successful operation. The charge per week to Divinity students was a little more than four dollars. This exceeded the cost of the previous year; but it was found, after paying all bills, that owing to a too high estimate of certain expenses by the Club-steward, there was a larger balance in favor of the Club than was needed, or had been intended, and that the cost had really very little exceeded the average of preceding years. This surplus will be used for repairs on the Club House in the approaching summer.

OLIVER STEARNS, *Dean of the Divinity Faculty.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report upon the Law School for the academic year 1874–75:—

The instruction in the School during the year was given exclusively by Professors Washburn, Langdell, Thayer, and Ames; this being the first year since the beginning of 1870 in which no part of the instruction was given by lecturers.

The exercises of the School began on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1874, and ended on Thursday, June 24, 1875.

Professor Washburn gave four lectures a week during the year on Real Property,—two to students of the first year, and two to students of the second year. He also gave one lecture a week during the year on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure to students of the first year.

Professor Langdell had five exercises a week during about three-quarters of the year, the whole of which were devoted to Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity. During the remainder of the year he gave a new course of lectures on Civil Procedure at Common Law, without a text-book, to students of the second year, giving three lectures each week.

Professor Thayer gave two lectures a week during the year on Evidence, and the same number on Trusts, the latter not being a part of the prescribed course of study.

Professor Ames had three exercises a week during the year on Contracts, and the same number on Torts. He also had a short course on Civil Procedure at Common Law, first year, and another short course on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, the latter not being a part of the prescribed course.

There were twenty-one moot-courts held during the year, seven by Professor Washburn, seven by Professor Langdell, and seven by Professor Thayer.

The whole number of students connected with the School during the year was one hundred and forty-four. Of these, one hundred and thirty were in the School during the whole year, and fourteen during half the year; making an average of one hundred and thirty-seven during the entire year, being an increase of six over the preceding year. The number of students who were in the School during the whole year (one hundred and thirty) was nine more than in the preceding year (one hundred and twenty-one), while the number who were here only half the year (fourteen) was six less than in the preceding year (twenty).

At the annual examination in June, 1874, thirty-nine students passed their examination in the studies of the first year, thirteen others having tried and failed. At the examination for advanced standing in September, 1874, three of those who had failed in June presented themselves and passed. Thirteen new candidates also presented themselves at that examination, of whom six passed and seven were rejected. Therefore, the whole number of students who were entitled to become candidates for a degree at the annual examination in June, 1875, was forty-eight. Of those forty-eight, forty-two presented themselves for examination; of whom thirty-five passed and received degrees, and seven were rejected. The number of candidates who, during their course, failed in the studies of either the first or the second year was twenty-four; ten at the end of the first year, seven applicants for ad-

vanced standing, and seven at the end of the second year. The ratio of candidates who received degrees to those who were rejected was, therefore, as thirty-five to twenty-four. Upon three of the successful candidates who had passed distinguished examinations, the degree of LL. B. *cum laude* was conferred. Comparing these figures with those of the preceding year, we find that the number of *possible* candidates for a degree was seventeen less, the number of *actual* candidates eight less, and the number of *successful* candidates eight less; while the number who failed in the studies of either the first or the second year was larger by seven. The reduction in the number of candidates is explained by the fact adverted to in my report of last year; namely, that of those who entered in 1873, seventeen were admitted to advanced standing, while of those who entered in 1874, only six were so admitted. The increase in the actual number of rejections, and the much greater increase in the ratio of rejections, is partly explained by the increasing strictness in the examinations, and partly by the fact that more than half the applicants for advanced standing were rejected.

At the annual examination in June last, there were sixty-five applicants for examination in the studies of the first year, of whom fifty-five passed, and ten failed. At the annual examination in June, 1874, there were fifty-two applicants, of whom thirty-nine passed, and thirteen failed; in June, 1873, there were fifty-six applicants, of whom forty-six passed, and ten failed. The number, therefore, of those who successfully passed from the first to the second year in June last, exceeded those of the preceding year by sixteen, and those of 1873 by nine. This accounts partly for the fact that the School as a whole, in the now current year, shows an increase of more than twenty over either of the two preceding years.

It may be worth while to call attention to the fact that in June, 1872, being the first time that a successful examination at the end of the first year in the studies of that year was a *sine qua non* of receiving a degree at the end of the second year, there were only twenty-six applicants for examination in the studies of the first year, of whom nineteen passed, barely exceeding one-third of those who passed in June last.

The growth of the School in numbers and in pecuniary resources during the last few years, in the face of measures which it was predicted would cause a great falling off in both, is fairly matter

of congratulation. In 1867-68 the average number of students through the year, as shown by the charges for tuition, was a trifle over one hundred, and the receipts from tuition-fees were \$10,382.50; while in the now current year the average number promises to fall little, if any, short of one hundred and sixty, and the receipts from tuition-fees are likely to amount to nearly or quite \$20,000. Within nine years, therefore, the number of students has increased one-third, and the receipts from tuition-fees have doubled. The year 1867-68 has been selected for the purpose of comparison, because it is the first year since 1860 which appears not to have been affected by the late war.

The administration of the Library is still highly successful, and the resort to it is constantly increasing. Indeed, this resort has become so great as to bring with it serious evils; it brings a very great wear upon the books, makes the position of the Librarian and his assistant very laborious, and causes a considerable inconvenience to all who use the Library. These evils can be materially diminished by the co-operation of the different professors to that end. They arise not so much from the great amount of studying done in the Library, as from the *number* of books consulted, and from the fact that the *same* book is frequently wanted by several persons at the same time. One way, therefore, in which each professor can relieve the Library is by reducing the *number* of books to which he refers his class to the minimum; *i. e.*, by referring them only to such books as he thinks it indispensable that they should study thoroughly. Another way is by selecting books for citation with reference to their accessibility. The School has now a large library of duplicates, to which every student has immediate access; this part of the Library is constantly receiving additions, and any book or set of books which is in the market, and for which there is a sufficient demand, can be added to it at any time. Fortunately, the books which are in the greatest demand can almost always be had without difficulty, and at a reasonable price. On the other hand, the general library is made up largely of books and sets of books whose intrinsic merit may be of an inferior order, but which are not in the market, and which it is almost impossible to procure. Experience has shown that a whole set of such books may be ruined by the excessive use of a single volume for a special purpose. A case has recently occurred in which it will probably be necessary to reprint several pages of a volume of reports (which

have been literally worn out), as the only means of restoring the set. The contrast referred to is very striking in the case of books of reports. Many of those in the greatest demand are stereotyped, so that not only any single volume, but any part of any volume, can be had without difficulty; while many of those in least demand cannot be had at any price, because the demand for them is not sufficient to warrant a new edition.

C. C. LANGDELL, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Medical Faculty, I submit the following report upon the Medical School for the academic year 1874–75.

The following table shows the amount and character of the instruction given:—

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION.

Each term at least 18 weeks.	FIRST TERM.		SECOND TERM.	
	Lectures.	Recitations.	Lectures.	Recitations.
Anatomy	58	26	25	15
Physiology	54	18	36	36 { including conferences
General Chemistry . . .	18	18	18	18
Medical	18	18	18	18
Pathological Anatomy . .	36	36	36	36
Materia Medica	36		18	
Therapeutics	36		36	
Obstetrics	36	18	18	18
Surgery	44	18	6	36 { including conferences
Clinical Surgery	28		18	18 conferences
Theory and Practice . . .	36	36	36	36
Clinical Medicine	18	54 conferences	36	18 conferences
Auscultation and Percussion	108		18	
	526	242	319	249
Mental Diseases			10	
Venereal	18		8	
Dermatology	36		36	
Ophthalmology			18	
Otology	18		12	
Diseases of Women			10	
" " Children . . .	18		18	
" " Nervous Syst. .	28		18	
	118		130	
<i>Laboratories.</i>				
General Chemistry	216		144	
Medical at least	100		100	
Normal Histology	72		72	
Pathological Histology . .	36		36	
	424		352	

Lectures in the first term	644
" " " second term	449
" " " year	<u>1093</u>
Recitations in the first term	242
" " " second term	249
" " " year	<u>491</u>
Stated hours of Laboratory instruction in the first term . . .	424
" " " " " second term . . .	352
" " " " " year	<u>776</u>
Total hours of instruction in the first term	1310
" " " " " second term	1050
" " " " " year	<u>2360</u>

In the above Tables the time devoted to Dissection is not included.

The whole number of students in attendance during the year was two hundred and fourteen, of whom eighteen were graduates in medicine.

Thirty-eight candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine offered themselves for examination in February and June, of whom eight were rejected.

It has been found necessary to restrict the examinations in February to a few exceptional cases, as the former privilege had been so abused, as to make it burdensome to the professors, and prejudicial to the best interests of the students.

In order to render the study of *Materia Medica* more practical and more complete, a separate instructor was appointed, and the course, as conducted by him, has proved very beneficial to the students.

An excellent practical course on the mechanism of Parturition was also given, and proved so acceptable that it will be continued hereafter.

Four scholarships have been established for the benefit of indigent students who have attained a high rank.

With the above exceptions no material changes have been made during the year, and nothing has occurred worthy of special mention. The benefits resulting from the recent changes in the mode of instruction are as marked as before.

Though the enlargement of the chemical laboratory has furnished sufficient space for instruction in that department, the

rooms are of such a character as to expose the students to great inconvenience and discomfort ; and yet it is, at present, impossible, by any practicable changes, to make the laboratory airy and convenient. A large sum of money has been contributed for the erection of a new building, but the difficulty of obtaining a suitable lot of land has thus far prevented action, and the Warren Museum therefore continues to be exposed to the same danger of destruction by fire as heretofore.

C. ELLIS, *Dean.*

DECEMBER, 22, 1875.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Dental Faculty, I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year 1874-75:—

The number of pupils for the winter course of this year was forty-one, an increase of ten over the number of the previous year, which was spoken of in my last report as a year “of marked prosperity.” As the School becomes known, its range extends. At first our students were from our own neighborhood ; then from the New England States ; then the West and Canada were represented, while this year San Francisco sent us a student, and we had two from Europe.

The examinations for the last two years have been “written,” and the students are required to pass in all the branches before they can receive the diploma. This rigorous test keeps away all those who wish to obtain the diploma without labor, and brings to our School only such as are in earnest, and wish an education for its own sake, as properly fitting them for their chosen profession, and the diploma as its evidence, both to themselves and the world. The summer course was well attended, and the opportunities it affords faithfully improved. The usual instruction by lectures was given during the winter course by the Medical Professors in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery ; and by the Dental Professors and their assistants in Operative Dentistry, Dental Pathology, Dental Therapeutics, and Mechanical Dentistry. A course of lectures in Oral Surgery, and one lecture on Anæsthetics and their administration, were given by the Professor in Surgery. The time not occupied by lectures has been used for clinical instruction in Operative and Mechanical Dentistry by the professors and their assistants, and demonstrations of tooth

structure under the microscope, and microscopical instruction by Instructor Wm. H. Rollins. Thus the students have been kept fully, and we trust profitably, employed throughout the course. The number of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine was six, of whom five passed the examinations in every branch, and received the degree.

Our quarters, in the Hospital building, are far too small to accommodate the continually increasing numbers of patients ; but the pecuniary resources of the School are so limited that there is no present prospect of relief. Over eight thousand patients have been treated the past year in the Hospital Infirmary, on whom over nine thousand operations have been performed. This would seem to be a charity deserving some recognition, but as yet it seems to have attracted no attention except from those who wish to avail themselves of its services. In the Mechanical Department, which is situated in the building belonging to the School, at No. 50 Allen Street, where is the infirmary for the insertion of artificial teeth and the performance of allied operations, the Professor has had the assistance of Dr. Charles Wilson, Demonstrator in charge, and of Dr. George F. Grant, both graduates of the School, who have been present in the laboratory for five days of every week to give clinical instruction and oversee the students in the operations appropriate to this department. With the increase of patients the strain becomes increasingly intense upon our Demonstrator, Dr. Wilson, who has attended most faithfully and ably to the duties intrusted to him.

After a long and careful discussion, it was resolved by the Faculty to recommend a radical change in the mode of instruction and in the curriculum of the School. The recommendation of the Faculty was adopted by the Corporation, and has now become the law of the School. The new plan is as follows, viz. :—

“ From and after September 28, 1876, instruction will be given in the Harvard Dental School by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching and practical exercises, uniformly distributed throughout the academic year, and the distinction of winter and summer sessions will thereafter be abolished. The year will begin on the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September, and end on the last Wednesday in June. It will be divided into equal terms, with a recess of one week between them. There will also be a recess of one week at Christmas. The course of instruction will be progressive, extending over two years.

EXAMINATIONS.

The regular examinations will be held in the following order ; viz : At the end of the first year, Anatomy, including Dissection, Physiology, and General Chemistry. A certificate from the Demonstrator of Anatomy will be required of each student, that he has satisfactorily dissected the three parts of the body.

At the end of the second year, Dental Pathology, including a knowledge of Gestation and Diseases of Woman, so far as they affect the mouth and throat, Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Oral Surgery and Surgical Pathology, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry. The examinations in Operative and Mechanical Dentistry will include actual operations and the preparation of specimens of mechanical dentistry.

REQUISITIONS FOR THE DEGREE.

Every candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character ; he must give evidence of having studied medicine or dentistry three full years ; he must have spent at least one continuous year at this school, have presented a satisfactory thesis, and have passed all the required examinations.

Students may be admitted to advanced standing upon passing a satisfactory examination in a majority of the studies already pursued by the class ; but no student shall advance with his class or be admitted to advanced standing until he has passed such examination.

The work in the Operative and Mechanical Infirmarys will go on throughout the course, but no student shall be permitted to operate at the chair until he has by observation and practice on extracted teeth satisfied the Professor of his fitness.

The Faculty recommend young men who propose to take the degree, to spend the whole of the required term of three years of study in the school. But those who wish to spend but two of the three years in the school are earnestly advised to pass their first year of study, before entering, under the direction of a *competent* private instructor.

FEEs.

There shall be no fees for matriculation, for the diploma, nor for the demonstrators. For the first year a student is a member of the school, the fee shall be \$200 ; for the second year, \$150 ;

for any subsequent year, \$50. Students may enter under either the old or the new plan, at their option, in September, 1875, but no degree will be given under the old plan after February, 1877."

By this change, the time given to instruction by the Dental Professors, and required of the student, is more than doubled, the instruction proportionally increased, and the standard raised. It is expected that at first the numbers of the students will be diminished, but hoped that eventually, as in the Medical School, the advantages of the new plan will be so seen and appreciated, that the School will have the best class of students of Dentistry, and that their numbers will be such as to prove in every way the wisdom of the step. I enclose a tabular view showing the arrangement and amount of work at present required of Dental Students.

DAILY ORDER OF EXERCISES, WINTER TERM, 1874-75.

Hour.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9	Mechanical Dentistry Lecture.	Dental Pathology Lecture.	Dental Lab.	Dental Lab.	Dental Lab.	Dental Lab.
10	Dental Lab.	Dental Lab.	Dental Lab.	Dental Lab.	Chemistry Recitation.	Physiology Recitation.
10½				Every other week Dent. Ther.		
11	Physiology Lecture.	Physiology Lecture.	Surgery Lecture.		Physiology Lecture.	Operations. M. G. H.
12		Chemistry Lecture.				
1	Anat. Lect. last 11 weeks.	Anatomy Lecture.	Anat. R. first 8 weeks. Lect. last 11 weeks.	Anatomy Lecture.	Anatomy Recitation.	
2	Infirmary.	Infirmary.	Infirmary.	Infirmary.	Infirmary.	
4	Op. Dent. L. or Clinic.	Op. Dent. L. or Clinic.	Op. Dent. L. or Clinic.	Op. Dent. L. or Clinic.	Op. Dent. L. or Clinic.	

The Demonstrator of Anatomy will be present in the Dissecting Room every afternoon.
Chemistry daily in Chemical Laboratory.

The Demonstrator in charge will be present in the Laboratory every forenoon, and in the Infirmary every afternoon.

THOMAS H. CHANDLER, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY :—

SIR, — As Dean of the Faculty, I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the Lawrence Scientific School for the academic year 1874-75 :—

The number of students registered during the year was thirty one. These were classified as follows : Eighteen in Engineering, seven in Chemistry, four in Natural History, two in Special Courses.

Two changes have occurred in our corps of instructors. Mr. J. C. Bartlett having resigned for the purpose of spending some years of study in Europe, Mr. M. E. Wadsworth was appointed instructor in Pure Mathematics. Mr. F. W. Dean was appointed instructor in Surveying and Mechanical Drawing.

Students of the first and second year in Engineering attended Mr. Wadsworth, one hour daily, five days in the week. The text-books used were Chauvenet's Spherical Trigonometry, Church's Analytical Geometry, and Church's Differential and Integral Calculus. Mr. Wadsworth also assisted in the instruction in Mineralogy.

Mr. Dean gave instruction in Surveying, occupying seven hours a week. The exercises consisted of recitations from the text-book, field practice, the solution of problems and plotting. The text-books used were Gillespie's Surveying, and Henck's Field-book. Mechanical Drawing occupied six hours a week.

In Physical Geography, Meteorology, and Structural Geology, students of the Scientific School were classed with undergraduate of the College. The instruction consisted of two exercises a week, through the year, with Assistant-Professor Pettee. The text-books used were Guyot's Physical Geography, Dana's Geology, Buchan's Introductory text-book of Meteorology.

In Physics, the exercises consisted of one recitation or lecture, and two hours of laboratory work each week, under direction of Assistant-Professor Trowbridge. These exercises were attended by students in Chemistry and in Engineering. The fourth year's class in Engineering attended a course of lectures on Light and Heat, from Professor Gibbs.

French and German were taught as before in connection with the undergraduate classes. Instruction in French was given by Mr. Jacquinot ; in German, by Mr. G. A. Bartlett and Mr. Wil-

liam Cook. One student in the Natural History Department studied Italian with Assistant-Professor Nash.

The fourth year's class in Engineering studied Practical Astronomy at the Observatory, under direction of Professor Winlock.

Chemistry and Mineralogy were taught as heretofore, in Boylston Hall, under direction of Professor Cooke and his assistants. The various courses are given in detail in my Report of last year.

Professor Goodale gave instruction, at the Botanic Garden, to two students in Advanced Botany, and to one in Elementary Botany.

Students of Zoölogy worked at the Museum, under the direction of Professor McCrady, and also attended a course of instruction by Dr. James.

Professor Shaler gave instruction in Geology and Palæontology. The exercises consisted of lectures, examinations, and field-work.

Mr. Moore gave instruction, four hours a week, in Free-hand Drawing.

The first year's class in Engineering had two exercises a week under Professor Eustis, in Descriptive Geometry and its applications to Shades, Shadows, and Perspective. These exercises were attended by members of the Freshman and Junior classes.

The third year's class attended Professor Eustis five hours a week throughout the year. The text-books used were Weisbach's Mechanics and Wood's Bridges and Roofs.

The fourth year's class in Engineering attended Professor Eustis five hours a week, throughout the year. The text-books used were Rankine's Applied Mechanics, and Rankine's Engineering.

The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred at the last Commencement, for the first time in this University, upon one candidate, who had satisfactorily pursued the four years' course.

One person received the degree of Mining Engineer. Four received the degree of S. B.; two in Engineering, and two in Chemistry.

The four scholarships provided by the Corporation for this School are of great service. Although in pecuniary value they amount simply to free tuition, they have been the means of retaining with us some of our most meritorious students, who would otherwise have been unable to complete their course. But, over and

above these scholarships, there is a constant call for the remission of fees. It is a hopeful sign, when we find persons who have been many years engaged in teaching the various branches of science, coming to our School to obtain a better fitting for their work in life. These are the pupils whom we most gladly welcome, but they are also those who are least able to pay the fees. It is to be hoped that private munificence may yet provide the means to meet the wants of this class of pupils. A comparatively small fund thus devoted to the needs of teachers would be productive of a double good, — first, in sending abroad better qualified teachers of science, and then in returning to the University the future pupils of these same teachers.

H. L. EUSTIS, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I respectfully submit the following Report, upon the Bussey Institution for the year 1874-75:—

A course of instruction in Cryptogamic Botany was given by Assistant-Professor Farlow, who entered upon his duties at the Bussey Institution in September, 1874. This course was attended by four students. One student received instruction in the Horticultural Department, the appliances of which were, for the time being, in charge of the Director of the Arnold Arboretum.

In the chemical laboratory several researches were carried forward. A systematic effort to collect specimens illustrative of the anatomy and diseases of domestic animals was made by Professor Slade, in charge of the Department of Applied Zoölogy, with the result that the collections in this department were sensibly increased. Professor Farlow, in his department, has made elaborate studies of the habits and modes of development of several kinds of fungi that are injurious to vegetation.

The Curtis collection of Fungi, belonging to the University, was brought to the Bussey Institution in the autumn of 1874, and was thoroughly arranged and put in working order by Professor Farlow and his assistant in the course of the subsequent winter. Suitable cases were constructed for the reception of this collection and for the private cryptogamic collections of Professor Farlow, which have been deposited in our stone building. The

facilities now offered by the School for the systematic study of fungi and algæ are very great.

The Library has been increased by purchase, by exchanges with several foreign societies, and by a valuable gift of botanical works from George B. Emerson, Esq., of Boston. A number of books relating to agriculture were given to the Library by Mr. D. S. Lewis, Assistant in Chemistry; and gifts of single volumes were received from several other persons.

A valuable collection of Ferns was presented to the Institution by Mrs. Wm. Appleton, of Boston.

Two parts, "Nos. III. and IV.," of the "Bulletin of the Bussey Institution," were issued in the course of the year. They contained nine separate papers or memoirs, amounting altogether to one hundred and eighty-four octavo pages. The Bulletin is distributed gratuitously to persons interested in scientific agriculture. Each number, thus far published, has been received with marked favor by an important and tolerably numerous circle of readers. Part V., now in the printer's hands, will complete the first volume, which will serve to convey a good idea of what has been accomplished by the Bussey Institution, in its capacity of a station for conducting experiments and researches in scientific agriculture, during the four years that have elapsed since its organization.

A considerable number of applications for information concerning the courses of instruction given at the Bussey Institution have been received from all parts of the country, and several of the applicants are now pursuing these courses, as will appear in next year's Report; but it is a noteworthy fact that a large proportion of the persons seeking this information seem to have considered "manual labor" as an essential part of every course of instruction in the principles of agriculture. It would, of course, be mere folly for the University to expend its resources in teaching, or trying to teach, a thing which can be learned to better advantage upon almost any farm. But the fact that so many young men regard manual labor as a part of a College Course is none the less interesting, since it marks a phase of opinion which is distinctly inimical to the success of our agricultural teachings. Until this opinion has been outgrown, as it has been in several other countries, we can hardly look for any very rapid progress in scientific agriculture in America.

F. H. STORER, *Dean.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY. :—

SIR, — I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the condition and progress of the Botanic Garden during the year, ending August 31, 1875 :—

IMPROVEMENTS.

The preparatory work, having in view the proper re-arrangement of the hardy plants in the Garden, has been continued during the year. The permanent labelling of all plants, as soon as determined, has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and is now, with the exception of the Grasses and some other *Monocotyledonous* orders as nearly completed as this difficult and constantly recurring operation can be.

The small north glass shed behind the small Orchid-house has been fitted with benches and heated, and will be devoted to the cultivation of *Dionaea Sarracenia*, and other insectivorous plants, cool-house Ferns, &c.

The brick wall dividing Green-house No. 2 from the large potting-shed behind it has been removed; the wooden roof of the latter changed to a glass one, and the whole converted into a span-roofed cool-house, which will be devoted to the cultivation of Australian shrubs and other half-hardy plants.

The principal range of glass-houses has been, for several years, heated by two boilers, placed at the two extremities. The smaller of these has been discontinued; an arrangement which, it is hoped, will lead to a considerable economy in fuel, as it certainly will in labor.

This range of houses, though in excellent condition, is entirely inadequate to contain the various collections of exotic plants now cultivated in the Garden, and the plants are beginning to suffer for want of sufficient room. The magnificent Palm in the Central Compartment, probably the finest specimen in North America, must be cut down the coming year, if new accommodation is not provided for it.

The small green-house in the rear of the principal range is in miserable condition, and the collection of Succulent plants grown in it has already suffered for want of proper accommodation. This house is so old that it does not seem expedient to make any great outlay on it.

For want of sufficient room and proper accommodation for its

operations, the propagating department of the Garden has been transferred from Cambridge to the green-houses of the Bussey Institution, now temporarily devoted to the uses of the Arnold Arboretum.

Materials for the botanical classes during the winter, which were formerly raised at the Garden, are now either raised at the Bussey Institution or purchased. This arrangement is cheaper than the former method, and it also admits of the cultivation at the Garden of plants of scientific interest in the space which must otherwise have been devoted to a great number of individuals of a few common species.

EXCHANGES.

The total interchange of plants and seeds with other Botanic and Horticultural establishments has more than doubled ; while the number of plants and packets of seeds distributed from the Garden is more than six times as great as that of the previous year.

They were distributed as follows : To Great Britain, 487 plants and 878 packets of seeds ; to the Continent of Europe, 76 plants and 449 packets of seeds ; to the Governor of Bermuda, 2 packets of seeds ; to all parts of the United States, 6,492 plants and 685 packets of seeds.

Total, 7,055 plants, and 2,014 packets of seeds.

1,609 plants and 2,195 packets of seeds, from 71 donors, have been contributed to the Garden during the year. Of these, 187 plants and 754 packets of seeds have been received from Great Britain ; 46 plants and 536 packets of seeds from the Continent of Europe ; 11 packets of seeds from the Cape of Good Hope, and 7 from Algeria ; 66 plants from the Island of Bermuda, and 1 from Australia ; and from all parts of the United States, 1,310 plants and 887 packets of seeds.

The principal foreign contributions are : A set of rare Orchidaceous plants and many European and Australian seeds from the Royal Garden, Kew ; a large collection of seeds, from the North of Europe and Northern and Western Asia, from the Imperial Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg ; many seeds, especially of Mexican and Australian plants from the Royal Botanic Garden, Palermo ; a large collection of seeds from the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris ; and seeds of Alpine plants from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. Besides the above, the following foreign dona-

tions require especial acknowledgments : A collection of the Ferns of those Islands from Major-General Lefroy, Governor of Bermuda ; a fine collection of Orchids and other plants and seeds from Messrs. Veitch, the eminent London nurserymen ; several collections of seeds from Mr. William Thompson, seed merchant, Ipswich, England ; a magnificent Tree-Fern trunk from Australia, by the Baron Von Mueller ; seeds and rare bulbs from Herr Leichlin, Baden-Baden, and collections of seeds of ornamental plants from the late M. Thuret, of Antibes ; and Messrs. Huber & Co., nurserymen, Hyères.

Among the many contributions to the Garden from the United States, the following are of especial value : Seeds and plants from the Sierras of California, by J. G. Lemmon, Esq., California ; plants and seeds by H. B. Bolander, Esq., of San Francisco ; a collection of seeds made in Southern Florida by Dr. Edward Palmer, and another made by the same collector on Guadeloupe Island off the California coast ; a collection of seeds made in Colorado and Utah by Dr. C. C. Parry ; a fine collection of plants and seeds from P. J. Berckmans, Esq., of Augusta, Georgia ; a collection of exotic Orchids by General Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y., and many rare seeds by Dr. George Englemann of St. Louis, and Dr. J. H. Mellichamp, of Bluffton, South Carolina.

It is again my duty to call attention to the fact, that to the very generous annual grant made to the Garden by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture is due its increasing usefulness as a means of illustration for Botanical instruction, and as a scientific establishment, through whose agency many useful and beautiful plants are annually introduced into this country ; and from this country into all parts of the world.

C. S. SARGENT, *Director.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY : —

SIR, — I have the honor to submit the following Report of the present condition of the ARNOLD ARBORETUM, and of its progress during the nine months which have elapsed since the date of my last Report, December 1, 1874 : —

The Green-houses of the Bussey Institution having been placed at my disposal for the uses of the Arboretum, they have been de-

voted to the raising of forest and ornamental trees and shrubs for future plantations. 165 species have been added to the collection, while many of the plants of the last catalogue, which were then represented by only a few specimens, have now been raised in sufficient quantities. Probably over 100,000 Ligneous plants have been raised during the nine months.

The operation of thinning out the old trees with a view to their future improvement has been continued during the year, and the woods in the various portions of the grounds are now in such a condition that their further thinning is not, for the present, desirable.

Some two acres on the hill-side which forms the south-eastern boundary of the Arboretum, lying directly in the rear of the Stone Building of the Bussey Institution, have been planted with alternate Larch, Spruce, and Box Elder to supply a needed shelter to the Plainfield from the north-west winds, and to define the boundary of the Arboretum in that direction.

5,542 trees and shrubs have been presented during the nine months to various establishments and individuals throughout the United States interested in Arboriculture, and 69 have been sent to the Royal Gardens, Kew, England.

The largest recipients have been the new Botanic establishment at Chicago, the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, and the University of Vermont. The department of propagation of the Botanic Garden has been transferred to the Arboretum with excellent results in every way. The Green-houses are better suited for such operations than those at Cambridge, and the whole attention of the assistants being directed to the raising of seedlings, they are enabled to produce plants more surely and with much greater economy.

Of plants so propagated, 1,643 have been placed in the Botanic Garden during the nine months, and 5,520 have been distributed in the name of, and for the benefit of, that establishment.

The many contributions to the Arboretum having, for greater convenience, been mentioned in my Report of the condition of the Botanic Garden, it is unnecessary to acknowledge them here.

C. S. SARGENT, *Director.*

APPENDIX.

I.

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1874.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:—

LYDIA RUSSELL WHITING, the wife of the late William Whiting of Boston, and Rose Standish Whiting, his daughter, ask your acceptance of the sum of five thousand dollars, the amount bequeathed by him for the foundation of a scholarship upon the trusts following, viz:—

That said sum be invested and the income be allowed to accumulate until the fund shall be sufficient to support two scholarships of such amount as the Corporation shall see fit; and that thereafter the income be given in each year to deserving undergraduates of the College who need aid to defray their College expenses, preference, however, being given in any year to any of the descendants of said William Whiting, or of the Rev. Samuel Whiting (his first ancestor in America), who shall apply for such aid, proving such descent, and who shall be otherwise in the opinion of the Corporation proper persons to receive such assistance.

(Signed)

LYDIA RUSSELL WHITING.
ROSE STANDISH WHITING.

II.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in Boston, October 26, 1874, Judge Bigelow, on behalf of the Committee to which was referred the consideration of the question of the expediency of accepting the bequest to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, by the will of the late Hon. William Whiting, presented the following report:—

“That it appears by said will that the sum of five thousand dollars is given to the Corporation, as a foundation of a scholarship in the undergraduate department of the University, on conditions different from any that have been heretofore bequeathed to and accepted by the Corporation. A distinguishing peculiarity of the gift is, that the testator, by the terms of the will, has vested no discretion whatever in the President and Fellows as to the disposition of the income of the fund. It is to be strictly appropriated for the payment of the expenses of any undergraduate in the University ‘who shall be a descendant of the testator,’ or, ‘who shall be nearest of kin to him,’ tracing his descent from two persons, who are especially designated by the testator. If no under-

graduate shall be entitled, by reason of such relationship to the testator, to receive the benefit of the income of the fund, the will requires that the interest on the principal sum shall be added semi-annually thereto, to form an accumulating fund, the income of which is to be appropriated to the payment of the charges and expenses of the tuition of an undergraduate in the University, or or more according to the amount of the income, who shall be a descendant of, or of kinship with, the testator, whenever that contingency may happen.

"It is to be observed that the trust is a strict one; that no power is vested in the President and Fellows to dispose of the income except in exact conformity to the prescribed terms of the gift, and whenever it becomes impossible to make such disposition, the income is to be indefinitely accumulated, until the prescribed condition can be fulfilled.

"The gift has no feature of a public character in it, by which it can be made beneficial to the cause of general education of worthy and meritorious students. It is to be confined solely to members of a single family, claiming by a specified line of descent. Nor is the title to receive the benefits of the gift made to depend in any degree on the scholarship or deportment of the undergraduate claiming to receive it.

"His title to it is absolute if he comes within the description of persons named in the bequest. It is not even necessary that he should stand in need of aid to defray his expenses and charges of tuition, as an undergraduate, in order to enable him to receive the income of the fund.

"Whatever might be the condition of his purse, or his character as a scholar, or the nature of his deportment, the Corporation would, in the faithful execution of the trust under the will, be compelled to give him the benefit of the income of the fund if he was in the line of descent from the testator, or of the prescribed kinship with him.

"It is not to be forgotten, that the effect of the acceptance of this bequest may be to put the Corporation in the possession of a sum of money which it would be bound to invest and take charge of as a special trust, the income of which is to be set apart semi-annually, and indefinitely accumulated in the event that no descendant or relation of the testator is for the time being an undergraduate of the College. In administering a trust thus fettered and limited, in strict accordance with the terms of the gift during a long series of years, the result would probably be that a large sum would be eventually accumulated of which there could be no useful application or beneficial enjoyment. The burden of its care would always continue; but without any corresponding or continuing benefit. Aside from the great difficulty of ascertaining during a long future whether any undergraduate of the College is entitled to the testator's bounty, it is obvious that any beneficial use of the fund would be dependent on a doubtful and uncertain contingency.

"While the President and Fellows should always be willing to receive and faithfully to administer all trust funds which may be confided to their care, upon terms which afford a reasonable prospect of affording aid to young men who may desire to avail themselves of the advantages which the courses of study in the University hold out, it appears to your Committee that they ought not to receive and take on themselves and their successors for ever a trust, the benefits of which are to be enjoyed, not as a reward of merit, or an encouragement to effort; not to promote the cause of general education, or to enable

youth from the public at large to receive the advantages of instruction in the College; but which are devoted to the sole and exclusive use of the members of a particular family, without regard to merit or pecuniary necessity, and which may lead to the accumulation of a large sum of money to remain as it were in *mortuâ manû*, without any right to apply it or its income to a useful purpose.

“ For these reasons the Committee recommend the adoption of the following vote : —

“ The Corporation gratefully acknowledging the beneficent intentions of the late Hon. William Whiting, as manifested by his bequest to the President and Fellows, of five thousand dollars to found an undergraduate scholarship in the University, nevertheless deem it inexpedient to accept the gift in accordance with the terms prescribed by the testator's will.”

The report was accepted and the above vote adopted.

III.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE : —

IN the indenture by which Hon. Samuel Hooper conveyed certain property, valued at fifty thousand dollars, to the late Charles Sumner and Lemuel Shaw, as trustees, for a School of Mining and Practical Geology, it was provided that if a vacancy should occur in the office of trustee thereunder during the lifetime of said Samuel Hooper, he should nominate a successor. After the decease of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Hooper nominated Edward W. Hooper as his successor. This nomination and acceptance are indorsed upon the original indenture; said indenture further provides that said trustees, or their successors, may at any time, if they deem it expedient, resign and transfer the trust fund to the Corporation of President and Fellows of Harvard College, to be held by them in trust, as stated in said indenture, herewith delivered, and to which reference is to be had.

We, Lemuel Shaw and Edward W. Hooper, trustees as aforesaid, deeming it expedient, do hereby resign the said trust, and have made transfers to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College of the several bonds and stock in which the trust fund is now invested, to wit: 50 registered mortgage bonds of the Erie Basin Dock Company for \$1,000 each, with accrued interest from July 1, 1874, at seven per cent; 220 shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston; 66 shares of the Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad Company.

Balance of cash, \$107.56.

(Signed) LEMUEL SHAW, }
E. W. HOOPER, } *Trustees.*

December 10, 1874.

Whereas, Lemuel Shaw and Edward W. Hooper, trustees under the foregoing indenture, have transferred the trust fund thereby created to the Corporation of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, —

Now, know all men by these presents, that I, the said Samuel Hooper, hereby declare it to be my wish that the separate organization of the School of Mining and Practical Geology created by said indenture should be given up, and that the said Corporation shall hold the said fund in trust for the following uses and purposes, instead of those set forth in said indenture : —

First : To invest said fund as a special fund to be known as the "Sturgis Hooper Fund." The Corporation may change the investment from time to time in their discretion, and shall add to the principal of the fund such portions of the income thereof as shall not be applied to the purposes hereinafter set forth.

Second : To pay from the income of said fund the salary of a Professor, whose labors shall be devoted to research and to higher instruction. He shall be styled "The Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology." He shall be appointed and his salary shall be fixed by said Corporation.

Third : Said Corporation shall devote such portions of the income of said fund as it may deem expedient to the cost of obtaining and preserving collections in the departments of Geology and Geography, whenever the trustees of said Museum of Comparative Zoölogy shall provide the necessary rooms for the use of said Professor and for said collections.

I, the said Samuel Hooper, do hereby for myself and my executors and administrators, release and discharge the said Corporation, as such trustees, from any responsibility in relation to any of the trusts except those hereinbefore set forth ; any thing in said indenture to the contrary notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, I the said Samuel Hooper have hereunto set my hand and seal this tenth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

In presence of

(Signed) ISAAC CONKLING.

(Signed)

S. HOOPER.

L. S.

IV.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in Boston, March 1, 1875, — Whereas, there has been collected by public subscription, and there now is in the hands of a committee of gentlemen styled the "Agassiz Memorial Committee," a large amount of money and other property, the proceeds of said subscription, of which said committee have the right to make a permanent disposition ; and

Whereas, said committee, at a meeting duly called and held on the 26th day of October last, passed the following votes, viz : —

" *Voted*, That the Treasurer of this committee be directed to pay over and deliver to the President and Fellows of Harvard College all sums of money received by said committee, and all investments of money in their hands, the proceeds of subscription to said Memorial Fund prior to this date, except such sums as may be necessary to reserve to pay the expenses of said committee,

the same to be paid by said committee, and received by said President and Fellows, upon the condition that the net income thereof be paid to the Faculty of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, to be expended by them for the benefit of the Museum.

Voted, That the money received by said committee for subscriptions to said Memorial Fund, from teachers and pupils in the United States, be paid over to said President and Fellows, the same to be held by them in trust as a separate and distinct fund, to be called the 'Teachers and Pupils Fund,' and the income thereof to be paid over to the Faculty of the Museum, to be by them applied to the payment of the expenses of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy;" and

Whereas, the Treasurer of said committee is now ready to pay over and deliver to said President and Fellows the money and investments in his hands as aforesaid; now, therefore,

Voted, That the Treasurer of this Corporation is hereby authorized to receive said money and property in behalf of the President and Fellows, the same to be held by them in trust and on the conditions in said votes expressed, the income to be applied for the purposes above set forth.

Voted, That the President express to said Memorial Committee the grateful acknowledgment of the President and Fellows for this disposition of the money and property in their hands for the use and benefit of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Voted, That the principal fund above mentioned be called the "Agassiz Memorial Fund."

V.

EXTRACTS from the will of Charles Sumner, dated September 2, 1872.

"3. I bequeath to the Library of Harvard College my books and autographs, whether in Washington or Boston, with the understanding that any duplicates of works already belonging to the College Library may be sold or exchanged for its benefit.

"9. I bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College one thousand dollars in trust, for an annual prize to the best Dissertation by any student of the College or any of its schools, undergraduate or graduate, on Universal Peace and the methods by which war may be permanently superseded. I do this in the hope of drawing the attention of students to the practicability of organizing peace among nations, which I sincerely believe may be done. I cannot doubt that the same modes of decision which now prevail between individuals, between towns, and between smaller communities, may be extended to nations.

"10. All the residue of my estate, real and personal, I bequeath and devise to my executor in trust, to be sold at such time and in such way as he shall think best, and the proceeds distributed in two equal moieties. . . . The other moiety to be paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust, for the benefit of the College Library, my desire being that the income should be applied to the purchase of books relating to Politics and the Fine Arts. This

bequest is made in filial regard for the College. In selecting especially the Library, I am governed by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and having few of my own I have relied on the libraries of friends and on public libraries, so that what I now do is only a return for what I have freely received."

VI.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1874-75.

College,		
Seniors	152	
Juniors	159	
Sophomores	208	
Freshmen	197	
	<hr/>	716
Lawrence Scientific School		29
Bussey Institution		4
Dental School		38
Medical School		192
Law School		139
Divinity School		30
Candidates for the Degrees of A. M., Ph. D., and S. D., in addition to five candidates who were professional students		35
Resident Graduates not candidates for Degrees		10
Episcopal Theological Students		13

Persons who attended the Summer Courses in Science in 1875.

Chemistry	40	
Cryptogamic Botany	5	
Phænogamic Botany	22	
Geology	31	
	<hr/>	98

Number of Certificates issued to Women in 1875.

Preliminary Examination	2	
Advanced Examination	3	
	<hr/>	5

VII.

ACADEMIC HONORS FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

Commencement, June 30, 1875.

George Folger Canfield,	An Oration (<i>summa cum laude</i>).
William Henry Holman,	Do.
James Sullivan O'Callaghan,	Do.
LeBaron Russell Briggs,	Do.
Henry Preble,	Do.
Albert Smith Thayer,	Do.
Frederick Perry Fish,	Do.
Richard Montague,	A Dissertation.
William Taylor Campbell,	Do.
Simon Greenleaf Croswell,	Do.
Francis Scott Gerrish,	Do.
Theodore Claudius Pease,	Do.
Lester Williams Clark,	A Disquisition.
Charles Chandler Lord,	Do.
Clifford Mitchell,	Do.
Nelson Taylor,	Do.
Albert Stowell Flint,	Do.
Ellius Albert Emerson,	Do.
Jesse Walter Fewkes,	Do.
John Chapin Lane,	Do.
Joseph Wilby,	Do.
William Norton Bullard,	Do.
Francis Reader Rix,	Do.
William Silsbee Fenollosa,	Do.
Edward David Baldwin,	Do.
William Pitt Preble,	Do.
Grenville Howland Norcross,	Do.

HONORS AT GRADUATION.

1875.

In Classics.

LeBaron Russell Briggs,	Highest Honors.
George Folger Canfield,	Do.
Simon Greenleaf Croswell,	Do.
Henry Preble	Do.
William Taylor Campbell,	Honors.

In History.

James Albert Hodge,	Honors.
Denman Waldo Ross,	Do.

In Philosophy.

James Sullivan O'Callaghan,	Highest Honors.
Richard Montague,	Honors.
George Frederick Young,	Do.

In Chemistry.

William Harlow Melville,	Honors.
--------------------------	---------

In Natural History.

James Walter Fewkes,	Honors.
----------------------	---------

SECOND-YEAR HONORS.
In Classics.

Paul Shorey,	Freshman.	} CLASS I.
Amos Lawrence Bond,	Sophomore.	
Abbot Edes Smith,	Do.	
Gerrit Smith Sykes,	Do.	} CLASS II.
Francis Buchanan Tiffany,	Do.	
Edward Henry Strobel,	Do.	
Samuel Warren Davis,	Do.	} CLASS III.
Henry Goodrich,	Do.	
Samuel Adams Lynde,	Do.	
Frank Webster Smith,	Do.	
Harold Wheeler,	Do.	

In Mathematics.

Edward Brown Lefavour,	Junior.	} CLASS II.
Abbott Lawrence Lowell,	Sophomore.	

VIII.
PRIZES.**DETURS.**

The following students received books, called "Deturs," from the donation of Edward Hopkins, for excellence in Scholarship the past year: —

Junior of 1874-75.
Lafayette Hoyt Smith.

Sophomore of 1874-75.
Anselm Helm Jayne.

Freshmen of 1874-75.

William Zebina Bennett,
Charles Chauncey Binney,
Eugene Tyler Chamberlain,

Charles Frederic Chamberlayne,
George Locke Cheney,
Irving Elting,

Charles Albert Hamilton,
 John Russell Holmes,
 Ernest Jackson,
 Edmund Janes James,
 Rosewell Bigelow Lawrence,
 Clinton William Lucas,
 Robert Dean McFadon,
 Isaac Bonney Mills,
 Edward Cook Moore,
 John Archibald Murray,
 Edgar Hamilton Nichols,

William John Oliver,
 George Miller Pinney,
 Edward Prescott Reed,
 Gurdon Saltonstall,
 William Henry Schaefer,
 Samuel Shepherd,
 Paul Shorey,
 Frederic Weston Taylor,
 Herman Frank Vickery,
 Ernest Upton Waters,
 Charles Henry Wiswell.

BOWDOIN PRIZES.

Second Prizes.

Elgin Adelbert Angell, of the Class of 1873.
 Edward David Baldwin, of the Class of 1875.
 Jesse Walter Fewkes, of the Class of 1875.
 William Norton Bullard, of the Class of 1875.

BOYLSTON PRIZES FOR ELOCUTION.

First Prizes.

John Franklin Botume, of the present Senior Class.
 Theodore Chickering Williams, of the Present Senior Class.

Second Prizes.

Lester Williams Clark, of the Class of 1875.
 William Henry Holman, of the Class of 1875.
 Alfred Alison Wheeler, of the present Senior Class.

LEE PRIZES FOR READING.

First Prize.

Charles Henry Vinton.

Second Prizes.

Charles Everett Fish,
 Lucius Nathan Littauer,
 George Miller Pinney.

Members of the past Freshman Class.

IX.

DEGREES.

Bachelors of Arts of the Class of 1875	133
Bachelors of Arts of Former Classes	7
Bachelors of Divinity	4
Bachelors of Laws	35

Frederick Dodge, Esq.	J. Baxter Upham, M.D.
Prof. T. Sterry Hunt.	Rev. Oliver C. Everett.
Prof. George H. Howison.	Charles C. Perkins, Esq.
Charles J. Sprague, Esq.	S. L. Thorndike, Esq.
Thomas B. Curtis, M.D.	Prentiss Cummings, Esq.
F. W. Putnam, Esq.	James C. D. Parker, Esq.
Francis Parkman, Esq.	Christopher P. Cranch, Esq.
John S. Dwight, Esq.	Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.
James M. Barnard, Esq.	Rev. Joseph H. Allen.
Richard Soule, Esq.	Henry Wheatland, M.D.
William J. Rolfe, Esq.	Hon. Alexander H. Rice.
Prof. Edward C. Pickering.	William E. Silsbee, Esq.

3. *Committee to visit the Divinity School.*

Rev. Edward E. Hale.	Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey.
James F. Clarke, D.D.	Rev. Edward H. Hall.
Rev. Phillips Brooks.	George W. Briggs, D.D.
James Walker, D.D.	Rollin H. Neale, D.D.
Rev. Alexander McKenzie.	Rev. J. F. W. Ware.
Seth Sweetser, D.D.	Adams Ayer, Esq.

4. *Committee to visit the Law School.*

Hon. George F. Hoar.	John C. Gray, Jr., Esq.
Hon. Francis E. Parker.	Hon. John Wells.
William G. Russell, Esq.	Hon. John H. Clifford.
George O. Shattuck, Esq.	Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., Esq.
Hon. William C. Endicott.	Walbridge A. Field, Esq.
Edwin H. Abbot, Esq.	

5. *Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School, the School of Mining, and the Bussey Institution.*

Theodore Lyman, Esq.	Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds.
James Lawrence, Esq.	Edward Wigglesworth, Esq.
Stephen Salisbury, Esq.	R. W. Hooper, M.D.
Edward H. Clarke, M.D.	Lemuel Shaw, Esq.
Waldo Higginson, Esq.	Alfred P. Rockwell, Esq.
James B. Francis, Esq.	Prof. C. O. Thompson.

6. *Committee to visit the Medical School and Dental School.*

Samuel A. Green, M.D.	Hall Curtis, M.D.
LeBaron Russell, M.D.	Morrill Wyman, M.D.
Edward H. Clarke, M.D.	George Hayward, M.D.
Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Daniel Harwood, M.D.
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D.	Frederick Winsor, M.D.
Charles G. Putnam, M.D.	James L. Little, Esq.

7. *Committee to visit the Observatory.*

Hon. Martin Brimmer.	J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.
Joseph Coolidge, Esq.	Robert Treat Paine, Esq.
James M. Barnard, Esq.	John J. Dixwell, Esq.
Alvan Clarke, Esq.	William B. Spooner, Esq.
Samuel R. Payson, Esq.	Thomas Wigglesworth, Esq.
Charles F. Choate, Esq.	Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

8. *Committee to visit the Library.*

R. W. Emerson, LL.D.	Benjamin F. Burgess, Esq.
Henry Lee, Esq.	Hon. John H. Clifford.
Samuel A. Green, M.D.	Samuel Eliot, LL.D.
Rev. Phillips Brooks.	Edward Jarvis, M.D.
Samuel F. Haven, LL.D.	Henry G. Denny, Esq.
James W. Thompson, D.D.	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Esq.
James T. Fields, Esq.	Rev. Henry F. Jenks.
Charles Deane, Esq.	Charles A. Cutter, Esq.
Justin Winsor, Esq.	Hon. Alexander H. Rice.
Delano A. Goddard, Esq.	Francis V. Balch, Esq.
Hon. Alpheus Hardy.	Hon. Francis B. Hayes.
George W. Wales, Esq.	George Dexter, Esq.

9. *Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.*

Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Hon. William A. Richardson.
Israel M. Spellman, Esq.	George B. Chase, Esq.
John Noble, Esq.	J. Lewis Stackpole, Esq.

10. *Committee on Elections.*

Hon. Henry W. Paine.	Henry Lee, Esq.
Hon. William A. Richardson.	George O. Shattuck, Esq.
George W. C. Noble, Esq.	

11. *Committee on Reports and Resolutions.*

William G. Russell, Esq.	Hon. Francis E. Parker.
Hon. George F. Hoar.	Hon. Darwin E. Ware.
Edward H. Clarke, M.D.	

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

TO THE HONORABLE AND REVEREND,
THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:—

The Treasurer of the College submits his Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University for the year ending August 31st, 1875.

The funds separately invested are as follows:—

Funds.	Investments.	Principal.	Income.
Bowditch Scholarships (part of),	} United States 6% Bonds,	\$70,000.00	\$4,727.62
James Lawrence Fund,	" " "	50,000.00	3,435.95
Gray Fund for Engravings (part of),	} " " "	15,000.00	1,061.70
Graduates' Scholarships (part of),	} Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Bonds,	20,000.00	1,600.00
Botanic Garden Fund, (part of),	} New York Central R. R. Bonds,	17,000.00	1,020.00
Herbarium Fund, (part of),	{ Ionia & Lansing R. R. Bonds,	11,520.00	960.00
Adams Ayer Fund,	{ European & N. Ameri- can R. R. Bond,	1,000.00	67.16
Charles Minot Fund (part of),	{ Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburg R. R. Bonds,	60,000.00	2,095.50
Shattuck Scholarships (part of),	} Cocheco Manuf'g Co.,	7,000.00	2,000.00
George C. Shattuck Fund (part of),	} Stark Mills M'fg Co.,	7,000.00	630.00
Bussey Trust,	Real Estate,	413,092.80	42,094.24
Leonard Jarvis Fund (part of),	" "	11,800.00	660.50
Samuel Ward's Gift	{ Ward's (Bumkin) Is- land, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00	none.
Pennoyer Scholarships (part of),	} Pennoyer Annuity in England,	4,444.44	314.68
Rumford Fund (part of),	French Rentes,	10,000.00	659.76

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$699,057.24 61,827.11

Amounts brought forward,		\$699,057.24	61,371.11
Jonathan Phillips Fund,	"	10,000.00	700.00
*Ichabod Tucker	{ Policy of Mass. Hospi- tal Life Ins. Co., }	5,000.00	none.
John B. Barringer Fund (part of),	United States 6 % Bonds,	11,162.19	687.18
	Central Pacific R. R. Bonds,	4,080.00	274.87
	Chesapeake & Ohio "	2,880.00	none.
	St. Jos. & Denv. City "	950.00	none.
	Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific R. R. Bonds,	6,120.00	420.00
	Tol. Wab., & West'n R.R. Bonds,	900.00	17.50
Anonymous Gift for Observatory, now used to pay annu- ties,	Schenectady Bank Stock,	2,200.00	200.00
	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne, & Chicago R. R. Stock,	5,000.00	87.50
	Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana R. R. Bonds,	1,000.00	35.00
	Burlington, Cedar R., & Minn. R.R. Bonds (exchanged during year),		13.47
	Cincinnati Municipal Bonds,	2,000.00	70.00
	Minneapolis Municipal Bonds,	2,000.00	80.00
Sturgis Hooper Fund,	Portl'd, Saco & Ports. R. R. Stock,	8,051.84	330.00
	Merchants Bank Stock,	22,000.00	1,100.00
	Erie Basin Dock Bonds,	40,000.00	none.
*Charles Sumner Book F'nd (part of),	United States 6% Bond,	1,150.00	35.00
	Lake Sup. & Mo. R. R. Bonds,	1,200.00	none.
	Michigan Central R. R. Bond,	1,080.00	none.
	" " R. R. Stock,	1,190.00	none.
	Merchants National Bank Stock,	3,510.00	none.
	Everett Mills Manuf'g Co.,	425.00	none.
Gray Fund for Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,	New England Glass Co.,	450.00	none.
	{ Mortgage,	50,000.00	3,500.00
*Agassiz Memorial Fund for the Mus. of Comp. Zoölogy (part of),	Burlington & Missouri River R. R. in Nebraska, Bonds,	5,000.00	200.00
	Chic., Burl. & Quincy R.R. Bonds,	8,000.00	280.00
	New Bedford R. R. Bonds,	8,000.00	105.00
	City of Springfield Bonds,	3,000.00	150.00
	" " Cambridge " 1884,	11,000.00	330.00
	" " " " 1904,	8,000.00	90.00
	" " Lawrence " "	5,000.00	105.00
	Town of Brookline Bonds, Water Scrip,	8,000.00	105.00
	Mortgages,	42,000.00	1,488.00
	Accrued interest rec'd with Fund,		207.30
Teachers and Pupils Fund for the Museum of Comp. Zoöl. (part of),	{ Fall River City Bonds,	6,000.00	180.00
		\$970,406.27	72,117.91

* Received late in the year.

The other funds of the College are invested as a whole. These investments, with the income thereof, are as follows:—

Investments.	Principal, September 1, 1874.	Principal. August 31, 1875.	Income.
Notes, Mortgages, &c.,	\$562,378.74	\$593,378.74	*49,421.24
Railroad Bonds,		302,600.00	22,480.00
Railroad Stock,		39,667.37	2,628.00
United States 6% Bonds,		91,470.67	5,994.12
New Boston Coal Mining Company Bonds,		9,000.00	700.00
Bank Stock,		32,136.00	8,854.00
Manufacturing Stock,		119,600.00	14,604.00
Real Estate,		632,163.39	47,416.03
Unoccupied Lands,		106,887.49	
Brattle Street Reversion,		1,000.00	
Advances to Lawrence Scientific School,		11,030.01	
“ “ Dental School,		11,918.29	
“ “ Bussey Trust,		34,006.67	
“ “ Observatory,		173.97	
“ “ Dining Hall Association,		47,219.75	
“ for altering Appleton Chapel,		2,859.62	
“ “ repairing College Wharf,		2,276.40	
“ “ unexpired insurance,		10,505.24	
Term Bills not collected September 1,		61,730.38	
Cash Balances.			
In Suffolk National Bank,		55,949.32	
In hands of Allen Danforth, Bursar,		3,238.41	
Total of general investments,		\$2,168,311.72	\$146,597.39
Total of special investments,		970,406.27	
Amount of Funds, Aug. 31, 1875,		\$3,139,217.99	

* Balance of interest account.

The net income of these general investments (\$146,597.39) has been divided at the rate of 7 $\frac{1}{11}$ per cent to the Funds which they represent, leaving a small balance which has been placed to the credit of the University Account.

The following table shows the expenditures in the departments dependent upon the College proper, and the income available for those expenditures:—

University Salaries and Expenses,	\$33,077.07	
College Expenses,	32,491.82	
Library Salaries and Expenses (not books),	16,637.01	
Gymnasium Salaries and Expenses,	1,838.79	
College Salaries,	118,953.35	
Repairs to Coll. Build'gs not valued on Treas.'s books,	6,103.12	
Reserved to pay bills not rendered,	2,397.72	
Paid for building a Hospital,	3,500.00	
		<hr/> \$215,003.83
To meet the above there is		
Interest on funds for		
University Salaries and Expenses,	27,399.09	
College Expenses,	2,521.00	
Library,	1,264.00	
College Salaries,	84,036.25	
Gymnasium, and repairs on College buildings,	none.	
Cash received from undergraduates,	139,236.34	
Reserved income of last year,	11,004.10	
Sundry cash receipts,	8,742.28	
		<hr/> 219,203.06
Balance carried to the credit of the account for altering		
Boylston Hall,		\$4,199.18

During the past year the Corporation rooms in the building on Washington Street owned by the College have been given up to the lessees, and new and larger rooms at No. 70 Water Street taken at a cost not much exceeding that of the others. This change was required by the great increase of business at the Treasurer's office, arising from its use as a Bursar's office for the Medical and Dental Schools and the Bussey Institution. Good accommodations are thereby provided for the meetings both of the Corporation and the Overseers, and of the committees of either board. Such of the fittings as were appropriate and available for the purpose were transferred to the Corporation and Overseers' rooms in Memorial Hall, and some unusual expense in fitting up the new rooms, the lease of which runs for ten years, was necessarily incurred. The new arrangement has proved to be very satisfactory.

Subscriptions and gifts have been received as follows:

From the executors of the Hon. Charles Sumner's Will, the President and Fellows being residuary legatees of one-half his estate, cash and securities estimated at \$29,005, the income to be appropriated to the purchase of books relating to Politics and The Fine Arts, and his valuable collection of books for the College Library.

From the bequest of one whose name is reserved, \$500, for the purchase of books for the library.

From the widow and daughter of the late Hon. William Whiting, \$5,000, for scholarships, in place of his bequest of a like sum named in the Treasurer's last Statement as then held under advisement by the Corporation.

From the administratrix of the late Professor Jeffries Wyman, in compliance with his will, casts of statues which formed part of his collection of anatomy.

From Samuel W. Swett and Mary W. Swett, the estate No. 31 Brimmer Street, to be used, or its proceeds appropriated if sold, "only for the benefit of the Medical department of Harvard College."

From the representatives of the late William Starling Sullivant, of Columbus Ohio, in conformity to his wishes, to the Herbarium at Cambridge, his Bryological collections and books, together with numerous sketches and finished drawings.

From the executor of the will of the late John L. Russell, of Salem, notice of a valuable residuary interest therein.

From the anonymous donor of \$10,000 to the funds of the Observatory, new investments to that amount in place of those originally given on which the interest had been defaulted.

From the trustees of the school of Mining and Practical Geology, the transfer of their trust, and of the bonds and stocks in which it was invested. amounting by their valuation to \$70,553.53

From the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. its valuable collection of Anatomical and Pathological specimens; free access to them at all times being reserved to the members of that society.

From the bequest of the late Ichabod Tucker, of Salem, \$3,000, the income thereof to be used for the purchase of books for the Library; to have been paid, by the terms of his will, after the death of a lady of his family, but now paid over by her while living. with the additional sum of \$2,000, the whole to be called the Ichabod Tucker fund.

From the Agassiz Memorial Committee, money and investments to the estimated amount of \$102,617.77. the same to be held in trusts as pointed out by them.

From the bequest of the late President Walker, \$15,000, the income to be used annually in the purchase of books for the library, preference being given to works in intellectual and moral sciences; also all the books and pamphlets of which he died possessed, to be disposed of as thought best.

From the children of the late Harriet J. G. Denny, out of her estate, by her request, \$5,000, the income for the purchase of books for the Library.

From an anonymous friend, \$1,000, to the Botanic Garden, being the same amount received in each of several years past, for the same purpose, from that person.

Through Professor Gray, an anonymous gift to the Herbarium of \$1000.

From Doctor Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge, a collection of diagrams to illustrate his lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, with a catalogue of the same.

From the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, a renewal of their grant of \$3,000 for the year; \$1,500 to the Botanic Garden in Cambridge, and \$1,500 to the Chemical Laboratory of the Bussey Institution, and in addition thereto \$500 for Professor Farlow's researches at the Bussey Institution.

From Mr. George Wales, a gift of \$200, in continuance of former gifts for the same purpose, for the purchase of books for the Library.

From Mr. C. McBurney, jr., of New York, \$100, and from Mr. J. W. McBurney of Chelsea Mass., \$125, contributions to the Fire Relief Fund.

From the Rev. Edmund R. Willson, of Salem, two gifts, making together \$750, for the benefit of the College and the Divinity School.

From the executors of Miss Sarah Lee, a legacy of \$200, "to the Theological School at Cambridge."

NATHANIEL SILSBEE,

Treasurer.

Boston, Dec. 24, 1875.

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Interest on notes, mortgages, &c.,	\$51,735.07	
“ “ Debt and advances to Dining Hall Assoc'n,	3,852.13	
“ “ Advances to Divinity Club,	57.73	
		<hr/>
		55,644.93
“ “ United States Bonds,		15,941.75
“ “ New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds,		700.00
“ “ Railroad Bonds.		
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg,	2,095.50	
Burlington and Missouri River,	2,720.00	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minn.,	13.47	
Burlington & Mo. River in Nebraska,	200.00	
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy,	700.00	
Central Pacific,	274.87	
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific,	420.00	
Eastern,	3,000.00	
European and North American,	67.16	
Hannibal and St. Joseph,	5,600.00	
Illinois Grand Trunk,	80.00	
Ionia and Lansing,	5,760.00	
Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana,	35.00	
New Bedford,	105.00	
New York Central,	1,680.00	
Peoria and Hannibal,	800.00	
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore,	6,000.00	
Toledo, Wabash, and Western,	17.50	
		<hr/>
		29,568.57
“ “ Municipal Bonds.		
Brookline,	105.00	
Cambridge, 1884,	330.00	
Cambridge, 1904,	90.00	
Cincinnati,	70.00	
Fall River,	180.00	
Lawrence,	105.00	
Minneapolis,	80.00	
Springfield,	150.00	
		<hr/>
		1,110.00
Dividends on Stocks.		
Charles River National Bank,	720.00	
First (Cambridge) “ “	550.00	
Fitchburg “ “	264.00	
Massachusetts “ “	240.00	
Merchants “ “	1,480.00	
New England “ “	300.00	
Old Boston “ “	900.00	
Schenectady “ “ (N. Y.),	200.00	
		<hr/>

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$4,654.00 102,964.98

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1875.*

EXPENSES.

Paid to account of Expenses in the

University, as per Table I. (page 26), \$38,029.08

College, " " II. (page 30).

Salaries for instruction,	118,958.85	
Repairs,	6,108.12	
General Expenses,	32,491.82	
Scholarships,	21,235.08	
Beneficiaries,	725.88	
Prizes for Reading, &c.,	235.00	
Botanic Garden,	4,598.56	
Herbarium,	1,527.20	
Gymnasium,	1,888.79	
	<hr/>	187,713.20

Library, as per Table III. (page 33)

Books,	8,161.22	
Salaries and other expenses,	16,637.01	
	<hr/>	24,798.23

Divinity School, as per Table IV. (page 34), 23,401.66

Law School, as per Table V. (page 35), 24,662.18

Medical School, as per Table VI. (page 36), 34,384.30

Dental School, as per Table VII. (page 37), 5,613.44

Lawrence Scientific School, as per Table VIII. (page 38), 24,832.29

Observatory, as per Table IX. (page 39), 14,012.35

Bussey Institution, 21,089.12

Bussey Building Fund, } as per Table X. (page 40), } 9,780.32

James Arnold Fund, } 3,271.89

Real Estate, for repairs, insurance, &c., 22,569.87

Annuities.

Bussey,	7,100.00	
Gore,	1,200.00	
Mary Osgood,	360.00	
Lucy "	780.00	
Class of 1802,	170.00	
Anonymous,	285.97	
	<hr/>	9,895.97

Sundry payments.

To Building Committee of Memorial Hall, 4,200.00

For engravings, and salary of curator of the Gray
Collection, 1,178.28

The income of the Daniel Williams Fund for the
benefit of the Herring Pond and Mashpee Indians, 1,258.10

The income of the Sarah Winslow Fund, to the
Minister and Teacher at Tyngsboro' Mass., 376.60

For building hospital, 3,500.00

Interest on advances, 535.69

11,048.67

Amount carried forward, \$454,552.02

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Amounts brought forward, . . .		\$4,654.00	102,964.96
Dividends on Stocks, continued.			
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.,		1,820.00	
Boston " "		300.00	
Cocheco " "		2,000.00	
Massachusetts " "		210.00	
Merrimack " "		1,860.00	
Nashua " "		1,440.00	
Pacific Mills " "		8,200.00	
Stark Mills " "		1,710.00	
Wamsutta " "		640.00	
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R. R.,		1,150.00	
Boston and Albany Railroad,		1,000.00	
Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, . .		878.00	
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company, . . .		100.00	
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne, & Chicago R. R.,		87.50	
Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth R. R., . .		330.00	
			24,879.50
Real Estate, from rents, &c.,			123,896.69
Term Bills.			
College, as per Table II.,		139,236.84	
Divinity School, as per Table IV.,		2,812.56	
Law School, as per Table V.,		17,700.00	
Medical School, as per Table VI.,		36,661.58	
Dental School, as per Table VII.,		4,493.00	
Lawrence Scientific School as per Table VIII., .		4,325.50	
Bussey Institution, as per Table X.,		40.00	
			205,208.96
Sundries.			
From Wm. Pennoyer Annuity,		314.68	
Trustees of Thayer Scholarships,		3,600.00	
" Count Rumford's Legacy,		650.76	
" Edward Hopkins,		287.68	
Pew rents in Appleton Chapel,		248.75	
For use of Library by resident graduates and others,		80.00	
Degrees of A. M. and Ph. D.,		570.00	
Degree of Batchelor of Arts out of course, and			
duplicate diplomas,		35.00	
Sales of wood, grass, &c.,		274.47	
Rents in Divinity School (not term bills), . .		182.00	
Beneficiary money repaid,		750.00	
Books sold from Law Library,		154.20	
Fees in Infirmary & Laboratory, Dental Sch.,		1,671.25	

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$8,827.79 456,950.15

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1875.*

Amount brought forward, \$454,552.02

INVESTMENTS.

Invested in notes and mortgages,	100,000.00	
On acct. of furniture and fittings for Memorial Hall,	48,152.22	
Building boat house at Cambridge,	2,000.00	
Betterment on store 23 Broad Street,	125.00	
Final payment for rebuilding store on Arch Street,	401.28	
		<u>145,678.50</u>

The following property was received as a portion of the

Agassiz Memorial Fund:

City of Springfield Bonds, par,	3,000.00	
" " Cambridge " "	14,000.00	
" " Lawrence " "	5,000.00	
Burlington & Mo. River R. R. in Neb. Bonds, "	5,000.00	
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy R. R. "	8,000.00	
New Bedford R. R. Bonds, "	3,000.00	
Brookline Water Bonds, "	8,000.00	
Mortgage Notes,	42,000.00	
		<u>88,000.00</u>

The following property was received as a portion of the

Teachers and Pupils Fund:

Fall River City Bonds, par,	6,000.00
---------------------------------------	----------

The following property was received as a portion of the

Charles Sumner Bequest:

26 shares Merchants National Bank, . . . valued at	3,510.00	
5 " Everett Mills, " "	425.00	
1 " New England Glass Co., . . . " "	450.00	
17 " Mich. Central R. R. Co., . . . " "	1,190.00	
\$3,000 Lake Sup. & Mo. River R.R. Bonds, "	1,200.00	
\$1,000 Mich. Central R. R. Bond, . . . " "	1,080.00	
\$1,000 U. S. 6% Bond, 1881, " "	1,150.00	
		<u>9,005.00</u>

The following property was received as a portion of the

Sturgis Hooper Bequest:

66 shares Portland, Saco & Ports. R.R. Co. valued at	8,051.84	
220 " Merchants Bank Stock, " "	22,000.00	
\$50,000 Erie Basin Dock Bonds, " "	40,000.00	
		<u>70,051.84</u>

Ichabod Tucker Fund.

Invested in a policy of the Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	5,000.00
---	----------

Balance, August 31, 1875.

In Suffolk National Bank,	55,949.32	
In hands of Allen Danforth, Bursar, including		
Term Bills not collected at that date,	64,968.79	
		<u>120,918.11</u>

Amount carried forward, \$894,205.47

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Amounts brought forward,	\$8,827.79 456,950.15
Sale of grass, &c., Bussey Institution and Arnold Arboretum,	4,874.79
Printing by College Press for other Depts., . .	451.15
Sale of time signals from Observatory, . . .	1,872.92
Sale of tickets to Commencement Dinner, . .	765.00
Sale of catalogues, &c., Gray Engravings, . .	62.50
	<u>16,354.15</u>
	\$478,804.50

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

Agassiz Memorial Fund,	95,500.00
Teachers and Pupils Fund,	7,117.77
Sturgis Hooper Bequest,	70,558.58
Charles Sumner "	29,005.00
Samuel W. Swett, proceeds of the sale of house on Brimmer St., for the benefit of the Medical School, . .	21,089.74
Denny Book Fund,	5,000.00
James Walker Bequest,	15,000.00
Ichabod Tucker Fund,	5,000.00
Sarah Lee Bequest,	200.00
George W. Wales gift for the purchase of books, . .	200.00
Anonymous " " " " " . .	500.00
Subscriptions to the Fire Relief Fund,	5,611.56
Gift of the Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture, .	3,000.00
Anonymous gift for immediate use at Botanic Garden, .	1,000.00
" " " " Herbarium,	1,000.00
Baring Brothers & Co., advances on account,	4,542.25
For Notes and Mortgages paid off,	69,000.00
From Dining Hall Association, to reduce debt, . . .	1,000.00
Sale of 5 shares Appleton Manufacturing Co.,	5,812.50
" 10 " Boston " " "	10,575.00
Final dividend on account of stock in Manchester Print Works,	54.00
Final receipt on account of insurance on 57 Franklin Street, destroyed by fire,	600.00
	<u>850,861.35</u>
Balance, September 1, 1874.	
In Suffolk National Bank,	20,378.18
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, including Term Bills not collected at that date,	49,666.69
	<u>70,039.83</u>
	\$894,205.47

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,
August 31, 1875.*

Amount brought forward, \$894,205.47

\$894,205.47

*The following Account exhibits the State of the Property, as
embraced in the Treasurer's Books, August 31, 1875.*

Notes and Mortgages,		\$695,378.74
United States 6% Bonds, . . .	\$234,450 valued at	238,782.86
*New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds, 10,000	" "	9,000.00
*Erie Basin Dock Bonds, 50,000	" "	40,000.00

Railroad Bonds.

*Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg, 60,000	valued at \$60,000.00	
Burlington and Missouri River, 34,000	" "	34,000.00
*Burl'n & Mo. River in Nebraska, 5,000	" "	5,000.00
*Central Pacific, 4,000	" "	4,080.00
*Chesapeake and Ohio, 3,000	" "	2,880.00
*Chicago, Dubuque, and Minn., 1,000	" "	900.00
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, 14,000	" "	13,700.00
*Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 6,000	" "	6,120.00
Eastern Railroad, 50,000	" "	48,000.00
*European and North American, 1,000	" "	1,000.00
Hannibal and St. Joseph, . . . 70,000	" "	70,000.00
*Illinois Grand Trunk, 1,000	" "	1,000.00
Ionia and Lansing, 72,000	" "	59,520.00
*Lake Superior & Miss. River, . 3,000	" "	1,200.00
*Michigan Central, 1,000	" "	1,080.00
*Michigan So. & No. Indiana, . 1,000	" "	1,000.00
*New Bedford, 8,000	" "	8,000.00
New York Central, 28,000	" "	27,000.00
Peoria and Hannibal, 10,000	" "	10,000.00
Phil., Wil., and Baltimore, . . 100,000	" "	95,000.00
*St. Joseph and Denver City, . 1,000	" "	950.00
*Toledo, Wabash, and Western, 1,000	" "	900.00
		<hr/> 446.380

Railroad Stock.

Boston and Albany, 100 shares,	14,350.00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, . 115 "	12,519.37
*Michigan Central, 62 "	6,488.00
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 50 "	5,000.00
Pittsfield and North Adams, . . . 68 "	6,300.00
*Portland, Saco & Portsmouth, . . 66 "	8,051.84
Quincy R. R. Bridge Co., 10 "	1,250.00
	<hr/> 53,909.21

Amount carried forward, \$1,483,400.81

*Received as gifts.

Amount brought forward, \$1,483,400.81

Manufacturing Stock.

Amoskeag,	12 shares,	12,000.00	
Cochecho,	20 "	7,000.00	
Everett Mills,	5 "	425.00	
Massachusetts Mills,	7 "	6,600.00	
Merrimack,	17 "	17,000.00	
*Milwaukee Iron Co.,	16 "	1,600.00	
Nashua,	36 "	25,560.00	
*New Bedford Copper Co.,	5 "	250.00	
*New England Glass Co.,	1 "	450.00	
Pacific Mills,	41 "	85,810.00	
Stark Mills,	19 "	18,900.00	
Wamsutta Mills,	80 "	8,880.00	
			<u>184,475.00</u>

Bank Stock.

Charles River,	60 shares,	6,000.00	
First Cambridge,	50 "	5,000.00	
Fitchburg,	24 "	2,408.00	
Massachusetts,	12 "	3,000.00	
Merchants',	284 "	29,310.00	
New England,	80 "	3,000.00	
Old Boston,	200 "	8,933.00	
Schnectady (N. Y.),	40 "	2,200.00	
			<u>59,846.00</u>

Municipal Bonds.

Brookline,	3,000.00	
Cambridge, 1884,	11,000.00	
Cambridge, 1904,	3,000.00	
Cincinnati,	2,000.00	
Fall River,	6,000.00	
Lawrence,	5,000.00	
Minneapolis,	2,000.00	
Springfield,	3,000.00	
		<u>85,000.00</u>

Real Estate.

Houses and Lands in Cambridge yielding income,	358,217.42	
Unimproved Lands in Cambridge,	106,887.49	
Busey Real Estate in Boston and Dedham,	413,092.80	
Amory Estate, Franklin Street, Boston,	159,855.68	
Webb " Washington Street, Boston,	58,264.22	
Estate on Hawley Street, Boston,	31,650.78	
Estate on Hawkins Street, "	29,175.34	
Jarvis Estate, Baltimore,	11,800.00	
Ward's (Bumkin) Island, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00	
Reversion of Buildings on Brattle Street, Boston,	1,000.00	
		<u>1,166,143.68</u>

Amount carried forward, \$2,878,865.49

* Received as gifts.

Amount brought forward \$2,878,864.49

Sundries.

In hands of Count Rumford's Trustees in Paris,	10,000.00
Annuity of William Pennoyer, valued at	4,444.44
Policy of the Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co.	5,000.00
Advances for unexpired insurance,	10,505.24
Due from Dining Hall Association,	47,219.75
“ “ Lawrence Scientific School,	11,080.01
“ “ Bussey Trust	84,006.67
“ “ Dental School	11,918.29
“ “ Observatory	178.97
Balance of acct. for decorating Appleton Chapel,	2,859.63
“ “ repairing College Wharf,	2,276.40
Term bills not collected Sept. 1,	61,730.38
	<u>201,164.77</u>

Cash Balances.

In Suffolk National Bank,	55,949.82
In hands of Allen Danforth, Bursar	3,238.41
	<u>59,187.73</u>
	<u>\$3,139,217.99</u>

The foregoing Property represents the following Funds and Balances, and is answerable for the same.

UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

Principal Sept. 1, 1874.		Principal Aug. 31, 1875.
\$154,461.08	Stock Account (so called),	\$158,848.58
191,658.20	Insurance and Guaranty Fund (so called),	191,658.20
5,000.00	Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	5,000.00
15,000.00	Israel Munson Fund,	15,000.00
16,757.11	Leonard Jarvis Fund,	16,757.11
5,480.52	Peter C. Brooks Fund for building a President's House,	5,675.53
151.53	Thomas Cotton Fund,	149.90
58,125.00	John Parker Fellowships,	54,180.94
10,618.94	Harris Fellowships,	10,717.74
11,760.82	John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,	11,842.82
25,127.12	Graduates' Scholarship,	26,289.60
1,005.60	Sumner Prize Fund,	1,076.72
<u>\$490,145.92</u>	Amounts carried forward,	<u>\$496,646.64</u>

Principal
Sept. 1, 1874.

Principal Aug. 31, 1875.

\$490,145.92 Amounts brought forward, \$496,646.64

COLLEGE FUNDS.

26,427.28	Alford Professorship,	26,427.28
26,988.00	Boylston "	26,988.00
20,590.00	Eliot "	20,590.00
10,000.00	" " (Jon. Phillips's gift),	10,000.00
3,333.34	Erving "	3,333.34
34,277.13	Fisher "	34,277.13
16,677.18	Hersey "	16,677.18
11,977.16	" " (Thomas Lee's gift)	11,846.60
3,568.89	Hollis " (Mathematics),	3,568.89
20,514.91	Hollis " (Divinity),	21,965.32
41,012.31	McLean "	41,012.31
20,000.00	Perkins "	20,000.00
23,828.75	Plummer "	23,828.75
50,000.00	Pope Professorship	50,000.00
54,965.70	Rumford "	55,187.36
22,037.93	Smith "	22,037.93
15,467.03	Fund for Permanent Tutors,	15,467.03
100,000.00	Class Subscription Fund,	100,000.00
1,210.18	Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures,	1,295.73
30,000.00	Jonathan Phillips Fund (unrestricted)	30,000.00
1,000.00	John A. Blanchard " "	1,000.00
2,034.91	John W. P. Abbot " "	
	(accumulating),	2,178.79
836.79	Henry Flynt's Bequest,	833.11
2,406.95	Abbot Scholarship,	2,427.18
681.20	Alford "	689.35
11,556.89	Bigelow "	11,707.28
92,039.73	Bowditch Scholarships,	92,825.58
2,521.91	Browne "	2,550.22
6,658.25	Class of 1802 Scholarship,	6,708.97
3,030.18	" 1814 "	3,044.40
4,534.47	" 1815 " (Kirkland),	4,521.68
3,435.01	" 1817 "	3,477.87
2,456.97	" 1835 "	2,480.68
2,122.68	" 1841 "	2,272.78
2,065.50	Greene "	2,211.57
5,637.43	Farrar "	5,685.97
4,325.00	Hollis "	4,255.78
1,983.23	Matthews " (balance),	3,116.85
7,537.14	Morey "	7,570.01
6,028.55	Pennoyer "	6,135.21
4,148.07	Saltonstall " (Mary & Leverett),	4,141.33
379.97	" " (Dorothy),	406.84
2,904.45	Sever "	2,959.76
8,567.28	Sewall "	8,672.97
23,239.10	Shattuck "	30,540.70

\$1,229,653.32 . . . Amounts carried forward, . . . \$746,417.63 496,646.64

Principal Sept. 1, 1874.		Principal Aug. 31, 1895.
\$1,229,653.82	Amounts brought forward.	\$746,417.63 496,646.63
2,531.35	Story "	2,560.29
8,950.29	Gorham Thomas "	8,979.56
5,685.29	Toppan "	5,787.22
23,611.77	Townsend "	23,781.14
8,508.48	Walcott "	8,556.50
	Whiting "	5,517.98
10,786.90	Exhibitions,	11,174.21
1,505.18	Senior Exhibition,	1,611.53
1,200.00	Samuel Ward Fund,	1,200.00
683.04	John Glover Fund,	677.79
1,350.70	Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,	1,446.22
15,297.91	Lee Prizes for Reading,	15,509.48
4,004.86	Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	4,123.01
8,890.74	Bowdoin Prizes for Dissertations,	9,519.33
598.95	Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"	928.98
20,032.07	Botanic Garden Fund,	21,237.28
15,126.01	Mass. Fund for Botanic Garden,	15,126.01
11,646.36	Herbarium Fund,	12,102.07
		<u>886,256.23</u>

LIBRARY FUNDS.

11,120.81	Subscription for Library,	9,703.08
1,869.38	Bowditch Fund,	1,968.27
	Denny "	5,117.85
5,699.80	Farrar "	5,128.35
2,198.99	Haven "	2,328.11
4,440.97	Hayward "	4,658.54
2,447.39	Hollis "	2,464.22
1,959.32	Homer "	2,078.72
4,781.80	Lane "	5,037.03
64,545.13	Minot "	63,586.78
5,060.56	Salisbury "	4,997.15
3,185.19	Shapleigh "	3,290.80
	Sumner "	29,629.14
	Tucker "	5,000.00
5,068.70	Ward "	5,004.66
537.55	Wales "	753.94
	Walker "	15,530.25
214.00	Gift from Harv. Advocate (unexp. bal.)	77.18
32.18	Gift for books on Chemistry, " "	32.18
	Anonymous Gift from executors (unexpended balance),	889.70
		<u>166,775.45</u>

LAW SCHOOL FUNDS.

1,705.29	Law School (balance),	1,920.06
15,000.00	Dane Professorship,	15,000.00
17,837.92	Bussey "	22,837.92
7,943.63	Royall "	7,943.63
		<u>47,701.61</u>
\$1,515,611.28	Amounts carried forward,	\$1,537,573.33

Principal
Sept. 1, 1874.

Principal, Aug. 31, 1875.

\$1,515,611.28 Amounts brought forward, \$1,597,379.98

MEDICAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

	Medical School (balance),	2,598.91	
18,278.71	Jackson Medical Fund,	18,278.71	
14,892.49	Geo. C. Shattuck Fund,	14,674.84	
8,421.44	Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,	8,904.95	
3,640.18	Boylston Fund for Medical Prizes,	3,847.78	
1,358.34	" " " " Books,	1,454.35	
1,593.05	Medical Library Fund,	1,700.67	
	Medical School Building Fund,	22,081.66	
			73,541.87

DIVINITY SCHOOL FUNDS.

23,903.17	General Fund,	22,422.11	
35,794.04	Bussey Professorship,	35,794.04	
15,253.15	Parkman "	15,253.15	
5,722.31	Hancock "	5,722.31	
19,314.65	Dexter Lectureship,	19,314.65	
8,747.32	Henry Lienow Fund,	8,747.32	
5,000.00	Mary P. Townsend Fund,	5,000.00	
2,000.00	Winthrop Ward Fund,	2,000.00	
1,000.00	Samuel Hoar "	1,000.00	
1,000.00	Abraham W. Fuller Fund,	1,000.00	
1,000.00	Caroline Merriam "	1,000.00	
11,884.55	Jackson Foundation,	12,118.16	
2,074.24	Joshua Clapp Fund,	2,074.24	
1,000.00	William Pomeroy Fund,	1,000.00	
500.00	Hannah C. Andrews Fund,	500.00	
2,232.76	J. Henry Kendall Scholarship,	2,343.97	
2,186.10	Nancy Kendall "	2,340.65	
867.94	Lewis Gould Fund	867.94	
1,000.00	Adams Ayer "	1,000.00	
5,249.62	Thomas Cary Scholarships,	5,212.45	
2,035.77	George Chapman Scholarship,	2,039.71	
2,099.97	Joshua Clapp "	2,248.44	
	Beneficiary Money returned	400.00	
			149,899.14

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

36,959.21	Professorship of Engineering,	36,959.21	
2,724.29	Professorship of Chemistry,	2,724.29	
50,000.00	James Lawrence Fund,	50,000.00	
58,606.12	Abbott Lawrence "	58,606.12	
51,750.00	Gray Fund for Zoölogical Museum,	51,750.00	
28,744.95	John B. Barringer Fund,	28,744.95	
	Sturgis Hooper "	70,253.53	
	Agassiz Memorial "	95,553.02	
	Teachers' and Pupils' "	7,142.37	
			401,733.49

\$1,942,445.65 Amounts carried forward, \$2,222,054.43

Principal Sept. 1, 1874.		Principal Aug. 31, 1875.
\$1,942,445.65	Amounts brought forward,	\$2,222,054.43

OBSERVATORY FUNDS.

105,041.79	Edward B. Phillips Fund, . . .	105,041.79
20,000.00	James Hayward " . . .	20,000.00
16,842.86	Sears " . . .	17,438.26
10,980.98	Quincy " . . .	11,587.71
10,000.00	Anonymous Observatory Fund (at present charged with an Annuity),	10,000.00
1,490.56	Observatory (unexpended balance),	
		<hr/> 164,067.76

OTHER FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

413,092.80	Bussey Trust (income thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ to Bussey Institution, $\frac{1}{2}$ to Law School, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to Divinity School), . . .	413,092.80
2,052.19	Bussey Institution,	4,539.06
20,722.39	Bussey Building Fund,	12,436.63
116,304.22	James Arnold "	121,786.02
40,000.00	James Savage "	40,000.00
20,077.81	Charles Sanders Gift,	17,082.49
38,865.44	" " Bequest,	41,197.34
19,321.46	Gray Fund for Engravings,	19,572.88
20,625.16	Gore Annuity Fund,	20,883.35
6,516.70	Mary Osgood Fund (at present charged with an Annuity),	6,617.45
12,275.00	Lucy Osgood Fund (at present charged with an Annuity),	12,362.84
1,506.36	Gospel Church Fund,	1,612.83
3,020.48	John Foster Fund (income to Law School, Divinity School, and Medical School, in turn),	3,020.48
	Fire Relief Fund,	5,611.56
4,764.84	Baring Bros. & Co. (bal. due them),	9,307.09
695.46	Exchange Account,	1,317.34
16,157.70	Suspense Account	2,397.72
		<hr/> 732,837.88

FUNDS IN TRUST FOR PURPOSES NOT
CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE.

15,787.15	Daniel Williams Fund for the con- version of the Indians,	15,591.65
4,718.90	Sarah Winslow Fund, for the Minister and Teacher at Tyngsborough, Mass.,	4,666.27
		<hr/> 20,257.92
<hr/> \$2,868,255.90		<hr/> \$3,139,217.99

Total amount of Funds, August 31, 1875, as above, \$8,139,217.99
 " " " " September 1, 1874, " 2,863,255.90

Showing a total increase during the year of . . . \$275,962.09

Which is made up as follows:—

Gifts forming new Funds or increasing old ones, . . \$259,720.90
 Increase more than decrease of Funds which appear
 both at beginning and end of year, 8,539.18
 Increase of Funds established during the year, and
 balances created during the year, 5,805.07
 Increase of Stock Account by amount received from
 sale of stocks more than cost of same, 3,887.50

\$277,452.65

Deduct balance of Observatory Account which has been
 used up 1,490.56

\$275,962.09

Net increase of Funds which appear at the beginning
 and end of the year, as above, \$8,539.18
 Increase of other Funds as above, excluding gifts, . . 9,192.57

17,731.75

Deduct balance used up 1,490.56

1,490.56

Leaving amount of the net increase of the Funds, \$16,241.19
 excluding gifts, as is also shown in the following table.

Statement showing Changes in the

Increase of Funds which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of income over payments towards the special objects of those Funds.

P. C. Brooks Fund,	\$195.61
John Parker Fellowships,	1,003.94
Harris Fellowships,	98.86
John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,	81.56
Graduates' Scholarship,	1,162.48
Sumner Prize Fund,	71.12
Hollis Professorship of Divinity,	1,450.41
Bumford Professorship,	221.67
Paul Dudley Fund,	85.55
John W. P. Abbott Fund,	143.88
Abbot Scholarship,	20.13
Alford "	8.15
Bigelow "	150.39
Bowditch "	785.88
Browne "	28.31
Class of 1802 Scholarship,	50.72
" 1814 "	14.22
" 1817 "	42.56
" 1835 "	23.71
" 1841 "	150.17
Greene "	146.67
Farrar "	48.54
Matthews "	1,133.02
Morey "	32.87
Pennoyer "	106.67
Saltonstall (Dorothy),	26.57
Sever "	55.31
Sewall "	105.69
Shattuck "	2,301.60
Story "	28.94
Gorham Thomas "	29.27
Toppan "	101.93
Townsend "	169.37
Walcott "	48.02
Exhibitions,	387.31
Senior Exhibition,	106.40
John Glover Fund,	44.75
B. A. Perkins "	95.32
Lee Prizes for reading,	211.57
Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	118.15
Bowdoin " Dissertations,	628.59
Hopkins Gift for "Deturs"	330.03
Botanic Garden Fund,	1,205.21
Herbarium Fund,	455.71

Amount carried forward, \$13,708.84

Different Funds during the year 1874-75.

Decrease of Funds, which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of payments over income received for the special objects of those Funds.

Thomas Cotton Fund,	\$ 1.68
Hersey Professorship (Thomas Lee's gift), .	180.56
Henry Flynt Fund,	8.68
Class of 1815 Scholarship (Kirkland), . . .	12.79
Hollis "	69.22
Saltonstall Scholarship (Mary & Leverett),	6.74
Subscription Fund for Library,	1,417.78
Farrar Book Fund,	570.95
Minot " "	958.35
Salisbury " "	63.41
Ward " "	64.04
Harvard Advocate Gift for Books,	186.82
George C. Shattuck Fund,	217.65
Divinity School	1,681.06
Thomas Cary Scholarships,	87.17
Bussey Building Fund,	8,285.76
Charles Sanders Gift,	2,995.32
Suspense Account,	13,759.98
Daniel Williams Fund,	145.50
Sarah Winslow Fund,	52.68
	<hr/>
	80,610.99
Balance of Observatory Account which has been used	
up this year.	1,490.56

Amount carried forward,

\$32,101.55

Statement showing the Changes in the Fund

	Amount brought forward,	\$13,708.40
Bowditch Book Fund,		92.00
Haven " "		129.00
Hayward " "		217.00
Hollis " "		16.00
Homer " "		112.00
Lane " "		305.00
Shapleigh " "		105.00
Wales " "		218.00
Law School,		214.00
Bussey Professorship of Law,		5,000.00
Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,		485.00
Boylston " " Medical Prizes,		205.00
" " " " Books,		90.00
Medical Library Fund,		105.00
Jackson Foundation,		230.00
J. H. Kendall Scholarship,		111.00
Nancy " "		154.00
George Chapman "		28.00
Joshua Clapp "		145.00
Sears Observatory Fund,		593.00
Quincy " "		600.00
Bussey Institution,		2,486.00
James Arnold Fund,		5,481.00
Charles Sander's Bequest,		2,331.00
Gray Fund for Engravings,		251.00
Gore Annuity Fund,		258.00
Mary Osgood "		100.00
Lucy " "		87.00
Gospel Church "		105.00
Baring Brothers & Co.,		4,542.00
Exchange,		621.00
		\$39,150.00

Increase of Funds established during the year.

James Walker Book Fund,	\$530.25
Charles Sumner " "	624.14
Denny " "	117.85
Whiting Scholarships,	364.38
Medical School Building Fund,	991.92
Agassiz Memorial Fund,	53.02
Teachers and Pupils "	24.60
	2,706.06

Credit balance created in the Medical School, 2,598.91

Increase of Stock Account by amount received from sale
of stocks more than cost of same, 3,887.50

Total, \$48,342.74

during the year 1874-75. (Continued.)

Amount brought forward, \$ 82,101.55

Balance, which is the net increase of the Funds for the year 1874-75, apart from Gifts,	16,241.19
	<hr/>
Total,	\$48,342.74

The following tables are not balanced accounts, and are not found, in their present form, in the Treasurer's books. They are intended to exhibit with some detail the resources and the expenditures of each department of the University. The income of every fund held by the University is given in these tables, and also the sum paid out for the specific object of each and every fund, in case that sum be either less or more than the actual income of the fund. If the object to which the income of a fund is to be applied be a general one,—like salaries, for example,—and the exact income of the fund has been so appropriated, no separate mention is made in these tables of that appropriation. That particular payment is merged with others of the same kind under the general heading.

TABLE NO. I.
THE UNIVERSITY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the unappropriated fund heretofore called	
the Stock Account,	\$11,034.93
" " " Insurance and Guaranty Fund,	13,550.22
" " " Israel Munson Fund,	1,060.50
" " " Leonard Jarvis "	1,010.96
" " " Samuel D. Bradford Fund,	353.50
" " " Peter C. Brooks Fund,	387.44
" " " Thomas Cotton "	9.90
" " " Parker Fellowship "	3,755.94
" " " John Thornton Kirkland do.,	831.50
" " " Harris Fellowship Fund,	750.76
" " " Graduates Scholarship Fund,	1,962.48
" " " Sumner Prize Fund,	71.12
	<hr/>
	34,779.25
From resident graduates and others for the use of the Library, . .	80.00
For the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D.,	450.00
For care of the Sarah Winslow Fund,	9.66
Balance remaining after dividing the net income among the Funds, . .	175.36
Reserved from income of last year to pay for sidewalks,	4,504.10
	<hr/>
	\$39,998.37

PAYMENTS.

Overseers' Expenses.	
Advertising meetings and elections,	\$55.15
Stationery and postage,	16.75
Printing President's Annual Report,	365.63
Printing Treasurer's " "	99.53
" " other reports,	46.20
	<hr/>
	583.26
Office Expenses.	
Corporation Rooms (furnishing, rent, &c.),	2,204.24
President's	201.24
Treasurer's	219.94
Bursar's	621.58
	<hr/>
	3,247.00
Amount carried forward,	\$3,830.26

TABLE I., CONTINUED.
PAYMENTS.

	Amount brought forward,	\$3,830.26	
Salaries.			
President,	\$5,011.53		
Treasurer,	3,000.00		
Secretary of the Board of Overseers,	60.00		
Bursar,	2,500.00		
Bursar's Assistant,	1,260.00		
Secretary at Cambridge,	2,000.00		
Assistant Secretary at Cambridge,	1,500.00		
For keeping Treasurer's books and copying records and other papers,	1,800.00		
Superintendent of Buildings,	1,500.00		
		<u>18,631.53</u>	
Fellowships.			
John Parker,	2,750.00		
Harris,	651.96		
Graduates	800.00		
John Thornton Kirkland,	750.00		
		<u>4,951.96</u>	
Memorial Hall.			
Repairing paintings,	32.50		
Repairs, labor, &c.,	628.42		
Grading avenues,	175.00		
Insurance on building (1 year),	386.83		
		<u>1,217.75</u>	
Sundries.			
Advertising,	596.78		
Diplomas,	64.00		
Assessment for sewer at Cambridge,	509.49		
Sidewalks,	4,847.33		
Triennial Catalogue,	1,493.82		
Catalogues,	48.12		
Watering streets,	201.00		
Incidentals,	141.94		
Grading part of Jarvis Field, and Delta,	1,802.67		
Repairs on the President's house,	192.48		
		<u>9,897.53</u>	
		<u>\$38,029.03</u>	

TABLE No. II.
THE COLLEGE.
RECEIPTS.

From Term Bills.		
Instruction,	\$102,884.78	
Rents (in part),	35,506.36	
Special repairs and fines,	492.70	
Diplomas,	352.50	
		<u>\$139,236.34</u>
Amount carried forward,		

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,		\$139,236.5
Income of Scholarship Funds.		
Abbot,		\$170.18
Alford,		48.15
Bigelow,		817.08
Bowditch. Interest,	1,558.28	
From special investment,	4,727.62	
		<u>6,285.85</u>
Browne,		178.31
Class of 1802,		300.72
" 1814,		214.22
" 1815 (Kirkland),		320.55
" 1817,		242.86
" 1835,		173.71
" 1841,		150.10
Farrar,		398.54
Greene,		146.07
Hollis,		305.78
Matthews ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net rents of Hall),		5,283.62
Morey,		582.87
Pennoyer. Interest,	111.98	
Annuity,	314.68	
		<u>426.66</u>
Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett,		293.26
Saltonstall, Dorothy,		26.87
Savage,		300.00
Sever,		205.31
Sewall,		605.69
Shattuck. Interest,	1,501.60	
From special investment,	2,000.00	
		<u>3,501.60</u>
Story,		178.94
Gorham Thomas,		279.27
Toppan,		401.93
Townsend,		1,669.87
Walcott,		248.02
Whiting (accumulating),		364.88
		<u>24,019.91</u>
Received from the Trustees of the Thayer Scholarships,		3,600.00
Other Beneficiary Funds.		
"Exhibitions." Interest,	762.64	
Returned by beneficiaries,	350.00	
		<u>1,112.64</u>
Senior "Exhibition,"		106.40
John Glover (accumulating),		44.75
Rebecca A. Perkins "		95.52
		<u>1,359.31</u>
Amount carried forward,		\$168,215.56

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward, \$168,215.56

Prize Funds, interest on.

Thomas Lee Prizes for Reading,	1,081.67	
Ward Nicholas Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	283.15	
James Bowdoin Prizes for Dissertations,	628.59	
Edward Hopkins Gift for "Deturs,"	330.03	
	<hr/>	2,323.34

Funds for Instruction.

Interest on the Alford Professorship,	1,868.39	
Boylston "	1,908.05	
Eliot "	1,455.71	
J. Phillips's addition to Eliot Prof.,	700.00	
Erving Professorship,	235.64	
Fisher "	2,423.38	
Hersey "	628.72	
Hollis " (Mathematics),	252.33	
McLean "	2,899.55	
Perkins "	1,414.00	
Plummer "	1,684.71	
Pope "	3,535.00	
Bumford "	4,121.66	
Smith "	1,558.09	
Fund for Permanent Tutors,	1,093.52	
Thos. Lee Fund for the Hersey Prof.	782.22	
Class Subscription,	7,070.00	
Henry Flynt ,	22.00	
Hollis Prof. of Divinity (accumulat'g)	1,450.41	
Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures, "	85.55	
	<hr/>	85,188.93

Botanic Garden.

Interest on accumulated income,	214.36	
" " investment of the Garden Fund,	1,020.00	
" " the Massachusetts Fund,	1,069.41	
Gift for immediate use,	1,000.00	
Estimated value of use of house by Prof. Gray,	1,000.00	
Gift from the Mass. Soc. for Promot'g Agriculture,	1,500.00	5,803.77

Herbarium. Interest on accumulated income,	8.91	
From special investment,	960.00	
Gift for immediate use,	1,000.00	
Sale of duplicates, etc.,	14.00	1,932.91
Interest on Jonathan Phillips's unrestricted Fund,	2,121.00	
" " John A. Blanchard's " "	70.70	
" " J. W. P. Abbot's do. (accumulating),	148.88	
	<hr/>	2,335.58

Amount carried forward, \$215,850.09

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,		\$215,850.09
Sundries.		
Pew Rents, Appleton Chapel ,	248.75	
For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts out of course, and duplicate diplomas,	20.00	
Sales of wood, grass, &c.,	260.47	
For Printing by College Press for other departments,	451.15	
From the Peabody Museum in Boylston Hall ,	750.00	
For use of rooms by College officers and societies,	716.91	
Reserved from income of last year to pay for Commencement Dinner of 1874,	2,200.00	
Sale of tickets to Commencement Dinner of 1875,	765.00	
		<u>5,412.28</u>
Total receipts,		\$221,262.37

PAYMENTS.

Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.

Abbot ,	\$150.00	
Alford ,	40.00	
Bigelow ,	666.69	
Bowditch ,	5,000.00	
Browne ,	150.00	
Class of 1802 ,	250.00	
" 1814 ,	200.00	
" 1815 (Kirkland) ,	333.34	
" 1817 ,	200.00	
" 1835 ,	150.00	
Farrar ,	350.00	
Hollis ,	375.00	
Matthews ,	4,100.00	
Morey ,	500.00	
Pennoyer ,	320.00	
Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett ,	300.00	
Savage ,	300.00	
Sever ,	150.00	
Sewall ,	500.00	
Shattuck ,	1,200.00	
Story ,	150.00	
Thayer ,	3,600.00	
Gorham Thomas ,	250.00	
Toppan ,	300.00	
Townsend ,	1,500.00	
Walcott ,	200.00	
		<u>21,235.03</u>
Paid other Beneficiaries. From the "Exhibitions" Fund,		725.33
Prizes. Lee Prizes for Reading,	70.00	
Boylston Prizes for Elocution,	165.00	
		<u>235.00</u>

Amount carried forward, \$2,2195.36

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$22,195.86
Salaries for instruction,	118,958.35
Repairs and improvements on College edifices not valued on Treasurer's books,	6,108.12
Botanic Garden, for labor, repairs, and materials, . . .	4,598.56
Herbarium, " " "	1,527.20
Gymnasium, Salary of Superintendent,	1,070.82
Repairs,	274.50
Gas, water rates, and sundries,	263.26
Fuel,	122.50
Apparatus,	107.71
General Expenses.	1,838.79
Appleton Chapel.	
Tuning and repairing organ,	81.05
Blowing organ,	106.69
Singing,	400.00
Music books,	7.07
Advertising,	6.70
Apparatus to illustrate Mechanics,	200.00
Binding,	21.25
Blackboards,	19.80
Cleaning and care of College buildings not valued on Treasurer's books,	5,984.74
College yard expenses.	
Labor and material,	4,225.89
Manure,	75.50
Grass seed,	19.68
Commencement Dinner 1874,	2,200.00
" " 1875,	1,081.75
Dean's office, stationery, postage, copying, etc., . . .	784.62
Diplomas,	195.45
Diagrams,	542.25
Fuel,	2,404.08
Freight,	87.80
Gas,	1,232.01
Incidentals,	89.82
Janitors,	1,815.00
Police,	24.00
Mats,	61.40
Microscopes and supplies for same,	297.22
Music, Commencement,	150.00
" Class-Day,	90.00
Pews hired in Cambridge churches,	1,184.00
Printing,	180.50
Printing office, expenses,	1,898.81
Amounts carried forward,	\$25,815.58 155,221.88

TABLE II., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amounts brought forward, . . .		\$25,315.58	155,221.52
Professor Cooke, (expenses in his Dept.),	800.00		
" Gibbs, " " "	400.00		
" Goodale, " " "	252.22		
" Lovering, " " "	800.00		
" Shaler " " "	175.23		
" Trowbridge " " "	262.02		
Instructor James, " " "	184.85		
" Moore, " " "	200.00	3,074.82	
Services of examiners and proctors,		2,400.25	
" undergraduates,		526.67	
Watchman,		900.00	
Water rates,		275.00	
			32,491.52
Total payments,		\$187,713.5	

TABLE No. III.
THE LIBRARY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds for the purchase of books.

Subscription for Library,	\$786.25	
Nathaniel I. Bowditch,	182.14	
Denny (4 months),	117.85	
Eliza Farrar,	402.92	
Horace A. Haven,	155.47	
George Hayward,	313.97	
Thomas Hollis,	173.00	
Sidney Homer,	138.50	
Frederick A. Lane,	384.55	
Charles Minot. Interest,	321.83	
From special investment,	2,095.50	2,416.83
Stephen Salisbury,	357.81	
Samuel Shapleigh,	225.18	
Charles Sumner. Interest (5 months),	\$589.14	
From special investment,	35.00	624.14
Thomas W. Ward,	358.38	
George W. Wales. Gift, \$200.00		
Interest on unexpended balance, 38.08		238.08
James Walker (6 months),	530.25	
Interest on unexpended balance of Gift from		
"Harvard Advocate,"	15.13	7,320.40
Anonymous gift from executors for the purchase of books,	500.00	
James Savage Fund for general expenses (1/4 of income),	1,264.00	
Reserved from income of last year to pay for pointing Library, . .	800.00	
		\$9,884.44

TABLE III, CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

For Books from Subscription Fund,	\$2,203.98	
Bowditch Fund,	33.25	
Farrar "	973.87	
Haven "	26.35	
Hayward "	96.40	
Hollis "	156.17	
Homer "	19.10	
Lane "	29.32	
Minot "	3,375.18	
Salisbury "	421.22	
Shapleigh "	120.07	
Ward "	422.42	
Wales "	21.64	
Gift from "Harvard Advocate,"	151.95	
Anonymous gift from executors,	110.30	
		<u>8,161.22</u>
Salaries and wages,	12,923.47	
Binding,	997.12	
Stationery and postage,	304.81	
Fuel,	544.00	
Repairs and improvements,	1,476.13	
Freight,	124.14	
Cleaning,	182.19	
Printing,	60.15	
Water rates,	25.00	
		<u>16,637.01</u>
		<u>\$24,798.23</u>

TABLE No. IV.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds applicable to Salaries.

General Fund,	\$1,690.08
Benjamin Bussey Professorship,	2,580.68
Parkman Professorship,	1,078.89
John Hancock "	404.54
Samuel Dexter,	1,365.57
Henry Ldenow	618.41
Mary P. Townsend,	353.50
Winthrop Ward,	141.40
Samuel Hoar	70.70
Abraham W. Fuller,	70.70
Caroline Merriam	70.70

Amount carried forward, \$8,894.63

TABLE IV., CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward,		\$8,394.6
Income of Scholarship Funds.		
Thomas Cary,	871.17	
George Chapman,	143.94	
Joshua Clapp,	148.47	
Jackson Foundation,	840.27	
J. Henry Kendall,	157.87	
Nancy Kendall,	154.55	
	<hr/>	1,816.27
Income of other beneficiary Funds.		
Joshua Clapp,	146.63	
William Pomeroy,	70.70	
Hannah C. Andrews,	85.35	
Lewis Gould,	61.36	
Adams Ayer (from special investment),	67.16	
	<hr/>	391.19
Term Bills.		
For Instruction,	966.66	
For Rents,	1,845.90	
	<hr/>	2,812.56
Rents from persons not members of the School,	182.00	
Beneficiary money returned,	400.00	
	<hr/>	582.00
Benjamin Bussey Trust. One-fourth of net income for use of this School,		8,748.56
Legacy of Sarah Lee,		200.00
		<hr/>
		\$22,935.21

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	\$17,800.00
Beneficiaries and services of students,	509.25
Labor, Repairs, and improvements,	503.51
Advertising,	192.45
Sewer,	1,405.73
Cleaning and care of rooms,	188.95
Books,	371.10
Printing,	34.50
Janitor,	100.00
Fuel,	228.65
Gas,	119.30
Stationery and postage,	11.07
Insurance,	60.00
Water rates,	15.00
Librarian,	550.00
Dinner for Alumni,	150.00
Sundries,	10.50
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$32,300.00

TABLE IV., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$22,200.00
Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.	
Jackson,	606.66
Cary,	408.34
Chapman,	140.00
J. Henry Kendall,	46.66
	<u>1,201.66</u>
	<u>\$23,401.66</u>

TABLE No. V.
LAW SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following funds.

Nathan Dane,	\$1,060.50
Benjamin Bussey Professorship,	1,261.14
Isaac Royall,	561.64
Benjamin Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School),	8,748.56
John Foster, (income for Law Students every third year)	213.58
	<u>11,845.42</u>

Term Bills for Instruction,	17,700.00
For Books sold from Library,	154.20
For the Degree of Master of Arts,	120.00
For duplicate diplomas,	15.00
For return premium of insurance,	42.38
	<u>831.53</u>
	<u>\$29,876.95</u>

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction,	\$14,750.00
Librarian,	1,500.00
Janitor,	720.00
Books,	3,065.26
Binding,	581.95
Cleaning,	329.99
Diplomas,	48.75
Fuel,	514.80
Furniture,	99.82
Gas,	289.95
Printing	231.50
Scholarships,	400.00
Labor, repairs, and improvements,	1,308.12
Sidewalks,	350.17
Stationery and postage,	122.12
Water rates,	25.00

Amount carried forward, . . . \$24,286.93

TABLE V., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amount brought forward,	\$24,286.93
Insurance,	100.00
Freight,	66.86
Term bills remitted,	108.75
Step ladders,	50.50
Advertising,	8.64
Sundries,	45.50
	<u>\$24,662.18</u>

TABLE No. VI.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.	
Jackson Medical,	\$1,292.32
Warren, for Anatomical Museum,	595.36
Ward Nicholas Boylston, for Medical Prizes, . .	257.35
“ “ “ “ “ Books,	96.01
George C. Shattuck. Interest,	465.20
From special investment,	630.00
	<u>1,095.20</u>
Hersey Professorship, two-fifths income of the fund,	350.34
Medical Library Fund,	112.62
Medical School Building Fund (8 months), . . .	991.92
	<u>4,991.13</u>
From students for instruction,	33,978.00
“ “ for graduation fees,	1,050.00
“ “ in Chemical Laboratory, breakage and chemicals,	1,035.58
“ “ in Practical Anatomy, for material, . . .	583.00
“ “ duplicate diplomas,	15.00
	<u>36,661.53</u>
Return premium of insurance,	25.25
	<u>\$41,677.95</u>

PAYMENTS.

Warren Anatomical Museum.	
Insurance,	\$89.00
Current Expenses,	42.85
	<u>131.85</u>
Boylston Medical Prizes. Advertising,	49.75
Chemical Laboratory Expenses,	1,379.40
Physiological Laboratory Expenses,	300.00
Practical Anatomy Expenses,	1,663.41
Microscopy “ (two years),	55.87
Obstetrics “	170.60
Salaries for instruction,	23,183.17
Repairs and improvements,	2,451.47
	<u>\$29,865.52</u>
Amount carried forward, . . .	\$29,865.52

TABLE VI., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

Amount brought forward, \$29,365.52

General Expenses.

Advertising and catalogues,	1,016.86
Books from Library Fund,	5.00
Blackboards,	12.35
Cleaning,	210.12
Clerk,	700.00
Diplomas,	16.20
Doorkeeper,	67.50
Fuel,	758.12
Gas,	417.25
Insurance,	112.00
Incidentals,	19.80
Janitor,	1,200.00
Printing,	77.25
Rent of rooms (in part) for Pathological specimens,	200.00
Stationery and postage,	68.49
Stove,	62.24
Water rates,	76.10
	<hr/>
	5,018.78
	<hr/>
	\$34,384.30

TABLE No. VII.
DENTAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

From Students,	\$4,433.00
Infirmary,	1,068.75
Laboratory,	602.50
Rent of a part of the School building,	478.50
	<hr/>
	\$6,582.75

PAYMENTS.

Salaries for instruction,	\$2,325.00
Repairs,	158.86
Instruments and apparatus,	551.68
Gold foil and metals,	579.87
Drugs, chemicals, and sundries,	238.79
Printing,	110.25
Advertising and catalogues,	351.84
Stationery and postage,	40.15
Furniture, and repairs to same,	180.75
Fuel,	122.85
Diplomas,	8.40
Interest on debt,	777.63
Books,	2.70
Binding,	33.15
Insurance,	31.00
Taxes,	156.02
	<hr/>
	\$5,618.44

TABLE No. VIII
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Professorship of Engineering,	\$2,613.00
Professorship of Chemistry,	192.58
James Lawrence. From special investment, .	3,435.95
Abbott Lawrence,	4,143.44
Gray Fund for Zoological Museum.	
From special investment,	3,500.00
John B. Barringer. Interest,	32.08
From special investment,	1,599.53
	<hr/> 1,631.56
Sturgis Hooper.	
Interest received with Fund,	501.69
From special investment,	1,430.00
	<hr/> 1,931.69
Agassiz Memorial. Interest,	53.02
From special investment,	3,060.30
	<hr/> 3,113.32
Teachers and Pupils. Interest,	24.60
From special investment,	180.00
	<hr/> 204.60

20,766.14

Term Bills, for Instruction,	4,320.00
Fines,	5.50

4,325.50

\$25,091.64

PAYMENTS.

Salaries for instruction,	\$13,898.44
Paid to the order of the Faculty of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,	6,740.30
Books, Engineering Department,	250.00
Instruments,	401.50
Printing,	73.95
Fuel,	379.74
Gas,	42.36
Stationery and postage,	20.37
Cleaning,	319.05
Janitor,	425.00
Repairs,	150.07
Expenses Chemical Laboratory (part),	231.56
Water rates,	48.00
Insurance,	93.75
Scholarships,	450.00
Interest on advances,	805.70
Diplomas,	2.50

\$24,332.29

TABLE No. IX.
OBSERVATORY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.	
Observatory balance,	\$105.41
Edward B. Phillips,	7,426.47
James Hayward,	1,414.00
David Sears,	1,190.80
Josiah Quincy,	776.85
James Savage ($\frac{1}{3}$ of net income),	1,264.00
	<hr/> \$12,177.08
From sale of time signals,	1,372.92
	<hr/> \$13,549.95

PAYMENTS.

Salaries and wages,	8,989.80
Cleaning and care of Observatory,	179.90
Gas,	92.30
Instruments and apparatus, including repairs on same,	1,104.57
Repairs and improvements on buildings and grounds,	2,154.21
Stationery and postage,	188.08
Fuel,	213.89
Books,	251.88
Binding,	44.10
Engraving and Electrotyping,	863.82
Insurance,	56.00
Water rates,	35.00
Printing,	182.21
Rent of telegraph wire,	150.00
Rent of house for photographic laboratory (3 months),	50.00
Freight,	81.55
Furniture,	25.59
	<hr/> \$14,012.35

TABLE No. X.
BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on unexpended balance,	\$145.08
From Bussey Trust ($\frac{1}{3}$ net income),	17,497.12
Mass. Society for Promotion of Agriculture,	1,500.00
Fees for Instruction,	40.00
Sale of grass, plants, flowers, &c. (2 years),	4,848.79
	<hr/> \$23,525.99

TABLE X., CONTINUED.

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries,	12,000.00	
Assistant, laborers, and expenses in Agricultural Chemistry,	1,297.77	
Labor and expenses in Horticulture, and in the Arboretum (2 years),	4,287.54	
Chemicals and Chemical Apparatus,	293.42	
Zoölogical Department (bottles),	7.85	
Books,	142.78	
Insurance,	154.29	
Stationery and postage, cleaning, gas, &c.,	235.84	
Fuel,	271.00	
Wages,	663.66	
Printing Bulletin,	795.38	
Ploughing and manure,	617.85	
Water supply, expenses,	272.29	
		<u>\$21,039.12</u>

Bussey Building Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on unexpended balance of Fund,	977.90	
Estimated value of use of house by Prof. Storer, 8 mos.,	516.66	
		<u>\$1,494.56</u>

Payments.

Account of building Professor's house,	7,700.00	
Fitting room for the Emerson Collection of Woods, . .	600.00	
Furniture, fittings, and repairs,	1,296.23	
Account of water supply,	184.09	
		<u>\$9,780.32</u>

James Arnold Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund,	8,222.69	
Sales of grass and wood,	531.00	
		<u>\$8,753.69</u>

Payments.

Salary of Director,	1,500.00	
Expenses of Arboretum,	1,771.89	
		<u>\$3,271.89</u>

TABLE NO. XI.
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

Bussey Trust.

Receipts.

Income from Real Estate, \$42,094.24

Payments.

Annuities,	7,100.00
One-half of the remaining income to Bussey Institution,	17,497.12
One-quarter " " " Divinity School,	8,748.56
" " " " Law School,	8,748.56
	\$42,094.24

Gray Fund For Engravings.

Receipts.

Income from special investment,	1,061.70
Interest on balance of Fund,	805.50
Sale of catalogues,	62.50
	\$1,429.70

Payments.

Salary of Curator,	500.00
Engravings,	635.46
Stationery, postage, and sundries,	42.82
	\$1,178.28

Gore Annuity Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund, \$1,458.19

Payments.

Annuity, \$1,200.00

Mary Osgood Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund, \$460.75

Payments.

Annuities, \$360.00

Lucy Osgood Fund.

Receipts.

Interest on Fund, \$867.84

Payments.

Annuities, \$780 00

